The South-Western.

VOL. VII.} SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1858. { No. 12.

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 subsequen 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.

G. L. KOUNS & BROS.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING & FORWARDing Merchants, No. 2 Front street, (opposite the Canal street ferry,) New Orleans. Particular attention given to filling and shipping orders for Western Produce from the Levee. Agents Upper Red River Packets, Era No. 1 and Era No. 2. june9

W. Wallace. P. J. Weaver, Jr.
WALLACE & WEAVER,
COTTON FACTORS. Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, No. 62 Carondelet street, New Orleans. oct6

D. D. LOGAN. W. A. B. MURRAY.
D. D. LOGAN & MURRAY,
(Successors to Shelby, Seymour & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, corner of Common, New Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, New Orleans. sept8

FELLOWES & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 149 Common street, New Orleans. july28

B. TOLEDANO & TAYLOR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Cotton Factors, corner of Union and St. Charles streets, N. Orleans. apl4

F. J. VAN BIBBER,
COTTON FACTOR, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 40 Gravier street, New Orleans. Special personal attention will be paid to all goods consigned to my care, and to the purchase of Groceries, Plantation supplies, Provisions, Western Produce, etc. apr14

A. D. DONOVAN,
COTTON FACTOR, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 51 Carondelet street, (Union Row,) New Orleans. march17-1y

J. B. VALENTINE & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 51 Common street, New Orleans. Collecting, Receiving and Forwarding, and Planters' orders specially attended to. june2

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

F. F. FOLGER & CO.,
Hardware, Iron, Ship Chandlery, &c.
New Levee and Tchoupitoulas sts., (between Gravier and Poydras streets,) New Orleans.
Agents for Straub's Celebrated Queen of the South Corn and Wheat Mills. my20-1y

TAYLOR & CHURCHILL,
SUCCESSORS TO
TAYLOR & HARTT,
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE DEALERS,
29 Magazine street, and 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans.
Refer to...Oglesby & Griswold.
W. W. Smith, Esq.
John Walters, Esq sept 10. 1856*

REMOVAL.
TAYLOR & RADDIN,
Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, have removed from No. 41 Magazine street, to the large and commodious stores Nos. 21 Magazine and 47 Common street.
New Orleans, September 30, 1857-1y

TIRRELL & BATES,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
No. 9 Magazine street, New Orleans.
Manufactory, at South Weymouth, Mass. march 12

FURNITURE.
C. FLINT & JONES,
Nos. 44 & 46 Royal street, New Orleans.
Would invite the attention of their friends and the public to their large and well selected stock of **Cabinet Furniture.** Having within the past year greatly enlarged their establishment, they are now enabled to exhibit the best and most varied assortment of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in the south, comprising everything necessary in the furnishing of a dwelling.

In addition to Furniture, we keep for sale Plush, Hair Enameled Cloth, Gimp, Cord, Tassels, Springs, Tacks, Twine, Varnish, Glue, &c.
Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses,
Patent Spring Bed Bottoms, a new and economical invention, Comforts, Spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Mosquito Bars.
MIRRORS OF ALL SIZES,
in endless variety; Plain and Checked India Matting. Refrigerators of all kinds, together with Ice Boxes of every size.

Furniture carefully and securely packed for shipment to the interior.

City and country purchasers will always find our stock ready for their inspection, and are cordially invited to visit our store and examine for themselves.
New Orleans, April 14, 1858.

REMOVAL!
D. KELHAM,
FURNITURE STORE,
☞ Has removed from Nos. 43, 45 and 48 Bienville street, to
No. 53 Royal 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. [april 9, 1858] D. KELHAM.

CARPETING.
J. D. DAMERON & Co.,
124 Canal street, (Touro's Buildings,) 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, ect. my27-1y

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES.
Hoard & Sons' Southern Depot,
FOR the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, is established at No. 70 Gravier street, New Orleans, where the subscriber, who is sole agent for the above States, is receiving from eight to sixteen every month, of sizes from 2 to 34 horse-power, of these celebrated Engines, which after a test of nine years of upwards of 800 Engines in all the states of the Union—all giving the most complete satisfaction, as being THE ONLY Portable Engine having a cylinder boiler, **WHICH IS ALL UTILIZED HEATING SURFACE and PERFECTLY ACCESSIBLE INSIDE and OUT for CLEANING;** requires no brick work to put them in operation, no special skill to set them up, and but the smallest proportion of fuel to run them.

Also—Constantly in store, sash and circular Saw Mills, Staub's iron frame Corn and Flour Mills, Newell Cotton-screws, for steam or horse powers, Carver improved Gin-stands, with shafting, pullies, stands, boxes and bolts, ready to fit out complete, at the shortest notice; steam cotton gins, saw, corn and flour mills which can be put in operation in a few days after being received. Descriptive pamphlets, with 140 testimonials, will be sent by mail to any address.
SAMUEL H. GILMAN,
70 Gravier street, New Orleans.
aug30-1y

E. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Perfumery,
FANCY GOODS,
Paper, Stationery, School & Blank Books,
PLAYING CARDS, &c.. &c.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Common street, New Orleans.
The subscribers have removed to their new and spacious stores (as above) nearly opposite the City Hotel, and invite the attention of city and country dealers to their extensive assortment of goods adopted to every branch of trade. We receive our goods direct from the manufacturers, both foreign and domestic, and are enabled to offer them to dealers as low as any other house in the Union.

Combs, Brushes and Fancy Goods:

Ivory Combs, all Nos.	Porte Monnaies,
India Rubber "	" Purses,
Imitation shell,	Reticules,
Buffalo,	Pocket Books,
Horn,	Hooks and Eyes,
Hair Brushes,	Looking Glasses,
Tooth and Nail Brushes,	Necklaces,
Shoe and scrubbing "	Watch Guards,
Writing Desks,	Suspenders,
India Rubber Toys,	Silver Thimbles,
China do	Pocket Compasses,
Buttons,	Blacking,
Marbles,	Twines,
Pins,	Tacks, etc., etc.

Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Genuine Farina Cologne,	Vinegar Rouge,
Wright's sup'r do	Macassar Oil,
Taylor's " do	Bears' "
Lubin's Extracts,	Antique "
Wright's do	Pomatum,
Taylor's do	Ox Marrow,
Lily White,	Bandolino,
Chalk Balls,	Powder Puffs,
Toilet Powder,	Balm of 1000 Flowers,
Rice do	Lyons' Kathairon,
Meen Fun,	French Soaps,
Cosmetique,	Military do.

And a large assortment of Taylor's Transparent Wash Balls and Wright's Fancy Soaps.
Also of direct importation, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps and Needles.
A large stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Papers of every description, Playing Cards, Inks, Pens, School Books, Blank Books, etc.
Copying Presses, Envelopes, and Stationery of every description. [mh25] E. R. STEVENS & Co.

SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
175......Old Levee Street......175
Between Hospital and Barrack streets, New Orleans.
ARE daily receiving from Europe and the North the **Choicest Liquors, Wines, Brandies and Groceries,** to which they call the special attention of families, planters and country merchants.—They pledge themselves to furnish their friends on as favorable terms as any house in the trade in the city. The following comprises only a small portion of their extensive stock:

150 casks Claret Wine;
100 bbls White Wine, (Haut Sauterne;)
50 do do do Barsac;
25 quarter casks Alexander Seignette Cognac;
40 eighth do do do;
10 quarter do onis LeBreton, 1805, Cognac;
10 do do Castillon Cognac;
20 do do John Morris, 1815, Cognac;
40 do do Burgundy Port;
16 do do Old Madeira VP;
60 bbls very old Bourbon Whiskey;
100 bbls New York Brandy and Gin;
50 baskets Champagne, pints and quarts;
300 do Annisette and assorted Coldials;
250 cases Brandy Cherries,
200 do Fruits in brandy, and in their own juice;
20 boxes Swiss Cheese;
2000 Linsburger Cheeses;
200 kegs Holland Herrings;
150 cases Sardines;
Goshen and Western Butter and Cheese;
Loaf, crushed, powdered and broken Sugar;
Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
Green and black Teas, of every quality;
Tobacco, candles, soap, spices, pickles, ketchups, sauces, mustard, peppers, preserves, Havana sweetmeats, olives, capers, anchovies, almonds, raisins, figs, prunes, currants, dates, filberts, chesnuts, cranberries, mackerel, salmon, shad, codfish, buckwheat, salad, olive and lard oils, sugar-cured hams, buffalo tongues, family beef, pork, etc., etc., all of the best quality.

Orders from the country punctually and carefully filled. Country merchants and others visiting the city are invited to call at 175 Old Levee street.
march25 SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER.

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 Stuffers,
Stock Kettles, Portable Forges,
nov 15, 1857 Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc etc.

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 scid'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, 1857 12 Magazine st., New Orleans.

LOUISIANA
STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 165 and 167 Canal street, between Baronne and Philippa, New Orleans.
THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of Planters to their extensive establishment, in which they manufacture
Plantation Clothing
to order, at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner.

Having adopted steam power to their Sewin Machines, they are enabled to promptly supply any quantity of Clothing that may be required.

Thankful for past favors, they will spare no trouble to make themselves deserving their continuance.

Planters visiting the city are invited to call and examine our Steam Sewing Machines.
HEBRARD & Co.
New Orleans, June 3, 1857.

NEW SEWING MACHINES.
E. L. NIMMO,
No. 7 Camp Street, near Canal, New Orleans.
AGENT for all of the latest improved styles; those just received are very simple, suited to all kinds of work, the stitches will not rip or unravel, and makes the same stitch on both sides. These machines are entirely superseding Singer's "Cogg Wheels" and other high priced machines. Price, only $60. I am also agent for other machines from $40 to $120.—Needles and other findings for sale. Sewing machines repaired.

Those in want of Steam Saw Mills and Engines, the new Cylinder Cotton Gin, or other Gins, Cotton Pickers, Corn and Cob Mills, Rowe's Prize Crusher, which mashes corn in the shuck; Corn Huskers and Pickers, or any kind of New Machinery; also Carriages, Buggies, etc., will do well to call as above before purchasing elsewhere. apr21

RAISINS—50 boxes, whole, halves and quarters, for sale by FORD & SMITH.

Cottage Grove Female Seminary,
Six miles south of Collinsburg,
Bossier Parish, Louisiana.
Mrs. Louisa M. Ricks, - - - - - - - - Principal.
Mrs. Louisa M. Doles, - - - - - - - - Matron.
Mr. Zac. Doles, - - - - - - - - - Agent.

The Fourth Session of this Institution, under the principalship of Mrs. Ricks, will commence on Monday, November 1, 1858, and continue until the last Friday in July, 1859.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

1st Primary Department,	$12 50
2d do do	15 00
1st Academic Department,	20 00
2d do do	25 00
Contingent Fee, for each pupil,	1 00
Music on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Melodian or Violin, each,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Embroidery, Drawing, Painting, Wax Fruit Flowers, French and Latin, each,	10 00
Boarding, per month $8, per session	40 00

Boarding, payment required one half in advance, or note to draw interest.

Boys, under twelve years of age, will be received into the school, and when the number shall have reached twenty-five, a competent male teacher will be employed and the boys taught apart from the females.

The new rooms for the boarding department will be finished by the 20th of November. Ample provisions are made to accommodate all who may apply at the commencement of the term, and the principal most earnestly desires that all the pupils should commence on the first day of the term.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness, for more than one month.

The Principal and Matron pledge themselves to the following requisitions:

That the government of the institution shall be firm, yet maternal and kind.

That the pupils shall have enough to eat.

That their wardrobes shall be kept in good repair.

That their physical health and mental culture shall be faithfully attended to.

As the school increases, the best and most efficient teachers will be employed.

The young ladies will be required to attend to their own rooms.

Domestic economy will be a leading feature in the school. System, order, neatness, and regularity will be constantly and thoroughly enforced.

The trustees are determined to make this the first school in the parish—to qualify females to fill, with usefulness and dignity, the high station assigned them by an All-wise Creator or as an helpmeet for man—to make happy homes, and shed a halo of joy and peace on each family circle.

Pupils will be received at any time, and be charged from the time of entering, yet all will see, at once, that the sooner they enter the better for themselves, as the classes will be formed at the commencement and advance steadily all the time.

D. E. DICKSON,
JOSHUA J. LEWIS, } Trustees
D. A. CHILDERS.

REFERENCES:
G. W. Sentell, G. Nattin—Collinsburg.
A. Hughes, James H. Hughes, and B. F. Stewman, Rocky Mount.
B. F. Looney, K. P. D. Taylor, Sentell's Store.
W. A. Kelly, W. C. Mitchell, Bellevue.
James Cooper, Shreveport. [oct. 27-4t.

KEACHI FEMALE COLLEGE,
DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.
SECOND SESSION.
The Board of Trustees of this Institution would respectfully announce to the public, that the large and commodious building erected for its use, is now completed, and that the second session will commence on the 1st day of September next.

They have elected as President, Rev. J. H. Tucker, late Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Shreveport, and from his high reputation as a scholar, as well as from their long personal knowledge of his merits, the Board feel an entire confidence in presenting him to the public, not only as an able and accomplished instructor, but as a gentleman, to whom the care and education of their daughters may be safely and judiciously entrusted. Not only will the information imparted, but the habits of discipline inculcated, be, it is believed, of incalculable benefit to them in after life.

Several Assistant Teachers, of very superior qualifications—among whom is, Miss Lizzie Brooks, late of the Pleasant Hill Academy; and Miss Fannie H. Thomas, the head of the Music Department—have been appointed, and others will be added, as the wants of the Institution may require. Special attention will be paid to the Music Department, and the best instruction provided for it that the country affords.

The Board feel great pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of T. L. Scogin, Esq. as Steward, to whom, with Mrs. S., as Matron, the important charge of the Boarding Department will be committed. This arrangement, while it will secure the fullest confidence and approbation of those acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. S. will, the Board have no doubt, give the highest satisfaction to all the friends and patrons of the Institution.

The public may be assured that no pains or expense will be spared to render this Institution *one of the best in the country*, both in the extent of its advantages, and in the comfort and pleasantness of its accommodations. All the departments will be filled with able and efficient teachers, and every effort made to render both the instruction and discipline as thorough and complete, in all respects, as possible.

The building is large and very well arranged, not excelled, it is believed, either in point of beauty, or in adaptation to its purposes, both for the school and for the accommodation of boarders, by any in the country. The rooms are all of good size, are well lighted and thoroughly ventilated; and they will all be very neatly and comfortably furnished. The passages are wide, and give easy access to every part of the building, and there are three separate stair cases, leading to the upper story, thus affording ample means of safety in case of fire, or other accident.

The Board indulge the hope that an enlightened public will duly appreciate the efforts they are making to promote the cause of education among us, and that they will second these efforts, by extending to the Institution they have established, a generous and liberal patronage. With a location unsurpassed, in healthfulness, by any in the country, and surrounded by a population of a high character for intelligence and morality, it presents a strong claim upon the attention of parents who desire a safe and suitable situation for the education of their daughters.

There will be *Two Departments* in the Institution: a *Preparatory* and a *Collegiate*. The former will be divided into two classes, the *Primary* and *Academic*. The Collegiate Department will consist of three classes, the *Junior*, *Middle* and *Senior*. There will be a regular course of studies assigned to each department; and those pupils who shall have completed the whole course, and have sustained a full and satisfactory examination in all the studies, will be entitled to the Honors of the Institution, and will receive a regular *Diploma* of Graduation.

Charges for Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Elementary Studies: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, Elements of Geography, &c.,	$15 00
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Elements of History, &c.,	20 00
The preceding, with higher branches, such as Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, &c.,	25 00
French, or other modern languages, each, extra,	10 00
Music, on the Piano, Guitar, or Harp,	25 00
Use of piano, or other instrument,	5 00
Incidental charges,	1 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, $11 per month.

All bills for tuition and board, payable one-half in advance, and the other half at the end of the session.

All pupils entered within fifteen days after the commencement of the session will be charged for the full term.

Each pupil will be required to furnish her own towels and napkins, and to have all her clothing marked with her full name. THOS. M. GATLIN,
Pres't of Board of Trustees.
J. W. Hudnall, Sec'y. July 21, 1858

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
This Institute, situated two miles from Shreveport, re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 4th October.

Circumstances have compelled the proprietor to change the order of his establishment in some particulars.

He will strictly limit the number of his pupils, and receive day scholars as well as boarders.

He prefers to receive pupils from 10 to 16 years old.

His rates of tuition will in all cases be twenty-five dollars per session of five months.

For modern languages, viz: French, Spanish, or Italian, extra charges will be made.

For board, tuition, washing, fuel and lights, one hundred dollars, per session of five months, or two hundred dollars per year of ten months.

The course of studies will be such as is uniformly pursued in our best high schools and colleges.

No pupil will be received for less than five months.

Charges must, without exception, be strictly paid half in advance.

Boarders must come prepared with a sufficient amount of bedding, towels, and clothing, properly marked. S. P. HELME, A. M.
October 6, 1858.

RICE—5 casks fresh Carolina Rice, just received and for sale by HOWELL & BUCKNER,
s10

The Student and Stranger.

"Mary, will you wait three years, then?"

"Six. Charles, so that we are married at last," answered the soft-eyed girl whom the young student of divinity addressed.

"In three years I shall be ordained and have charge of a parish, and then I can support you. Much as I would wish to make you my wife now, I love you too fondly to wed you to the privations and poverty which I would now have to struggle with."

"It is such a pity, Charles, you did not read law. Father would then, as he says, have taken you into his office and made you his junior partner, and you would so soon become rich. He does not dislike you, but he wished our engagement broken off, because he says 'we shall always be poor, as but few clergymen are supported as they ought to be.'"

"I would not abandon my studies and my hopes in the ministry for untold gold, Mary," answered the young man, his fine dark eyes lightning up with the brilliancy of inspiration. "I know my friends say I have sacrificed myself and my hopes by becoming a candidate for orders; but it is no sacrifice I have made in my own view. But if, with being disinherited by my father, I lose you also, dear Mary, it will then become, indeed, a sacrifice!"

"I will be true to you, Charles," answered Mary.

"This I believe, because I know you so well. Then, now we part, and our engagement terminates until I graduate from Nashotah seminary, for so unyielding are their regulations, that they receive no one therein who is bound by any matrimonial engagement. If one thus bound enters there, he must break off his engagement."

"But only outwardly, Charles, will we be disengaged. In heart we are still betrothed!"

"In heart, yes, but not in word. With this embrace we release each other from our mutual vows!"

There was a moment's silence. The voice of Mary was first heard, trembling with emotion:

"You will write to me, Charles?"

"No, Mary. There is permitted no correspondence with any one but relatives, sisters or mother. We part for three years!"

The young man who thus parted from the daughter of the honorable Mr. Carey was the son of a wealthy and avaricious merchant, who intended his only son, Charles, should have made a sensation in the fashionable world as a millionaire, and marry advantageously. He heard of his predilection for the church with disgust and anger. But after many arguments and long-continued efforts to change his mind, he disinherited him, hoping thereby to bring him to his senses. But the resolute and conscientious Charles remained firm. At Nashotah, Wisconsin, he could be received, and pursue his studies without expense. His greatest grief was the necessity of giving up his engagement, and holding no correspondence with Mary Carey for three years.

At Nashotah he fared hard with the poorest. He suffered every privation, and the students there are trained in privations, while the church they are preparing to serve rolls in luxury. Charles' wardrobe wore out the first year, and he found that the livery of patches and threadbare cloth which had excited his smile when he first beheld the students go about in it, had to be worn by himself. At one time, among thirty-six divinity students, there was but one decent coat, and when any one had to go to the next town to buy stationery or necessaries, this was worn by him, until nearly every student had worn it through the year!

The necessities of this noble band somehow (not by their own hand) got bruited into a secular paper, and came before the eyes of Mary. The next week a trunk was despatched all the way from Philadelphia, where she resided, to Nashotah, directed in a feigned hand, to

"Mr. Charles Eardley."

It safely reached him, but he had not money to pay for its carriage from Milwaukie, forty miles to the college. Not all the spare money of the students clubbed together could reach the amount of the carrier's bill, three dollars and a quarter! In such a school were trained the ministry of the church in the west. So they had books and bread and fish, they rejoiced that they had the opportunity to prepare for the preaching of the gospel, even at such sacrifices.

When the trunk was unlocked by Charles, the whole crowd of his fellow students stood around with curiosity, for when had a trunk ever come to Nashotah before?

At its multifarious contents, they set up a general shout. There were new suits of clothes, shirts, vests, warm stockings, flannels, a gay dress-gown, and every variety of clothing, with little jars of jelly, fruit, and a large iced cake! There were, besides, books rare and needful. Never had Nashotah beheld such a sight before! The young men were fairly excited into a degree of hilarious amazement that made them for the nonce forget the gravity of theological students.

Charles, bewildered, wondered from whom it came, unpacked the whole trunk, and let every one handle and see for himself.

"A new coat and pants!" said a waggish fellow. "Now I speak for wearing this next after Eardley, for I want to go down to Milwaukie, and our college coat is not only out at the elbows, but has lost half its buttons!"

Charles was puzzled. No letter gave him any clue as to the donor. A card simply contained "A Present," in carefully pen-printed letters.

"Who could think of him to do this?"

"Mary alone," whispered a secret voice in his heart.

We need not say that the contents of the trunk, especially the clothing, were shared equally among his fellow students, and even by his generosity, the good professor rejoiced in a pair of thick woollen hose; for the professors were as poor as the students. At length our young student graduated with eminent honors, and received the diploma of B. D., or Bachelor of Divinity.

He was now permitted to re-visit Philadelphia, after which he was to be sent by the bishop to the frontier, to carry the gospel to the Indians.

On the lake boat to Buffalo (for he had kept school in his vacation to get money to travel) his attention was drawn to an elderly man who was lying upon a tier of cable, wrapped in a cloak, and apparently very ill. The crowd on the boat was great, the berths all engaged, and it was cold and blustering weather. The groans, at intervals, of the poor man, drew the steps of Charles towards him; for to do good to all men, and especially to the sick and destitute and poor, is the office of a minister of the cross.

He bent down to him, and asked him if he could do anything for him.

"I am very ill, young man," answered the sufferer. "I could not get a berth. I was ill when I left Cleveland, but I am now in a burning fever. Give me water, if you please."

The young deacon hastened for a glass of water, then calling two men, aided them in taking him to his own berth, and when he had placed him there comfortably, he searched throughout the boat for a physician. He found one, and brought him to the invalid, whose pulse by this time was up to a hundred and twenty, and he talked with the incoherence of delirium. He spoke of his wealth, of banks, of stocks, of money on bond and mortgage, until the doctor said—

"This man, who is evidently very poor by his dress, though I dare say he has seen better days, shows in his fever the bent of his mind. He is by nature avaricious. Delirium is the key which reveals the true man unwittingly to himself."

"Do you think he will be very ill?" asked Charles.

"I think he will have a course of typhoid. It will be a month before he can travel, if he ever recovers. He seems to be a alone!"

"I will not leave him," answered Charles, firmly, and looking at the poor old man with sympathy. "Neglected and deserted he will die."

"Of course. If you choose to watch him, you will be doing a kind act. I would advise you to send for proper authorities when the boat reaches Buffalo, and have him removed to the hospital."

The next day when the boat got into port Charles delayed on board until the last. He then learned from the morose and impatient captain where the hospital was, and getting a permit from the mayor, he hired an easy hack, and had the sick man carefully borne into it. Taking a seat by his side and holding him in his arms he was driven to the city hospital. The fever still was high upon him, but he was not so lost as not to feel and express his gratitude to Charles, who saw him to a room, and put into a neat bed covered with clean linen sheets.

Charles was anxious to hasten on to Philadelphia. He had written to Mary (his only letter in three years) the day after his graduation, that he would be at her house on a certain day. But the poor old man would not suffer him to leave him. He seemed to hang upon him, and cling to him as if life depended on his staying with him till he was out of danger.

After a little reflection Charles resolved to remain, at least, two or three days with Mr. Goddard, for this was the name upon an old pocket-book without money in it, which the attendant removed from his pocket.

For eleven days Charles watched and nursed by the stranger's bedside, until the danger was over. He then told him that he must go on his journey; that another waited for and expected him.

"Well, go, and God bless you. You have saved my life. I shall never forget you. I have your name. When I forget my own name I shall forget yours and your devotion to me, a poor sick, stranger. Where do you live?"

"I have no home. I am a missionary to go where I am to be sent. My father lives in Philadelphia, but he has disowned me, because I became a minister."

"You are poor then?"

"I have nothing; yet what I have I will share with you. You are ill, and will need money. Take these eight dollars."

"No. You are too generous. You are poor. I will not rob you."

"If I have not money enough left to get to Philadelphia I can go on foot. We Nashotah men are great walkers."

"You are as generous and liberal as you are humane," answered the elderly man, grasping his hand. "I can get money by writing to a friend. Keep all you have. If you must go, heaven reward you."

An hour afterwards Charles was in the cars on his way. In due time he reached Philadelphia. e presented himself, from motives of filial duty, at his father's house, but was denied admittance. With a clear conscience he now sought the abode of Mr. Carey, and was received by Mary with all the affection he could have desired. He found that she had not abated in her love, and that absence had rather increased their mutual affection. He now learned from her that the wonderful trunk was sent by herself.

The next day he called on her father, and formally proposed that he should consent to his marriage with Mary.

"I respect you, sir! I honor your perseverance in your profession. But Mary has been delicately nurtured. She cannot bear the privations of a young clergyman's life."

"I shall have six hundred dollars a year, sir, where I am going, and——"

Mr. Carey smiled.

"Six hundred dollars is but a shell of poverty to begin with. I am not rich. I cannot help you. You will both suffer. Wait four or five years until by your talents you command a salary that will enable you to wed without drawing into your own privations a young woman who knows not a care or sorrow."

Mr. Carey was firm, though respectful. He absolutely refused his consent to their union. Mary, with tears, consented to wait.

Four or five years is a long time for lovers to wait—who have waited three years besides—neither permitted in the interim to write to the other.

Charles spent ten days in Philadelphia, and was on his way about ten o'clock in the morning of the last day to bid a sad "good-bye" to the sorrowful Mary, when his rich and worldly father met him, and passed him without recognizing the respectfully lifted hat of his son. The persistent conduct of his father filled his bosom with grief. As he was passing the post office, he entered, expecting a letter from his bishop. One, post marked New York, was handed to him. The superscription was in an unknown hand. Upon opening it he was stunned with joy and wonder at reading as follows:

Rev. Sir: Mr. George Goddard, the wealthy manufacturer, died five days ago, on his return from Buffalo, and has made you his sole heir. Your presence is required here immediately. The property bequeathed to you is estimated at one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and is wholly unincumbered. The deceasd was a bachelor, and without male heirs. The motives for this bequest is in the will stated to be in return for your christian kindness shown to a stranger, sick and robbed of his money, in a strange land. I am, sir, respectfully,

Timothy Peters, Attorney, 67 Nassau st.

Was this letter a hoax? Could such news be true? He flew with the letter to Mary. He then for the first time gave her the particulars of his attention to Mr. Goddard. By her advice he went to New York that evening. The next day he wrote as follows:

"It is all true! Poor Mr. Goddard relapsed after reaching the city, and died, making his will in my favor. He was as rich as stated; but one of those men who display no signs of wealth in dress. He had gone to Chicago to buy land, and on his return was taken ill, and while lying on the cable had been robbed of four hundred dollars in bills; hence his apparent poverty. How extraordinary has my but common christian charity been recompensed. This is a gift of heaven to us. I shall probate the will, and soon return to make you mine. Inform your father of our good fortune."

In a month the lovers, so faithful and true, were married. Charles, instead of going west took a house in New York, resolved to devote his life and wealth to the benefit of the sick and poor, and strangers, returning it to God by the same channel through which he had so wonderfully received it.

The South Carolina and Georgia papers report white frosts.

The National Vices.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal, a paper edited with dignity and ability, has the following article on the proclivities to politics of the citizens of this country, which it properly calls our national voice. It says:

The national voice is politics. Young men with health and hope for brave and generous deeds, who might easily be well-doers for the world and themselves; who might make footmarks in the paths of high honor and ambition, turn aside from the grand purposes and kindly ministries of early life, from all that is really ennobling and profitable, and blather politics. Bad whisky, rough caresses, dismal and dirty jokes, pot-house fumes, the glare, shouts and vulgar gab of mass meetings, and all mean and scurvy tricks, are their portion. They learn, in a hurry, to be loud, unclean, and unscrupulous, without remorse. They feel the fullest pride and the most profound complacency with their cleverness and importance, when they are making the most noise.

The clink of glasses, tossed high to the health and victory of their "man" and the glory of "the cause," is sweeter music to their ears than the low home tones of love and contentment, than the sister's song, or the good mother's benediction. Have they a daily work to do? It is let alone. They fly the workshop, the counting-house, the study, the store. Is the privilege their's of having others dependent upon them for the means of existence, they throw it away, and become beasts and brutes to those who need their love, sympathy and support—inflamed as they are with the horrid patriotism of the tavern, the club-room and the speaker's stand. The indulgence in the fascinating vice soon gets to be all to them of happiness, and their earthly hope is bounded by conventions, caucusses and the polls. If by chance they survive the hot drink and fierce dissipation incident to a campaign, they will be professional politicians. Is there a drearier sight on earth than this pimpled and pot-bellied fellow, who smells rank, and who is seen of men hard at it, his arms sawing the air, and his eyes wild with alcoholic zeal, at the street corner, in the low groggery, wherever there is a vote to catch or a dishonest penny to turn?

Is it not a vice? Think of the belle-wives of aspiring senators canvassing the country with winning smiles and gracious words! Think of the ladies of the lobby we heard about last winter when the people's representatives were in Washington assembled! Look at the board fences and the brick walls! Hear the clang proceeding out of yonder frantic four-horsed omnibus! Watch the faces of the crowd who have come to yonder "grand rally" as the waves come when navies are stranded! The fever consumes us slowly but surely. It has seized our national vitals—honor and industry—and they are withering away. It is destroying our domestic peace and comfort. We have no art—how can so frail and sensitive a plant flourish in the shadow of the Upas, politics? Our music is the brawl of the stump, when it is not the hum of business. Our home love is all going to ashes. An election cannot come too often; we care not of what, constable or president, so it be an election. Where will it all end? Let philosophers work out the problem.

The Steam Plough.—The steam plough is now attracting great attention, and promises to achieve a revolution in agriculture. An invention of Mr. Fawkes, of Lancaster, Pa., recently exhibited at the Illinois fair is eliciting considerable notice. The following is a description of it and accounts of its performance and capacity:

The plough is described as a cross between a locomotive and a tender. It is mounted on two guiding wheels and a huge propelling wheel in the shape of a drum, which overcomes the difficulties of miring on soft soil and slipping on hard smooth ground. It is said to be easily managed, and to require but a moderate amount of fuel. It draws six ploughs, so regulated by spiral springs as to yield to any extraordinary obstruction. The machine was tried on the most difficult soil, the unbroken prairie, and its performance is thus described:

The prairie was baked so hard by drouth that the prairie breaking ploughs would not run in it, and the trial of sod ploughs was abandoned in consequence. Notwithstanding this fact, the inventor was so confident of success that he gave the order to put the ploughs to work in this almost impervious soil. After a little delay in regulating to this brick-line surface, the engine moved forward, when six furrows were turned side by side in the most workmanlike manner. The excitement of the crowd was beyond control, and their shouts and wild huzzas echoed far over the prairie, as they, beneath the smiling autumn sun, saw the first furrow turned by steam on the broad prairies of the mighty west. The goal was won. Steam had conquered the face of nature, and the steam plough had become a fact; it was working over the rich rolling prairies of "Egypt," and turning up a wealth of nutritious elements for the growth of the cereal and pomonal products—self-moving, and containing a power unequaled to turn up the lower strata of soil, so rich in potash, in phosphates, in silicia, and other essential elements of vegetable growth. The long line of matchless furrows parted the crowd, and lay between the moving masses like a line of silver wove in the gray setting of the prairie. Amid the excitement the inventor remained calm; it was enough for him to hear the glad shouts of victory which rent the air. For this he had toiled; for this his hands had become hardened and his face made swarthy over the glowing iron out of which he forged the muscles of the iron steed of the prairies.

Mr. Fawkes and others were called out by the crowd, and made brief speeches. Mr. Coleman, a member of the board, spoke of the success of the steam plough, now witnessed as marking a new era in the world's progress, and declared that the great enterprise of Fawkes may be placed side by side with the steam engine, the steamboat, the locomotive, the cotton gin, and the telegraph. After the speaking, the engine again moved forward, when the ploughs turned up the loose mud drift of Egypt, laying six furrows side by side with the most perfect ease, and in the most workmanlike manner. The consumption of fuel and water was very moderate. That the engine is a complete success there can be no doubt, and all that is now wanting is to demonstrate that, taking the expense into consideration, it is cheaper than horse power. If this is answered in the affirmative, it will produce the greatest revolution in agricultural progress that we have yet seen.

The correspondence now going on between hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, and Mr. Pryor, of the Richmond South, discloses the important fact that Yancey was an applicant for a seat in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, and that, at the very time the honorable gentleman was endeavoring to carry out his scheme for a separation of the cotton States from the Union, he was also a candidate for U. S. senator from Alabama.

Yancey attempted to play the same game that Jeff. Davis was so successful at. Davis to get a seat in Pierce's cabinet, made himself dangerous as a secessionist, when "poor Pierce" appeased him by making him secretary of war. Yancey tried to make himself dangerous, but no one was afraid of him, and, instead of becoming a cabinet minister, he is only a disappointed democratic office seeker.

Cotton—The Traveling King.—Not long since I was struck with the remarks of a highly intelligent gentleman in tracing out "the history of a cotton bale." Looking at the production and consumption of cotton, which forms the foundation and enters into the most minute superstruction of the commercial world, and deliberating on the history of a bale, has led me to thinking upon this subject—a subject of important and vast concern to the mind of the serious and thoughtful man, as involving a multitude of interests, and pointing to the "manifest destiny" of our country—to be studied by the political economist, as well as the patriotic native of this southern clime—and grower of this inestimable and most indispensible commodity to the successful operation of all branches of trade.

Take the seed of the cotton, and in planting them employment is given to millions of people that would otherwise lack something to occupy their time and became almost a curse to our main cotton growing region—I mean the negro population. This class of operatives are occupied in preparing to plant, planting, cultivating, gathering, ginning, packing, and hauling the raw material to market, and in this way the planter—the prop and support of the whole commercial world—is occupied the year round.

The warehousemen comes first to take his salvage out of the earnings of the planter; the railroad and steamboat are liberally supported; the sea-port town kept alive and active by king cotton—the wharf-master, the drayman, the storer, the weigher, the sampler the seller. Its now in the hands of a man who expects to make it pay handsomely for buying as well as the expense for re-pressing, insurance, freight to New York, perhaps en route for Liverpool, Now look what hordes, what thousands of swarms of speculators, draymen, weighers, wharf owners, pickers, manufacturers, and what-not it gives profitable employment to! When it starts back in the prints, etc., paying liberally to every handler, until it falls through the importer's clutches, into the possession of the stock-jobber in New York or Boston, and is brought hither by our southern rights merchants to get back from the planter even what he sold the raw material for. Cotton is merely a king in more than one respect! It travels in princely style! conferring munificence to millions and strewing wealth in its track! hence it is poorer at home than elsewhere, and the industrious grower finds it often difficult to make an honest living aside from the natural increase of negro property.

The south is the heart of the world and bottom of its blood; it is sent out through the world's great arteries—the channels of trade and commerce, supporting the life and strength in, and giving health to the whole mass, of civilized mankind. Slave labor is the great digestive apparatus which assimilates from mother earth this life and power giving material. It is useless to enumerate the blessings and the bounties that flow from the toil of the planter and his slaves. Indeed he is only the instrument in the hands of a Higher being, who owns us all. In dwelling upon this subject our sectionalism is aroused and a sense of many wrongs on the part of unscrupulous partisans awakens unkind feelings toward one-half of our great land, and we are led to think that if our planters, who are engaging in uncertain railroad speculations, would form companies for purchasing vessels to carry cotton to and bring its manufactured materials from Europe, direct from and to southern ports, making the north feel her dependence on the south; while the south would be handsomely paid, there would be less sectional strife and better relations established between the two parts of our country. Let the planter resolve to supercede the host, at his own door, who rely on him for support, the factors and speculators..... Let southerners be southerners, and practice southern rights instead of preaching it. Let them rely not on the north as agents. The north has already grown fat and saucy as the agent of the south, and she knows well the loss of southern patronage would be felt severely—would be a calamity of serious import and one that would bring her to say "hold, enough!" The fact is, without any wish to appear a braggart, our planters are the mainspring, the prop and stay of this government, they are the controllers, if they can ever be made to believe it, and possesses the wealth and power to bring, not only the northern States at their feet, but the whole civilized world.

The four millions of bales of cotton which we make per annum, (or will make this year,) in addition to corn, wheat, sugar, rice, tobacco, and meat, with our vast mineral resources, are enough to form the basis of all commercial relations—constituting the foundation of civilization, religion, refinement, the arts, sciences, etc., etc. [Cotton Planter and Soil.

The Daily Crescent publishes the following notice of a firm which enjoys the confidence and patronage of hundreds of our readers:

E. J. Hart & Co.—In naming this old and well-known grocery house, we can point to it as a model establishment of the kind; one of the most solid foundation stones of the commerce of New Orleans, a fortune to its gentlemanly and enterprising proprietors, and a center of usefulness to the whole southern country; for its trade extends throughout the south and west.

Any country merchant seeking a place where he may lay in the best of everything in the largest quantities and at the most liberal prices, will find such a place, and will be struck by two things particularly upon entering the house of E. J. Hart & Co. First, the immense quantity and variety of goods stowed away, piled up and crammed on the four floors of their large double building on Tchoupitoulas street; and secondly, the ease and facility with which an order may be filled by means of the sampling room, and the admirable system throughout, which enables the vast business of the establishment to glide along like clockwork.

Always in direct communication with all the producing parts of the world, cargoes of every imaginable thing in the grocery and liquor line are continually coming to them over the oceans, and then, in smaller lots, going off again by river, rail, and sea, to the widely scattered dealers throughout the south who deal with the renowned house.

Cure for Consumption.—The French physicians are at present much interested in a new treatment for consumption, introduced by Dr. J. F. Churchill, an American physician in Paris. Dr. Churchill's theory of consumption is that it is owing to an undue waste or an insufficient supply of phosphorus in the system.

To supply this want he administers the hypophosphates of lime and soda, in doses of from five to twenty grains daily in a small quantity of sweetened water. In a paper read by him before the Academy of medicine at Paris he gave an account of forty-one cases treated in this way with success. He insists that the cure of consumption in the second and third stages (at a period consequently when there can be obtained in all cases by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs is of itself sufficient to produce death. He also says that these substances have not only a curative effect, but will, if used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its development, and thus act as a preservative with regard to consumption, just as vaccination does with regard to small pox.