The South-Western.

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TERMS.

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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.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 30 St. Charles street, New Orleans. Practices in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and the United States Circuit and District Courts.

W. C. is Commissioner for various States, and will take depositions, etc.

CHAS. V. JONTE,

SECOND Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, commissioner to take testimony, and commissioner for the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, No. 65 Common street, (opposite the City Hotel,) New Orleans. d29-1y*

BENJAMIN & MICOU,

ATTORNEYS 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. o13

E. T. PARKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, New Orleans. o27

DOGAN, DONOVAN & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 67 Magazine street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL & Co.,

[Successors to A. J. Wright & Co.]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans. june6

R. GLADDEN. J. M. SEIXAS. THOS. R. HEARD.

PURVIS, GLADDEN & HEARD,

COTTON FACTORS and Commission Merchants, 55 St. Charles street, N. Orleans. s7-1y

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B. TOLEDANO & TAYLOR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of Union and St. St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

PETERS, MILLARD & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, Corner of Old Levee and Bienville streets, N. Orleans.

THOMAS M'INTYRE,

GENERAL COLLECTOR, No. 28 Camp st., New Orleans. Bills collected in any part of the city or its vicinity, and the proceeds immediately remitted. Refer to Dr. Warren Stone, Dr. Boyer, and L. C. Dillard Esq m91y

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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

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OCULIST!

DR. GUSTINE'S OFFICE

For the Treatment of Diseases of the EYE and Imperfections of Vision, No. 135 ST. CHARLES STREET, opposite Lafayette Square, New Orleans. All surgical operations upon the Eye attended to. Such as Cataract, Squinting, the insertion of Artificial Eyes, etc., etc. jan 1, 1854

J. West, Practical Dentist,

112 ST. CHARLES STREET, near the corner of Poydras, would respectfully inform ladies and gentlemen visiting New Orleans that he performs all operations on the teeth, in a most skillful and satisfactory manner.

The superiority of J. W.'s Artificial Teeth above all others, have been long well known and appreciated by hundreds who are enjoying the benefits of them. Persons desirous of availing themselves of such, would do well to call and examine his specimens.

Dental depot for the sale of Teeth, Foil, Instruments, etc. Office and residence 112 St. Charles street, near the corner of Poydras. feb1. 1854

POOLEY, NICHOL & Co.,

(Successors to John Hunt,)

Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard,

Corner of Cedar and Julia streets—New Basin,
NEW ORLEANS.

SUPERIOR Dressed, Tongued and Grooved Flooring and Ceiling, Laths, Shingles, Deck Plank, and a general assortment of Building Lumber, well seasoned and always on hand.

All orders from the country carefully and promptly filled. ap5-1y*

SYRUS FLINT. J. H. JONES

C. FLINT & JONES,

Wholesale and retail dealers in fashionable cabinet

FURNITURE,

Chairs, feathers, moss and hair mattresses, curled hair, hair cloth, varnish, etc., Nos. 46 and 48 Royal street, New Orleans. nov 9, 1854

B. BROWER & Co.

House Furnishing Store,

No. 17 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.
(Established 1832.)

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHWARE
SILVER PLATED, BRITANNIA,

Tin, Wooden, Japanned and Iron ware. Cutlery, Lamps, Brushes, Fenders, Andirons, Coal Scuttles, Shovels and Tongs, etc., etc., etc.

Including every article required to furnish a house (except cabinet ware and dry goods.)

ALSO—The celebrated Republic Cooking Stoves.

nov 2, 1853

WM. BRAGG,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 169 Camp street, corner of Girod,
New Orleans.

CISTERNS of all sizes constantly on hand. Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., made to order. ap25

E. M. RUSHA,

IMPORTER OF

Foreign Wines & Liquors,
And dealer in Domestic Spirits,

NOS. 54 AND 56 BROOME STREET, (late Girod street,)
NEW ORLEANS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of French Brandies, Wines, Fruits in Liquor; assorted cordials, bitters, essence peppermint, Curaço, anisette, etc., etc., etc. nov14, 1853

TIRRELL & BATES,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Hats,

No. 15 OLD LEVEE, NEW ORLEANS.

Constantly receiving from their own manufactory a fresh and very extensive supply of

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

which they offer on as liberal terms as any other house.

Negro Brogans in great variety always on hand.

Planters and country merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

The highest price paid for hides. January 3,1855

DAVID TAYLOR & Co.,

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

NEW STORE,

No. 41 Magazine street, opposite the Arcade,

DAVID TAYLOR & Co., inform their friends, country merchants, and other customers, that they are now occupying their new and spacious store, No. 41 Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade, and have on hand a large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Hats, of every description, to which they are constantly receiving additions, by the latest arrivals, from the eastern cities. We offer to buyers advantages over the eastern markets, taking into consideration the time consumed in shipments, with the extra expenses attendant upon such purchases. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the large stock of the above named goods, which will be sold on the most liberal terms. N. Orleans, Feb. 8, 1855-1y

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Just Received on Consignment.

15 or 20 Likely Negroes.

Consisting of men, boys, women, girls, good field hands, and several qualified house servants. For sale for cash or city acceptance.

feb14 A. L. HEINE, Auctioneer.

PLOUGHS.

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

feb22 OGLESBY & GRISWOLD.

BAR STORES AND FANCY GROCERIES, of every description and of the finest quality, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates. All orders carefully and promptly filled.

mar7 STACEY & WELLS.

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

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New Orleans & Texas U. S. Mail Line.

Every Sunday and Thursday.

LOUISIANA. Captain W. H. Talbot.
MEXICO, " John Lawless.
PERSEVERANCE, Capt. Henry Place.
CHARLES MORGAN, Capt. J. Y. Lawless.

One of the above new and magnificent steamships will leave for Galveston, Indianola and Matagorda Bay every **Sunday and Thursday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

For freight or passage, (having elegant accommodations,) apply to HARRIS & MORGAN,
Foot of Julia street, opposite steamship landing.
nov 15, 1854.

H. P. BUCKLEY,

(Late Young & Co.,)

8 Camp street, New Orleans,

Watchmaker, Jeweller & Silversmith,

Importer of fine Watches for ladies and gentlemen, of the most celebrated makers of England and Switzerland, made to his own order expressly in heavy cases (gold and silver,) and warranted standard fineness.

Ladies' chatelaines and neck chains;
Gent's guard, fob and vest chains, seals, keys, etc.
Finger rings, ear-rings, breast-pins, cuff-pins, etc.
Diamond pins and rings,
Spectacles for every age, in gold, silver, steel and tortoise shell frames;
Silverware, warranted pure as coin, consisting of table, tea and dessert spoons;
Silver table and dessert forks, ladles, butter knives, mustard and salt spoons, sugar tongs, etc.
Plated ware, consisting of castors, candlesticks, waiters, etc.

Having been always engaged in the mechanical part of the business, all watches sent for repairs will have the strictest personal attention; and having every facility for making any portion of a watch, he will be enabled to work on very reasonable terms.

☞ Jewelry made to order and repaired. Diamonds reset in the latest style. Canes mounted in gold and silver. nov 15. 1854

House Furnishing Goods,

Wholesale and Retail

Nos. 73 & 75 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

DETERMINED to reduce our stock of Goods, we will hereafter sell at **Lower Prices than has ever before been offered** in this city. Those in want of the following articles will do well to call:

Queensware, Glass and China Ware;
Bohemian Ware;
Birmingham Ware;
Rich China Vases and
Fine Silver-Plated Ware.
Parlor and Hall Lamps and Girondoles;
Rich Tea Trays and Waiters, in sets or single;
Fine Table Cutlery, and
Housekeeping Hardware;
Enameled and Hollow-Ware;
Britannia, Planished Tin and Japanned Ware;
Wooden and Willow Ware;
Feather Dusters, Brushes, of all kinds;
Paper Hangings and Borders;
Door Mats;
Window Cornishes, Cords and Tassels;
Curtain Bands and Curtain Pins, etc.

HEATH & MILLER,
Successors to Miller, Harris & Waldo.
N. Orleans, Nov. 8, 1854-1y

MAISON DE SANTE.

Corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, N. Orleans.

THIS Institution now under the direction of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, has been put in complete order, and is ready for the reception of patients. The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and have every convenience for the sick. Persons visiting this Institution for medical treatment will receive, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, all the attentions and comforts of a home.

DR. WARREN STONE still continues his connexion with the Institution, and patients will always have his advice and attention as heretofore.

Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Dr. J. C. B. WEDERSTRANDT.

Resident Physician and Surgeon, Dr. P. C. BOYER.

The terms of admission are from one to five dollars per day. Patients depositing in advance for the time they remain in the Institution. Capital Surgical Operations charged for extra.

For further information, apply to the SISTER SUPERIOR OF THE INSTITUTION, or to the Resident Physician. jan 25, 1854

WATER COLORS.

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

JUST received a large stock of above COLORS, in cakes and in mahogany and rosewood boxes, with lock and key; Also, **German Colors,** in cakes and boxes, a fine assortment.

Oil colors, in tubs---English and American;
Canvases for Portraits in frames of 8x10to42x56
Canvas in rolls, from 36 to 66 inches wide;
Strechers for canvases, of all sizes;
400 doz fine sable and camel-hair pencils;
160 " paint and varnish brushes, all sizes;
80 packages gold and silver leaf;
100 bundles of duck metal---white and yellow;
Tin foil, in sheets and books;
Tinsel of all the usual colors.
☞ French and American PAPER HANGINGS.

Doors, Window Sash and Blinds, of all sizes and description, for sale cheap.

......**WINDOW GLASS, &c.**......

5000 bxs American Window Glass, all sizes;
700 do English and French, from 8x10 to 33x65
300 lights fine Plate Glass;
120 bxs double thick American, from 8x10 to 20x30
1000 lights colored glass;
100 Glazier Diamonds;
500 bundles glazier tins;
10 tons White Lead, in 25 to 700 lb kegs;
5000 canisters and kegs colored paints, in ½ oz to 100 lb packages;
2500 lbs fine French Green, dry and ground in oil;
1000 bbls Whiting and Paris White, of my own manufacture, fire dried.

Paint Mills of all sizes and every article usually kept in a general Paint, Oil and Color Store, will found at

R. CLANNON's,
nov 2, 1853 46 Canal street, New Orleans

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF DELORD & FOUCHER STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS.

IS prepared to furnish vertical and horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, steam and horse power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gin Geering, Iron Columns and Fronts for buildings Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, etc., and all machinery required for the South.

They respectfully call the particular attention of the planters of Louisiana and the adjoining States to their style of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Vaccuum Pans and Draining Wheels, which for strength, durability and convenience, have not been excelled.

New Orleans, February 8, 1854. 1y.

Phila. Saddlery Warehouse.

[Sign of the Golden Horse Head.]

No. 6 Magazine, near Canal street,

NEW ORLEANS.

MAGEE & KNEASS,

Dealers in Saddlery, Harness and Trunks, Leather Materials and Findings for saddlers, coach, trunk and shoemakers. Saddlery, Hardware, Whips, Tin Ware and Brushes.

MILITARY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

We are agents for the sale of India Rubber Packing for steam joints and boilers, belting for machinery and other articles. Peacock and Carey PLOUGHS, on commission. Regalias and Jewels for the Masonic, I.O.O.F. and S. of T. orders. Prices as low as any other house. dec 21,1853

Gutta Percha Water-Proof Goods.

THESE vulcanised fabrics, made by the N.A. Gutta Percha Co. of N. Y., are not offered simply as improvements on former manufactures, but as something NEW and very different from anything heretofore produced. They are **beautiful in finish, light, pliable and durable**, free from unpleasant odor, and will stand the warmest climate and NOT become STICKY like India rubber. Sufficient tests have been made to WARRANT this assertion, as reliable certificates from officers of the army and navy will show.

Riding coats,
Officers' coats,
Storm coats,
Mexican ponchas,
Tent do
Hussar caps,
Storm hats,
Leggins,
Gun cases,
Camp blankets,
Carriage cloth,
Surgeons' splints,
Portable bath tubs,
Druggists' articles,

Hospital sheeting, etc. etc., and hundreds of other articles made from gutta percha.

Army and navy articles furnished.

*** Complete Water-proof Outfits for **Horseback Travelers,** miners, sportsmen and exploring parties.

Merchants will find in these goods a safe and profitable investment.

All persons are invited to examine these fabrics, at the Gutta Percha Warehouse, **45 Common street, New Orleans.** E. R. HUBBY, Sole agent for the
feb14-1y* **North American Gutta Percha Co**

C. M. SIMPSON,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS,

116 Canal street, (Touro's Row,) New Orleans.

IN referring you to my card above, I would respectfully invite your attention to my large and well selected stock of

Staple, Domestic, Silk,

And Fancy Dry Goods,

Also—**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,** all of which have been selected with great care and with a view to the wants of the southern trade, which enables me to place before my customers a larger and better assorted stock than can be found elsewhere in this city.

Particular attention has been paid in the selection of Plantation and Housekeeping Goods, an assortment of which will be found complete, thereby saving the necessity of making purchases in several houses to fill orders for dry goods. An early call is respectfully solicited.

C. M. SIMPSON,
116 Canal street, Touro's Row,
dec 6, 1854 New Orleans.

P. S.—Partical attention paid to orders.

PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 53 and 55 Common street, New Orleans.

E. R. STEVENS & Co.,

INVITE the attention of merchants and others visiting New Orleans, to their extensive stock of

Printing, Writing and Wrapping Papers,

BLANK BOOKS, PLAYING CARDS, INKS, &c.,

which for variety and extent cannot be surpassed by any other house, and are offered at the lowest prices.

6000 reams Printing Paper, of all sizes used;
4000 — Foolscap do ruled and plain,
5000 — Letter do do do
10,000 — Fancy Note do do
3500 — Straw and rag Wrapping Paper, all sizes
1500 — Hardware and bag do do
2000 — Manilla do do
1000 gross Playing Cards, all qualities;
500 boxes Black Writing Ink;
1000 dozen Webster's Spelling Books;
500 — McGaffy's Readers;
500 — Webster's Dictionary,
400 — Walker's do
500 Family Quarto Bibles, common and fine.

ALSO—A large assortment of full and half-bound **BLANK BOOKS,** consisting of record books, day books, journals, ledgers, writing books, etc.

Copying Presses, Envelopes, and Stationery of every description.

Wade & Butcher's pocket Cutlery, Razors and Scissors, of direct importation, at very low prices.

☞ BLANK BOOKS MADE AND RULED TO ORDER, of any pattern. april 25

WM. P. CONVERSE. T. M. CONVERSE. W. P. CONVERSE, JR.

CONVERSE & Co.,

GROCERS

And dealers in Western Produce,

Corner of Fulton and Canal streets, and corner of Common and New Levee streets,

[Opposite the Steamboat Landing,] NEW ORLEANS.

HAVE constantly for sale on the most accommodating terms, a large stock of TEAS, WINES and GROCERIES generally; together with every description of Western Produce. January 4, 1855-1yis

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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, 1854 Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc etc.

CHINN & BOLTON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

No. 61 ST. CHARLES STREET—(Corner above the St. Charles Hotel)—New Orleans.

OFFER for sale to PLANTERS, PHYSICIANS and Merchants, an extensive stock of

Pure Medicines, Chemicals, Oils,

AND PATENT MEDICINES,

of the past year's importation. Physicians and Planters will find in their establishment every article of **Medicine;** also every description of **Instruments** that they may require.

Merchants will find Fancy Soaps, Colognes, Medicine Chests, and Patent Medicines at MANUFACTURER'S prices and terms.

Persons visiting the city will, on application, be furnished with a book containing a list of every article in their line, as the number and variety of articles are too great for newspaper publication.

Their terms and prices will be as reasonable as any house in the southern country, and their goods will be packed and marked so as to suit the requirements of planters.

☞ A constant supply of **FRENCH BRANDIES** and **WINES for medicinal purposes** always on hand.

New Orleans, January 25, 1855. 1y

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,
100 " sulph: morphine,
100 " strychnine,
100 " nitrate silver,
15 bbls refi'd camphor,
100 kegs sup: carb: soda,
10 bbls cream tartar,
20 bbls epsom salts,
20 bbls copperas,
15 bbls castor oil,
20 bbls linseed oil,
20 bbls sp: turpentine,
20 bbls alcohol,
40 kegs salt petre,

300 lbs pow'd rhubarb,
200 lbs ipecac,
500 lbs senna,
2000 lbs gum arabic,
600 lbs tartaric acid,
300 lbs blue mass,
300 lbs calomel, E.&A.,
1000 lbs indigo,
2000 lbs madder,
50 lbs chloroform,
20 gross seid'z powders,
20 " yeast "
25 " soda "
40 gross sugar lemons.

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

G. N. MORISON, Wholesale Druggist,
dec 27, 1854 12 Magazine st., New Orleans.

SEED! SEED!!

Per steamships Crescent City, Empire City, and recent arrivals—**GARDEN SEEDS,** consisting of every variety, for spring and summer planting. Also,

A large assortment of FLOWER SEEDS,
Early Seed Corn;
Peas and Beans, assorted;
Top Onions;
Double Dahlias, &c.

Country merchants supplied with seed, by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers, or otherwise, for retailing. Planters and farmers furnished with boxes, containing a well assorted variety. All seed warranted fresh and genuine.

D. MAUPAY, 61 Gravier,
feb14 near Camp street, New Orleans.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORY OF

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

On Texas street, Shreveport—opposite the Nelson House.

THE subscriber, having established himself in the above business, is now prepared to manufacture every thing in his line at the shortest notice and of the very best material, the workmanship unequelled by any in the south. Gin Band Leather always on hand and bands made to order. Every thing in his line sold as low or lower than any eastern slop-work brought to this market. Call and see for yourselves.

jy6-1y H. A. ZOLL.

OILS—Sweet, sperm, lard, and linseed oils, for sale at MILLER's Drug Store.

The Smith of Augsburg.

Three hundred years ago there lived at Augsburg a lad named Willibald, apprentice to a smith, whose diligence and industry obtained him the approval and regard of his master, while his good nature and obliging disposition caused him to be a favorite with all who knew him. His master, in truth, so highly estimated his skillfulness and excellent workmanship, that, when the boy grew into a man, he offered to make him his partner, and moreover hinted that he was not displeased at the young man's friendship with his daughter.

Now this alarmed Willibald, who, though certainly much favored by the young lady, was quite free from any feeling of love for her. He replied to all her advances with distant though profound respect, and the reason of his coldness was apparent.

In the small house opposite lived dame Martha, a respectable widow, with a granddaughter of uncommon loveliness, about sixteen years of age. The sweet face of the young Ellen had quite captivated the heart of Willibald, and when he saw her through the window, or the open door, neatly dressed, sitting at the spinning wheel, or heard her clear voice warbling hymns, he thought there could be no happiness so great as that of calling her his own. Ellen was her grandam's darling, and the delight of her eyes, and the old woman seldom suffered her to stir from her sight. So that there was no opportunity for the youth to declare the passion with which the fair girl had inspired him.

For a long while did Willibald wish in vain for some pretence for a visit to their dwelling, but fortune at length favored him. One day when the snow and ice made the ground so slippery as to be dangerous to an infirm person he saw dame Martha coming out of the church alone. He hastened to offer the assistance of his arm, and conducted her home. She invited him to enter, for she thought to herself that only a very worthy young man would be so courteously attentive to an aged dame. She offered him also a cup of beer, which the pretty Ellen presented with her own hands.

Who was now happier than Willibald? From this day he was one of Dame Martha's most frequent visiters, and was always received with a welcome. In process of time, he made bold to lay open his heart to the old woman, and ask permission to make love to her granddaughter. "My dear young friend," was her reply, "I have the highest esteem for you, and, indeed, could never wish for Ellen a better husband than yourself. I believe she loves, you too. as much as becomes a damsel, but you have not yet sufficient for the support of a wife. I can give my little girl nothing except a good stock of clothing as her portion, and it is not the part of prudence to commence life by falling into debt. Save from your wages a decent sum, thirty gold pieces, that will be enough, as I know, for a beginning, then come and receive your bride with my blessing."

Willibald was almost beside himself with joy. He had now an object for labor and frugality, and he redoubled his industry, laying by carefully all he made. Ellen assited him, for she was much attached to him, and spun more briskly than ever, now that she was permitted to add her small savings to her lover's store. The lovers met less frequently, but their time passed pleasantly, for they were both incessantly occupied, with hope to animate their toil. Every Sunday evening Willibald went over to dame Martha's, and told her how much he had earned and saved the preceding week. Thus the weeks passed, and eighteen months rolled by, and the young smith with joy announced himself master of five-and-twenty gold pieces.

About this time dame Martha became indisposed with a bad cough, which rendered her almost helpless, at least quite unable to work according to her custom. Her physician prescribed change of air, and said a longer abode in the narrow and confined streets of the city would kill her. She must remove to the country. The dame followed this advice, and took a little cottage in the suburbs, about an hour's walk from the city.

Willibad was grieved enough when he found himself so far from his beloved, but he loved her the more, and proved the truth of the old proverb, "the further off the charmer, the dearer the way to her." Every Sunday he went to visit her, and thought the air of the country even improved her beauty.

One day as Willibald approached the house, Ellen came to meet him weeping. She sobbed bitterly as he drew near, and exclaimed, "Ah, Willibald, what a misfortune!"

"You know it, then!" cried he, with faltering voice.

"What—no—what?" asked Ellen, quickly and eagerly.

"That I have been robbed of my box of money," answered the youth, in a tone of anguish. "I could find it nowhere this morning some one has stolen it. You see all our prudence and foresight has gone for nothing."

"Alas!" replied Ellen, "then misfortunes never come single! Yesterday morning a rich gentleman came to our cottage. He asked for a drink of water, and when I handed it to him, he looked at me earnestly, and asked if I would go with him and be his wife. I answered 'no,' but he returned early this morning, and demanded me of grandam. His name is Werner, he is a rich merchant from Ulm. Even now he is sitting in the room yonder, with my grandam, drinking wine, and telling her of his house and lands, while his servant, who stands by the chimney, confirms everything he says. But be comforted, dear Willibald, my grandam may say what she will, I will die rather than be faithless to you!"

Here dame Martha came out of the house, and commanded Ellen to go in directly. The poor girl was forced to obey, and the old woman said to Willibald, "Young man, I came to say to you that I think it best you should come no more to my cottage. A rich man is a suitor to my Ellen, and it is my duty to do what is for her good. I say nothing of myself and my infirm age, I could cheerfully bear hardship, but I wish to see her surrounded by comfort and elegance. I put it to yourself—what could you offer the girl? Would you have her bind herself to poverty and toil, now when she may place herself in ease and affluence?"

"Very good—very good, dame Martha!" cried Willibald, half choking with emotion. "I say nothing of your conduct! If you choose to break an honest fellow's heart—and your own word also—'tis all the same to you!"

"But, Willibald," persisted the dame, "listen to me"—but the impetuous youth was already several paces off. She called after him, but the sound of her voice did not serve to check the mad speed at which he rushed on. Despair drove him, and he slacked not his pace till he found himself in the open fields, night gathering around him. It was darker night, however, in his own breast. He threw himself on the ground and cursed himself and his destiny—for no tears would come to his relief. When he thought, too, of Ellen, and her wretchedness, his heart was like to break.

Some hours must have passed unmarked in the indulgence of his grief, for it was late when he rose, and tried to find his way homeward. After wandering about some time, without being able to discover the road, he found that he was in a church-yard. The tall spire of the church was visible at some distance, in relief against the drifting clouds. "There is the house where the people go to pray," murmured the youth bitterly. "Have I not also prayed, have I not toiled, have I not denied myself? Have I not kept my soul from taint of sin? And what is my reward? Ellen is lost to me. Prayers will not give her back, else could I pray—aye, to the bad fiend himself—and promise to be his, so she would be mine!"

Scarce had the distressed youth uttered these wild words, when a sound of shrill laughter near startled him, and looking round, he saw a figure which he had no difficulty in recognizing by the well-known horns and cloven foot. "I am here," cried he in hoarse tones, "at your service, and ready to do your bidding, asking only a small service in return."

"What is that?" Willibald mustered courage to say, though he trembled all over.

"You are, as I happen to know," said the fiend, "an excellent smith. I have a piece of work for you. Follow me, I will take you to a spot where lies buried one of my subjects. You must make me an iron railing round his grave and, in reward, I will give you your bride."

"If you have nothing more to ask, I am content," replied the young man.

"This is all, but it is a harder task than you imagine. You have but one hour to work. At twelve you must begin, and the railing must be completed by the time the clock strikes on[illegible] If it is done, you are free, if not, you being to me forever."

Willibald paused an instant, but a flood of wild thoughts came rushing brain, and the passionate desire to snath Ellen from his rival overcame all his prudence. He pledged himself to the unhallowed contract, and followed the fiend, who hobbled on till he stood by a new-made grave. "To your work, my lad," he cried and vanished.

At the same instant, Willibald saw fire spring out of the ground beside him, and caught a glimpse of several bars of iron, and the tools of his trade. The clock on the church tower struck twelve, and starting, he betook himself, to work. So diligently did he apply himself, that work grew rapidly under his hand, the railing was almost finished. A single screw only was wanting to complete it, when the dull sound of the clock was heard striking one, and Willibald fell to the ground insensible.

When his sense returned it was morning, the sun was shining brightly, and he thought all that had passed a wild dream. But a sight of the railing nearly finished around the grave. and a rusty bar of iron lying on the ground, convinced him of its reality. There was, however, no trace of the fire, and the tools had disappeared.

Full of shame and repentence, Willibald hastened to the church, to pray more earnestly than he had ever prayed before, for the pardon of his dreadful sin. His heart was lighter after the prayer, but he could not go home to work that day, and sadly he walked toward dame Martha's cottage.

Ellen came to meet him, as before, and shed tears as she threw her arms round his neck.

"This time," she said, "they are tears of joy. When you left us so suddenly yesterday I also came from the house, and into this little garden, where I might weep undisturbed. I sat there long, Willibald, long after dusk, when as I leaned my head on the table yonder, thinking hopelessly of you, a female figure approached me. She resembled my dead mother, but she smiled very sweetly, Willibald, and said, "Weep not, my child, but pray—pray for your lover, he is in very great danger." She vanished before I could thank her, but I remembered her words and prayed for you, Willibald, all night long."

The young man shuddered, but raised his eyes upward in thankfulness.

"Early this morning," continued the damsel, "came Herr Werner, I went out to meet him, and told him I would die rather than become his wife. He was much vexed, but without another word, mounted his horse and rode away followed by his servant. My grandam was angry, but my conscience told me I did right, and now that you return to me in safety, Willibald, I am sure that I have the blessing of heaven."

And the young smith felt the same assurance when a few days after, his box of treasure was restored to him by his master's daughter, who in a fit of jealousy or love of mischief, had stolen it from him. Dame Martha could no longer withhold her consent, but, before Willibald dared to claim Ellen as his bride, he confessed his great sin to the priest, and submitted to the penance enjoined upon him, and this of course saved him.

The lovers were married and lived happily remembering their past troubles only as a warning against discontent and a want of submission to Providence. "If I had been suffered to perish then," would Willibald say, "my want of faith would have deserved such a doom!" To this day the poor people of Augsburg learn the same lesson, for to this day the iron railing with its one screw wanting, is an object of wonder and curiosity. Many skillful wormen have essayed to furnish a screw that will fit, but the current saying is, that "no thread will ever be made for it, unless by the fiend himself," and we incline to the same opinion.

* * *

The records of the country abound in evidence, that the present love of foreigners, avowed by the democracy, is mere pretense. Their charge of proscription against the American party for openly acting upon the princiciple that Americans shall rule America, is designed solely to dupe the ignorant, rather than to express sincere adhorrence of the doctrine. Otherwise they are convicted by the record with most shameless inconsistency.

We have before us a copy of Prince's digest of the laws of Georgia, in which we find some convincing argument going to show that the democratic party of that State, in 1833–35, proscribed foreigners 'with a vengeance.' In an act of the legislature of Georgia, passed Dec. 31st, 1833, to incorporate a railroad from Augusta to Eaton, Madison and Athens, we find on page 31, section xvii., that 'No foreigner, either directly or indirectly, shall own stock in said railroad or bank, and if any foreigner shall own stock in any wise, the same shall be forfeited to the State.' The charter allowed banking privileges to the railroad company—but rigidly excluded foreigners from it, as will be seen. Now, let us turn to page 334, to the act incorporating the Central railroad and canal company of Georgia, and we will find section vxvii.; reads thus:

'No foreigner, by himself or agent, shall own, possess or control, in any way, either directly or indirectly, any stock in said company; and in the event of any stock being owned, possessed or controlled as aforesaid, the same shall become forfeited to the State of Georgia."

And again: An act to incorporate the Chattahoochee railroad company, passed 21st day of Dec., 1835, and approved Dec. 29, 1836, contains, in section xxvi., page 367, the words comprised in the above section.

Remember, voters, it was an 'out and out' democratic legislature that so unceremoniously excluded the dear foreigner. Oh! how they loved the dear foreigner then—when there was not a sufficient number in the State, to call for their adulatory addresses for votes.

* * *

The Elizabethtown (Ky.) Intelligencer nominates Garret Davis for president, and J. O. Putnam, of New York, for vice president; and the Elkton Banner hoists Fillmore for president.

LETTER FROM AN OLD AND HONORED CITIZEN. Not long since, Mr. Miles Taylor, anti-American candidate for congress from this district, addressed a letter to the hon. Walter Brashear, of St. Mary, stating his design of visiting that parish for the purpose of doing all he could to promote the success of the anti-know-nothing ticket at the approaching election. Mr. Taylor assuming that Mr. Brashear was opposed to the principles of the American organizaton, desired to obtain the good offices of the latter in making him acquainted with the people, etc.

As will be seen by the subjoined response of Mr. Brashear, which has been kindly forwarded us, all gentlemanly courtesies have been freely tendered, and have, ere this, no doubt been faithfully performed.

But further than this the venerable Brashear could not go. Although the frosts of nearly fourscore years have settled upon his head, his intellect is as clear, and his heart as full of patriotism as they were in the full flush of vigorous manhood, when hope danced attendance upon a useful present and pointed the way to a brilliant future, all of which was fully realized in years of valuable public service, as the records of the state amply prove. Mr. Brashear could not lend his influence against his own [illegible]men, although requested by Mr. Miles [illegible] He could not consent to forego the principles he advocated nearly twelve years ago in the legislature, when Thomas Green Davidson, dr. McFarlane, and many other of our opponents stood by his side and sustained American doctrines far more stringent in their application than those now promulgated in American platforms. The gathered experience of years has only strengthened earlier convictions, and the honored and venerable ex-senator feels renewed and reinvigorated as the realization of what he ever deemed essential to the salvation of his beloved country draws nigher to a triumphant consummation.

We will not detain our readers further from the perusal of Mr. Brashear's letter. As an ardent admirer of the illustrious Henry Clay once said about his mouth—it speaks for itself:

BERWICK'S BAY, 7th September, 1855.

HON. MILES TAYLOR: Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 4th inst., was received yesterday, and the contents duly considered.

Should the lethargy of age not prevent me, I shall be happy to meet and welcome you to St. Mary on Wednesday next, in Franklin, as you contemplate being there on that day—when I will, as far as practicable, make you acquainted with such of my friends as will know how to appreciate your high intelligence—the honorable bearing of your life, private and political.

But when you hope for my aid in overthrowing the native American organization—an organization under the name of know nothings, which, whether either viewed in its numbers, its respectability of members, or its avowed principles, offers no exceptional points to my approval—you but ask me to retract my course steadily pursued since 1836-7, and to retract opinions then entertained in common with the hon. Green Davidson, dr. McFarlane, and many other staunch democrats, who stood shoulder to shoulder with me in the legislature on this subject, while we were antipodes in sentiment on nearly every other.

You compliment me by saying that I have been the ardent advocate of southern interests, and hence would seem to expect my coöperation in antagonism to the American organization, thereby assuming that organization to be hostile to southern interests.

Make that inference appear well founded, and you will have all the aid an octagenarian can give to put down such a suicidal organization, but you must not offer me as proof the slanderous falsehoods of its enemies, since I know men who do not deny their fellowship, who would not remain an hour in the association if but half the treasonable motives were true which have been attributed.

I do not, however, admit as among legitimate means of southern influence the new and strange proposition of senator Benjamin, in effect, that the south, armed and equipped for war, should array itself on Mason and Dixon's line, and invite the enemy to come on! We have had enough and too much of bluster—too much of the cowardly gasconade directed to the fears of the north, and pointing to the battle-field as ultimate arbiter. Southerners have not learned seemingly, that there is more to be dreaded from the calm courage which marches to the encounter of enemies without threat or noise than from noisy threat and flourished weapons. An extreme of touchiness, accompanied by threats of violence, has characterized southern action on the subject of slavery (thereby fostering the fire which would otherwise have died out) every since the constitutional detail of the right of petition on the subject, and a tone of superiority and arrogance, more suited to the style of a master addressing his slaves than to the intercourse of friends or equals, has pervaded most of our southern, written or spoken, productions on the subject. This I deplore nearly as much as I do the extreme of fanaticism and folly which marks the language and conduct of the abolitionists, whose members, as I hope and believe, are few, and who will, I do not doubt, speedily, under the influence of their neighbors and our own improved manners be silenced forever, or at least, convinced that God Almighty having admitted slavery into the world, if in error or mistake has not made it incumbent on them to assist him to correct it.

In what respect the American party, as such can endanger the interest of the south, I am unable to comprehend. Certain it is that the neophytes of the order are bidden to lay aside the principles and distinctions of the old parties, and to promise devotion to the great principle that "Americans shall rule America" In this sentiment I heartily concur, and find in the lessons of the past enough to assure me that whenever it shall have domination over public sentiment, none of the disgraceful scenes of Plaquemine frauds, and of naturalization without residence qualifications, as was made notorious in judge Bosworth's impeachment, can again stain the archives of our country.

I was born an American, a subject of George III. My father, who aided in the emancipation of our country from the government of the British crown, left us poor as most of the foreigners who come among us—having labored through many vicissitudes of fortune for sixty years industriously, soberly, and in the practice of economy to rear a large family and provide something for my declining age—I have never been able to perceive the right in having that property voted away through demagogues and foreigners; much more grievous to me, however has it been to witness my country's policy, through her legislation, moulded to purchase the support of the ignorant, bigoted and even criminal crowds of foreigners who have been thrown upon our shores. If the American party can stem and turn back this disorganizing and corrupting wave, far from me shall be the act of interposing to prevent them—on the contrary, if that death which must shortly come were now veiling from my sight all earthly objects, my last cry should bid them, onward! My last sigh should be expended in a prayer for their success!

Trusting that the above expression of opinions will excuse me from any contribution to your main objects, beyond the mere courtesies due you as a gentleman, which I again tender, I remain, with high consideration, your obedient servant. WALTER BRASHEAR.

Old Documents.—We commend to the perusal of our democratic friends the following extract, from the United States Magazine and Democratic Review. It is to be found in the July number of 1850, and furnishes a fine commentary on the proverb, "circumstances alter cases." Read it:

"These European reformers who are flocking hither by thousands, bring with them the pestilent products of the worn out soil of the old world—which, it would seem, whenever it falls into labor, produces nothing but monsters. They bring with them a host of extravagant notions of freedom, or a plenty of crude, undigested theories, which are utterly irreconcilable with obedience to laws of our own making, and from a constitution of our own adopting. They come with their heads full of a division of property to a country where it is already divided in a manner most salutary to the general welfare, by existing laws and institutions, allowing every man an equal chance, and placing no artificial obstructions in the way of any. It is not here that idleness, profligacy and extravagance are shielded from their otherwise inevitable consequences—poverty and contempt—by laws and institutions expressly devised for that purpose. It is not here that property is perpetuated for ages in one family, and that the laboring classes are forever excluded from their share. But it is here that industry, economy, prudence and enterprise receive their due rewards, and by being left to themselves, produce that general diffusion of comfort, as well as that salutary distribution of property which can never be brought about, or at least perpetuded by any other means.

"The socialists, however, who are come and coming among us, either from not comprehending that they have got into a new world altogether different from the old, or from a wild and reckless spirit of innovation, are silently making an impression on the people of our great cities, where all the sweepings of the country are gathered into one great mass of ignorance and corruption. They are instilling into them principles at war with society, and have attracted the attention of the federal leaders, who begin to nibble at them, and discover evident symptoms of a design to enlist them in their great army of rag-tag and bob-tail, clothed in the many-colored patches of anti-masonry, anti-mailism, abolitionism, socialism, flourierism, St. Simonianism, and heaven only knows what besides.

"In conjunction with these, the abolitionists will be able to poll votes at a great rate. They will be worth purchasing, at the sacrifice of the church, the state, the laws and constitution. There is no country under heaven where fanaticism can find such fuel for its fires as in the United States, or become so dangerous. We say it with the deepest regret, but it is our firm belief that if a sect of avowed worshippers of the evil spirit were to spring out—as is not unlikely—from the red-hot lava of abolitionism, in sufficient numbers to decide the election of a president, there are politicians and political leaders who would court their support by worshipping at their shrine."

Personal Independence.—By personal independence, we mean a self-reliant spirit which leads one to regulate his conduct by the dictates of his own judgment—that sterling quality which distinguishes the man from the mere automaton. Founded on conscious integrity, and a strong, determined will, it may be regarded one of the surest evidences of true manliness. Let a man be clothed in the garb of his own individuality—let him act always in accordance with an educated sense of duty—let him hold and feel himself directly responsible for his acts, and he must deserve, as well as win, the admiration and respect of his fellows. Man, it is true, is a social being, and can find happiness only by communion with his kind, but mentally, each should be for himself—each should think for himself—so that the modified results of action and reäction may be realized. There is, indeed, in personal independence, a dignity and loftiness which make it an adorning characteristic of manhood and youth. We cannot conceive of a grander spectacle than that afforded by him who, amid danger and temptation and scorn, calmly and alone pursues the path of duty, rough though it be, and hedged in by numerous perils.

But if these remarks are applicable to man, considered as a responsible being, they certainly apply, with no less force, to him as a member of the body politic. As the citizen of a republic—as a freeman, it becomes his duty to divest himself of the control of designing demagogues and political hucksters. Having the holy privilege of the elective franchise confided to him, he should guard with vestal care against its corruption, and conscious of the grave responsibility to be incured by its abuse, he should go to the ballet-box, not like the galley-slave of a party or its petty office-holders, but like a freeman, glorying in his individuality.

A Case in Point.—The Organ says that the anti-American party in this city, (Washington,) as our readers recollect, made a great uproar for several weeks after the late election, because, as they asserted, naturalised citizens were prohibited from voting. We exposed the falsity of this assertion pretty thoroughly at the time, and the result of the investigation ordered by the councils subsequently gave the charge an effectual quietus. And now we have something to record in connexion with this matter which is especially worthy of remark. It appears by the investigation of the joint committee of the councils, on the eligibility and qualification of the officers-elect, that W. Clampitt, who was elected an assessor by the anti-Americans of the second ward, is a non-naturalised foreigner, and, therefore, unqualified for office. Mr. Clampitt accordingly returns to the ranks of private life. It seems, therefore, that the administration party are so enamored of foreigners, and so determined to place them in office, to the exclusion of native-born Americans, that they are unwilling to wait even until they are naturalised before investing them with the power and emolument which office confers. Is such a party entitled to the confidence and respect of native born Americans? (or of naturalised citizens?) Can such a party reasonable complain if its opponents denominate it the foreign party?

According to the N. York Sun a decided step has been taken in the direction of a railroad to the Pacific on the Texas route. It is known the State of Texas gave, with the charter of the Western Texas railroad, the munificent grant of 10,400 acres of land for every mile of the road constructed. This amount of land of great fertility and good general advantages, is sufficient of itself to build the road and put in it working order. Under these favorable circumstances the Western Texas company contracted and signed an agreement in Ohio and Texas, for the construction of the first section of the road. It runs in the partly settled country between the Trinity and Red Rivers, and is to be ready for the rails on or before the first of August next. We have had so many reports in regard to the building of this road, that we hope one of these days to hear of the work having been commenced.

There has been a rise in the Alabama river, and it is now in good boating order. They have had heavy rains and frost throughout Alabama and Georgia.