The South-Western.

VOL. VII.} SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1858. { No. 17.

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.

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. M. 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 & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 44 Carondelet 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-a-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.,

24 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,

Apr30-1y 70 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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 Soapsp
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 ouis 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 [illegible] E.&A.,
20 bbls epsom salts,	1000 lbs in[illegible],
20 bbls copperas,	2000 lbs m[illegible]r,
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, 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 prompty 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.

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.

University of Louisiana.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on Monday, November 15, 1858, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A H. CENAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics
GUSTAVUS A. NOTT, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica,
T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., } Demonstrators of
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., } Anatomy.

The Rooms for Dissection will be open on the 2d Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital.

The Students accompany the Professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.

Preliminary to the Course, Lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the 1st of October, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, without any charge to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the institution. aug 18

University of Louisiana.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Department will commence on the second Monday of November, 1858, and continue until the first Monday of April, 1859. They will embrace the most important branches of the Civil, Common, Constitutional and International Law, as well as Equity Jurisprudence and Practice. Lectures will be delivered by four professors:

Those by Professor McCALEB will treat of Admiralty and Maratime Law, International Law, and the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.

Those by Professor RANDALL HUNT will treat of
I. Commercial and Criminal Law.
II. The Law of Evidence.

Those by Professor ROSELIUS will embrace
I. The Civil Law, Land Titles, whether derived from England, Spain, France, or the United States.
II. The Practice of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in Louisiana.

Those by Professor HENNEN will embrace
The Common Law, Equity, Jurisprudence and Practice, and Constitutional Law.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on those students only who shall have attended two full courses of lectures, or one full course after having read twelve months under the direction of a respectable counselor at law, and who shall, on examination by the various professors, be found deserving of the honor.

The fee of each professor is twenty-five dollars; matriculation fee, five dollars, and ten dollars for the diploma.

All communications must be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty, at New Orleans.

THEODORE H. McCALEB:

july28 Dean of the Faculty.

Superior Piano For Sale,

A splendid **Upright Piano,** of Pleyel's manufacture, of superior tone and highly finished, will be sold low. Apply to

sept29 Dr. JAMES GILPIN.

[For the South-Western.

Church Going.—The most beautiful scene this side heaven is the assemblage of a whole community, young and old, praising and worshipping, with one heart and voice, the great God that made heaven and earth and all that in them is. We do not know what may be the amount or the fervency of the private devotions of this city, but public worship seems to be in a state of sad neglect. There are at least five thousand persons within easy reach of our churches. Of these, to use the most charitable figures, not more than five hundred, are regular attendants. If that "people only be happy whose God is the Lord," we must be a most miserable set. I know that some have 'nothing to wear'—certainly they should not come to church—some have such commanding intellects, and are so jealous of their reputation, that they shrink from assuming the attitude of worshippers—it might be construed into a confession of weakness, or of inferiority to the minister. The minister too, poor man, might be puffed up beyond measure by the presence of such an exalted individual. Such should be commended for their consideration. Some will not go because they will not find a crowded house. Let all such go, and I pledge them, there will be a large multitude in every church. Others, and perhaps the great majority, do not go simply because the ministers are neither brilliant, theatrical, nor entertaining—there will be nothing going on that savors of the ball, the theatre, or the circus. We admit that the clergy of this city are not all that they might be—very few men of whatever name or profession are. Let me, however, gently remind you that hunt for pleasure in the sanctuary, that churches are builded for the worship of the Lord God of hosts, and that they are profaned—actually *profoned*, when they are used primarily for either hearing or preaching entertaining discourses, for either condemning or admiring the officiating minister. "Even the heathen do the same."

What? "The members of the churches themselves do not attend?" We are rather confounded at that—we are sorry you mentioned it, but will make the best reply we can. You are obliged to admit that they are pious and godly persons, or they are not. If they are, then they have some good reason for being absent—if they are not, then their conduct is not worth observing, nor can be safely imitated. The bible contains many commands upon this point, and sets forth many arguments and motives, but, as those who do not make public worship a matter of conscience cannot be supposed to believe the scriptures, we will not mention them. There are some arguments lying outside the bible which cannot be easily controverted, viz.: public worship promotes cleanliness, sociability, taste and education—protects life, limb and property—enhances the value of real estate, improves trade, lowers taxes, and, in short, tends to remove every species of evil and to swell the general happiness.

Reader, the new year is at hand; do you think you could do a better thing for yourself, your family and city than this—to begin at once, and to go, at least for twelve months, every Sabbath morning, rain or shine, hot or cold (nor sun, nor rain, nor cold keeps you from business), sick or well (Sunday sickness, I mean), to some one particular church, not for the purpose of hearing this one or that one preach, but with the desire and purpose to worship the great God? Regular Attendant.

Cotton Growing in Texas.—Last evening a public meeting was held in the town hall, to hear from Mr. J. de Cordova, of Texas, some account of the cotton growing capabilities of that State. Mr. T. Bazley presided, and there were also on the platform general R. B. Campbell, the consul general of the United States; count D'Alton Shee, of Paris; Mr. R. B. Kimball, of New York; W. Harvey, the mayor of Salford; J. Radcliffe, the mayor of Oldham; H. Ashworth, E. Westhead, M. Ross, W. Wanklyn, of Bury; H. Vallance, of London, &c. After a few introductory observations from the chairman.

Mr. de Cordova said that he had come as a Texas man, to tell the people of Manchester, while they were thinking of India and Africa as places from which to receive an increased cotton supply, of a country within twenty days' sail of England, which had as yet only contributed a small amount, but which was capable of producing every year from three to five million bales of cotton. An experience of twenty-five years in the southern States had convinced him that they could not keep up to the present demand, much less satisfy the requirements of the future. The demand for cotton must increase. Where, then, would England obtain the cotton that she would require? Let attention be turned to the broad, fertile, and healthy cotton-growing lands of Texas. Let the farming and laboring population be enabled to settle in that State, and in less than two years England would receive a large accession to her supply. [Hear—hear.]

In Texas alone, ten millions of acres were capable of producing at least a bale of cotton per acre. But if there were millions of cultivable acres in the other States, it would matter little, as sufficient slave labor could not be obtained to cultivate them. By the most determined exertion, not more than twenty-five per cent. of land could be added to that already under cotton cultivation. And even that addition depended on the introduction of more slave labor. But the slaves were now at an almost fabulous price, which would be still further increased. The importation of laborers was therefore an obvious and growing necessity. The extent of Texas was 700 miles from north to south, and nearly 800 miles from east to west. It contained 267,000 square miles, or 175,000,000 acres of land. Its area was equal to that of France, Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and Saxony united; and it contained a greater adversity of soil and climate. There were more than 6,000,050 of acres of virgin soil in Texas capable of yielding at least 600 pounds of clean cotton per acre, which would give the enormous quantity of over 3,600,000 bales, the greater portion of which might hereafter be produced by white labor. He estimated, after a careful collation of data and personal observation, that with a proper introduction of capital, and the employment of European labor, from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales of first class cotton could be produced in Texas annually. The enormous territory was only waiting for Anglo-Saxon energy and capital, for English farmers who were now toiling upon rented lands, in order to be able to supply all the increasing demand of this country for cotton. [Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

This Cardova is a damagogue land agent, who labors under the impression that he would make a fortune if he could only establish a colony of foreign immigrants in Texas and receive the proceeds of their labor.

The floating school at Baltimore continues to be successful in teaching its young pupils good morals, sound learning and skillful seamanship. There are now seventy-one boys on the roll, many of whom are exceedingly intelligent, and bid fair to become first class seamen. Such an institution is much needed in all our large cities, and would be productive of great benefit.

Our exchanges bring to us from every section complaints of cold weather.

A New Story of an Old Style.

The old stile! It stood on the outskirts of the village, and was the trysting place of the lads and lassies of Towerville when our grandmothers were young. Every child in the village knew the old stile as a resting place when there was a tired party of little ones returning from nutting or berrying. Every young beauty had her own experience of its suitability as a trysting place. The matrons loved it from old associations and recollections of the time when their own hearts, then young, leaped to the music of some loved voice, and felt the pressure of some manly hand, as the speaker leaned over them, sitting on the old stile. True, it had been repaired again and again; for the villagers loved it, and kept it in order. Still the old stones were there, and it was the old spot.

Pretty Nellie Greyson, as she sat there, one summer afternoon, pulling to pieces the last bouquet left there for her by some love-lorn farmer's son, thought sadly of the many times she had hastened to the old stile with her handsome lover, the guest of the village, George Lawton. Poor Nellie! George was the son of an opulent merchant, a man of wealth and influence, and had been sent into the country to recruit his health at his cousin's, Nellie's mother.

It did not take long for the handsome, talented, young Lawton to win the simple, trusting heart of the lovely village girl. Nellie had received a sound English education; but to this was added no accomplishment. Her soft, sweet voice spoke no foreign tongue; her pretty white hands could call out music from no instrument; and although she could dance the simple figures of the country dances, she knew no rules for a stately carriage, or the most finished manner of receiving a guest. George taught her French. It was an amusement to while away the dull hours in a country village, and Nellie was an apt scholar. As they bent over the book in the little parlor, what wonder that they were tempted out, and took the grammar to the old stile to con the verbs, j'aime and jadore? Then the old stile was such a famous place to practice together the duetts George taught Nellie; and their united voices woke the echoes in the trees near them, probably very much astonishing the trees by operatic airs.

George had gone home. He had not spoken a word of love to Nellie, though every look and action was more eloquent than the most studied speech. He wrote to her; but the letters, tho' treasures to her, did not fill up the gap his absence made; and, as the village beauty sat musing on the old stile, no one would have dreamed that half the male hearts in the village were made over to her. Old farmer Freyson fumed and fretted at Nellie's altered ways, and was half tempted to command her to accept the son of his neighbor Jenks, who was evidently pining away from the trouble caused in his honest heart by Nellie's indifference to his suit.

"Nellie, lass," he said to her that morning, "I'll love you true and fondly; will you be my wife? Nellie, your town beau has always beauties around him; he'll forget you Nellie."

And then the beauty, fired by the sneer, vowed she cared nothing for her town cousin, and would not marry, not because she loved him, but because there was not a man in the village worth having. Oh, Nellie! Nellie!

As she sat musing on the stile, she saw the village schoolmaster, Henry Sparks, coming toward her. Now Nellie, before George Lawton had turned her silly head, had given the most decided encouragement to Mr. Sparks; and he felt fully welcome as he took a seat beside her on the stile.

"Good afternoon, Miss Nellie," he said trying to detain the hand she pettishly drew from his grasp. "Nellie," he added, in an altered tone, "don't be cross! It is so long since I had a chance to see you alone, Nellie."

"Cross!" Nellie could get no further. She was almost ready, the silly little beauty, to cry, as the contrast between her last visit to the stile with George, and this one struck her.

"There, don't cry Nellie!" said her lover. "I love you as dearly as I ever did; but you see you have been so taken up with your town beau lately that I could not get a chance to talk to you. You were trying to come up to him in learning French and singing, but it is of no use. The town ladies can paint and draw, play the piano, and some of them even write poetry; but they can't make such cakes as you can, Nellie, or keep a house so nicely. I shut my eyes when I was in town, on their fine dresses and pretty ways, and kept my heart true for you. Now, won't you have me, Nellie? I've been courting you more than a year, ever since your sixteenth birthday; and you know I love you truly.

Poor Henry had chosen a most inauspicious time. The little heart he coveted had not had time to cast out the image of the first man who had ever really touched it: and as Neille sadly pictured George's graceful manners and courtly address, and turned to the simple pedagogue beside her, the contrast was striking. George's dress was so different from that of the villagers who living miles from any town or railway, dressed in the fashion of their grand parents. Henry and Nellie, as they sat on the old stile, would, had they moved into a fashionable drawing room, have been admirably costumed for a fancy ball, as country people of fifty years ago.

Nellie gave Henry a most decided refusal, and taking no notice of his surprised, dismayed face, left the old stile and hurried homeward. As she went, she pictured in her mind the accomplishments of the town ladies. This explained George's silence on the love subject, which had so puzzled the little country girl, accustomed to the plain courting of the farmer's sons. Of course, she argued, George with his fine education and talents, looked for accomplishments in his wife; and Nellie determined to have them.

"Father," she said, coming into the kitchen, where the farmer was overjoying his pipe, "I want to go to a boarding school for two or three years."

"Gracious sakes!" cried her mother, dropping the plate she was washing. "What'll you want next?"

This was the first mention of the subject. Nellie was more than two months persuading and coaxing the old man before he consented. He was rich. Nellie was the only child; and at last the unwilling consent was wrung from him; and Nellie was taken to the best boarding school near town. The poor child was at first much discouraged by the ridicule of her schoolmates. It was hard to hear her dress laughed at and her ignorance despised; but the girl's own good taste in investing the money her father supplied liberally in neat and fashionably made garments, and her fine talents which soon displayed themselves were not long in placing her on an equality with her companions, There was one grief she suffered. George Lawton had left town to travel on the continent, and when she arrived, thinking of the pleasure her unexpected presence would give him, he was fair away. The two letters he had written after leaving Towerville, had made no mention of this intention, for, argued the gay young man, 'it is of no use to break the poor little beauty's heart. Pity, she is so countryfied! My heart was in real danger; but allons, she'll forget me in a month."

Two years passed on, during which Nellie applied her whole mind to her studies, and on her nineteenth birthday she left the school, and, at the earnest solicitation of George's mother, went to pass some weeks at her house before returning to Towerville. George was still abroad, and his mother thought it would be a good time to return Mrs. Grey son's hospitality to her son when he was not at home, and there was no danger of his falling in love with a country farmer's daughter, even though that same father was the husband of her second cousin; and Mrs. Lawton's grandfather was a country farmer too.

"Now, Nellie," said Mrs. Lawton, coming into her room one morning, "I want you to look your loveliest this evening for my soirée. There will be a most distinguished company. Count L—— is coming this afternoon—Mrs. Jay promised to bring him with her. He only arrived from Germany the day before yesterday George thought of coming with him, but he wrote to me not to expect him positively; and of course he is not with him, or he would have written to me."

Mrs. Lawton's drawing room was crowded that evening with the élite of fashion. Nellie was at the piano, singing, when two young men came into the hall.

They stopped there, listening with delight to the full, rich notes of a powerful voice, which seemed flooding the room with melody.

"Bravo!" said one of them as the song concluded. "Let's see this canatrice."

"George!" cried Mrs. Lawton as they came into the room.

Of course there was a rapturous meeting and explanations of how he had written to her, but that the latter must have been detained; and while he was saying all this, George was looking at the singer. She was changed; and he did not recognize his cousin Nellie. As she stood under the light leaning gracefully against the piano, chatting with a group of admirers, her blue silk dress fitting her small but beautiful figure to perfection, her rich and abundant hair falling from a jeweled comb in a profusion of curls on her white, uncovered throat and shoulders, jewels glittering on her arms and bosom, she certainly looked most unlike the little country lass whose hair was confined by a hat or handkerchief, and whose close kerchief came up to her throat.

"Who is that mother—the lady in blue?" asked George.

"That? Oh, that's Nellie Greyson!" she replied. "She is here on a visit. There! Mrs. Jay has introduced count L——, already. Well she can speak German beautiful; so she is about the only person here to entertain him."

Nellie, the accomplished singer, talking German to a foreign count—Nellie, who a few years ago, was seated on the old stile, studying French under his kind tuition. George was slightly bewildered; but, remembering her old friendship for him he advanced confidently to meet his cousin.

Nellie's little spice of coquetry had died out. There was no blush, no tremor in her greeting of her cousin; the hand she placed in his was quiet as his own; the voice was firm. The manner easy and graceful. George, the coxcomb, was disappointed.

Nellie saw her power now. It was a long wooing, for it was not not until poor George was as desperately in love as she had been herself, that Nellie gave him even so much as a smile of encouragement. Whenever he spoke of love, her little innocent look of surprise was too much for him, and accustomed to have his attentions courted, he was often on the point of leaving her, and giving up the pursuit. Then Nellie was a belle; the bouquets, invitations to ride, and visit the opera, and billets doux she accepted from other admirers, drove George wild with jealousy. She had, too, the most provoking way of referring to the days passed in the country, with a sort of contemptuous pity of her own silly capacity for seeing perfection in a man, merely from the fact that he was town bred wore broadcloath and kid gloves and had seen an opera; and finally, Nellie, went home to Towerville leaving poor George hopelessly in love with the farmer's daughter.

It was of no use to try to forget her; George soon found that out; at last unable to bear suspense any longer, he started for Towerville, determined to have a "yes" or "no," in answer to an important question, he meant to put to the beauty. As he drove slowly over the well remembered roads, he passed near the old stile; some one was there. George fastened his horse, and started across the fields. Yes, there she was, seated on the old stile, actually dressed in the gipsey hat he remembered so well; there she sat dreaming over old dreams, and wondering whether she had acted wisely in not encouraging George as her still silly heart had prompted. There was a stealthy step behind her, and before she knew there was any one near, a pair of arms encircled her waist, and a daring kiss was printed on her lips. It was of no use to resist, Nellie was a captive; and the old stile heard another love story that summer afternoon and the town beau carried Nelly home in a light cart, the only vehicle to be hired within five miles of Towerville. And in a little while Nellie changed her name and home, leaving farmer Greyson and his good dame to anticipate many pleasant summers, when Nellie and George should come to spend the warm months at the farm house, and renew their chats at the old stile.

German Cotton Manufactures.—A letter, of the 11th ult., from Bremen to the London Cotton Plant says:

On the first of this year there were within the limits of the Zollverein, embracing Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Hanover and Oldenburg, 196 mills in operation, running 1,534,146 spindles, consuming per year 121,000 bales of North American, and 64,900 bales of other qualities of cotton, making a total consumption of 185,950 bales.

It is calculated that during the present year there will be twelve mills, running 484,000 spindles, added to the above, which will consume at the least 51,000 bales of cotton of all kinds. The whole demand thus created will be about 236,000 bales per year.

Besides this, Switzerland and Bohemia, not really embraced within the limits already specified, have in operation 99 miles, running 655,000 spindles, and consuming in all about 42,000 bales of cotton.

A statement just published in the Handelsblatt, or commercial paper of this city, shows that up to the first of this month the total amount of cotton imported this year is 33,960,161 pounds, as against 33,113,388 pounds imported during the whole of last year.

This shows a large increase in the trade as compared with last year, and proves that the disastrous effects of the crisis of last autumn has had but little effect upon this important trade at this point.

Never, perhaps, since cotton has become a leading article of commerce at this port, has the stock been so low as at present. The state of the market, I have reason to believe, has induced heavy orders to the other side, which will be filled in a great measure, I presume, from the new crop; so that in the course of the last two months of this year a heavy importation may be looked for, sufficient, I believe, at all events, to run the total import from the United States for 1858 fully up to, if not beyond, 200,000 bales.

The Mississippi is again declining slowly at all points.

A Man Marries his own Daughter.—The following wonderful and strange story, which we copy from the columns of the Court Journal, is as full of terrible romance as any of the wild legends of the middle ages. But for the high authority which endorses it, we should find it difficult to believe in its reality:

In the year 1830, a young Polish gentleman of birth and distinction, was married to a young lady of his own rank in life, with the full and entire approval of the parents on both sides. Scarcely had the young couple entered into this new state of life, in which every prospect of happiness seemed secured to them, when the revolt broke out, and the young husband, in spite of his peculiar position, hesitated not a moment to leave all and join the patriots who were setting forth to combat for their country.

The wife, nothing daunted by the dangers to which she was to be exposed, left in secret her home and family to follow the fortunes of her husband. The perils and frightful privations she underwent in the search after him can scarcely be described. She never beheld him more; for, arrived at a certain village where a terrible skirmish had been fought, she was told that her husband, who had led the Polish party against the Russians, had perished in the combat, and been buried on the field of the encounter that very morning. The news acted as a deathblow to the poor young wife, who, succored at a cottage by the wayside by a family of poor peasant's, at the very risk and peril of their lives, remained in a state of delirium for several days, and died after having prematurely given birth to a daughter, but without having once recovered reason sufficient to give directions or recommendations concerning the disposal of the infant. All the peasants could tell was the fact of the evident gentle birth of the lady, which was apparent from the recherchée nature of her dress and the quality of a few jewels found in her possession. The poor cottagers knew not what to do in their embarrassment, and bethought themselves of the owner of the chateau, to whom their villages and all it contained belonged of right. The baby was borne thither by the family, and the heart of the childless lady beat with tenderness on beholding the little pale flower thus left to perish, unless rescued from the rough treatment it was destined to experience with the peasants.

The child was taken by the lady at first as a mere duty, and because of its helplessness, but as it grew up it became so entwined around that lady's affections that she had but one dread—lest her husband, who, engaged on distant service, should, when he returned home, object to the adoption of the little orphan. This, however, so far from being the case, proved to be the reverse. General Count C—— was moved to tenderness at the story, and at once took the poor infant to his bosom, as his wife had done already. In course of time it was deemed expedient to adopt her in legal form, as they had already done in their affections. The ceremonies necessary were gone through, the emperor's consent was obtained, and the poor little deserted orphan, of unknown birth and parentage, became in name and fortune one of the greatest heiresses of Posen.

Some few years ago, the new governor, dispatched by the military authorities, arrived in great state, to take possession of his new dignity, and, during his initiation, was invited to spend some little time at the chateau. Here he became deeply enamored of the orphan, and, by his brilliant wit and charming manners, soon captivated her affections. The lover was no longer young, but still in the prime of manhood, while the maiden, accustomed to the almost exclusive society of her adopted parents, looked upon her suitor without objection to the difference of age.

In a few short months after his appointment to the high station we have mentioned, the young lady was married to the brilliant officer, and the peasants of the district still mention, in terms of admiration and astonishment, the wondrous doings, the fireworks and waterworks, the horse-racing and riding matches which took place on the occasion. Shortly after the marriage, the husband took his wife to the seat of his government, where she soon became the admired of all beholders, and is celebrated in that part of Poland in certain verses which were sung before the emperor on his visit to the place, as the "Morning State of P——," in short for seven years all went merry as a marriage bell.

At the end of that period, only two years since, the death of the adopted mother of the lady caused the disclosure which we have made, and which, not by any means necessary for the marriage, became indispensable for the arrangement of the inheritance after death. At the first words contained in the documents left by the dying lady in the cottage, on hearing the names and the dates therein mentioned, the miserable husband sank senseless to the floor—he could not fail to recognize his own offspring in his wife, the mother of his children, now standing beside him, and felt himself a guilty and a stricken man.

At the close of the struggle for independence, when the Poles, beaten on all sides, were forced to submit, captain Z—— had tendered his submission to Russia, and had acquired titles and honors under the Russian government, although conscience had so stung him that he had deemed it expedient to demand a change of name, which, under cover of his new title, had been willingly granted.

Immediate measures were taken to obtain the advice and protection of the pope, who, after due deliberation, pronounced the marriage valid and the children legitimate, but of course exacted immediate separation. There was no need of this decree. Long before it had arrived at P——, the husband had become a gloomy maniac, and had exchanged the brilliant palace he occupied for the stone walls and solitary cell to which he was perforce conveyed beneath the care of the doctors of the place.

The curse of heaven stands before him night and day; the malediction incurred by his desertion of his country's cause is regarded by the poor madman as having brought down this terrific judgment on his head. For two long years did the unhappy wife attend him with the most devoted care; but the medical attendants having declared that her presence was injurious to his recovery, she has resolved at length to come to Paris, and seek in the distractions and interests of that place some little soothing to her wounded spirit. Of course the society of Paris is divided into two camps—the one adopting her as its protege, quand meme, the other refusing to acknowledge her, or to admit her into its most sacred precincts.

Much curiosity is expressed to learn what attitude will be assumed by the empress, as the story is so well known, and the name of the lady grown so familiar in Parisian mouths, in consequence of the discussions which are openly going on about the affair, that it has become the great social problem of the hour. Meanwhile the lady may be seen daily taking her drive in the Champs Elysées, and her two girls, of six and four years of age, prattling merrily by her side. We should not, for our part, have given it as the only story from Paris of the week had it not occupied us, the initiated, entirely; and we can guarantee every word of the wondrous tale as being the most solemn and lamentable truth.

Trains of emigrants bound to Texas daily pass through this place.