Baton Rouge Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY JOHN R. DUFROCQ AND A. P. CONVERSE.

Vol. XXVI. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, MARCH 23, 1844. No. 8

TERMS.

The price of the Gazette is Five Dollars per annum, in advance, or Six Dollars payable at any period within each year.

Should any one by removal or otherwise wish to decline his further subscription, he must give notice to that effect before the expiration of the year, otherwise he will be considered as subscribing for another year.

☞ *Advertisements* will be charged as follows: Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines or less, will be inserted for One Dollar, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in the same *ratio*.

Advertisements, unless otherwise ordered will be published in English and French until forbid, and charged accordingly.

For all official advertisements the officers personally, will be deemed responsible; and in case of refusal to respond for the same by said officers, such advertisement will not be published, until the payment be satisfactorily secured.

WM. MARKHAM.

Respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand at his Store on Church street, a *General assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles.*

Dry Goods—Kersey's assorsed, Kentucky jeans, plaid linsey, red flannel, white do, union do, canton do, Virginia osnaburgs, Georgia cotton duck, linen drilling, cotton do, (assorted,) brown shirting, 3/4 5/4 4/4, do; sheetings, 5/4 6/4, bleached shirting 3/4 4/4, India sheeting 12/4, apron checks, furniture do, blue drilling, cottonades, bed ticking's, French, English and American points gingham's, muslin de laine, coloured cambric, black do, white do, black tabby velvet, brown holland, Russia sheeting, Irish linen do, 10/4, cotton diaper, linen do, damask table do, 7/4, Scotch do, Russia do, cotton wadding, long lawn, Irish linen, cotton diaper napkins, linen damask do, brown linen table cloths, Russia crash, coloured silesia, white cotton fringe, French bombazine, English merino, marseilles counterpanes, black Italian cravate, pongee silk hdks's India Bandanna do, cotton do, madrass do, valencia shawls, Florida hdks's, lustring ribbon assorted, ladies white cotton hose, coloured do, embroidered do, children's do, do, mens cotton half hose, merino do, ladies chevreaux gloves, kid do, assorted colours, silk do, do, do, mens silk do, do, do, white Berlin do, buckskin do, cotton and linen tape's, sewing silk, Taylor's spool thread, assorted do, do, suspenders, linen thread.

Groceries—Candles, coffee, rice, goshen butter, cheese, pine apple do, chocolate, Olives, capers, Underwood's mustard, French do, buck wheat flour, Thomas' tobacco, common do, cigars assorted, cut tobacco, brown sugar, loaf sugar, family soap, monongahela whiskey, chanpaigne brandy, holland gin, Madeira wine, claret do, muscat, do, assorted cordials, D. B. S London porter, Dawson X ale, (in wood and bottles,) bottled cider Stoughtons bitters, orange flower water, currant jelly, Havana preservers, prunes, raisins, currants, cranberries, almonds, citron, tomato ketchup, walnut do, mushroom do, assorted ickles, macaroni, vermicelle, black pepper, ground do, cinnamon, ginger, sardines, mackerel, codfish, race ginger, nutmegs, cloves, mace, allspice, cassia, starch, indigo, salt-petre saleratus, lemon syrup, hams, lard, soda biscuit, olive oil, Canton soy, imperial tea, gunpowder do, young hyson do, Pouchong do, powder and shot, paste blacking, scotch snuff.

Paints Oils &c.—Gum arabic, gum camphor, essence of peppermint, crocus martis, emery, white wax, yellow ochre, rotten stone, pumice stone, Spanish whiting, dry white lead, white lead (in oil,) window glass, putty, linseed oil, castor do, sperm do, refined whale do, spts. turpentine, lamp black, alum, copperas, epsom salts, litherage, bath bricks, copal varnish, black do.

Boots and Shoes—Calf boots, seal do, thick do, calf sewed brogans, pegged do, kip do, do, russet do, do, boys kip brogans do, seal do, ladies welted buskins, kid slips, ties, brogans, morocco slips, colored do, do, childrens kid shoes, brogans, coloured buskins, cloth brogans, infant's colored morocco boots, Misses kid ties.

Sundries—Nails assorted size, German cologne, French do, bears oil, macassar do, scented bar soap, toilet do, transparent do, naval and military do, rose toilet powder, blue and black ink, ink stands, sand boxes, black sand, quills, Gillot's steel pens, letter and cap paper, copy books, slates, pass books, slate pencils, black lead do, cloth brushes, hair do, shaving do, tooth do, shoe do, nail do, brass do, scrubbing do, dusting do, sweeping do, razors, pocket knives, table knives and forks, scissors, cast iron butts, locks assorted, iron table spoons tea, silvered table spoons, tea, thimbles assorted, fire setts, cowhides, matches, brads, coffin nails, bonnet boards, hatchets and axes, hand saws, coffee mills, needles and pins assorted, knitting needles, yarn, harness, strap buttons, suspender, shirt, cotton twine, fine ivory combs, side, twist, dressing, whale bone, shoe thread, percussion caps, pencil paints, sealing wax, wafers, tapers, shaving boxes, purses, elastic ties, seives, plough lines, candlesticks, razor straps, snuff boxes, hooks and eyes, buckets, mops and brooms, recticules, clothes pins, wooden bowls, boxes, also a good assortment of China glass and sundry articles too numerous to mention, all of which he offers for sale at low prices for Cash.

SADDLERY.

Just received Mens, Ladies, & Boys Saddles, Saddle Bags, Bridles, Fillings, Sursinces, Girths, Bits, Martingales, Stirrups, Spurs gig & Carriage whips, Riding whips.

PHILLIPS & LANOUE

G. H. Shipley, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the several courts of the third, fourth and eighth Judicial districts.

All business entrusted to his care shall receive prompt attention.

Nov 12 40 Office in Baton Rouge, La.

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS,

The undersigned having purchased of Mr John P. Bryan his Patent right to the newly invented *Cane Coverer* and also of the Patent *Cane Cutter* for the Parishes of East & West Baton Rouge and the Parish of Iberville, respectfully gives notice that he will sell the right of use and furnish either or both of said machines by applying to him at Baton Rouge.

ALFRED GATES.

Dec 9th 1844.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received by the subscriber a complete assortment of Boots & Shoes of an excellent quality which will be sold at low prices for cash.

No 1. WM. MARKHAM. Church street.

A CARD.

Mrs. E. J. Hall, will open a school the 1st. September on church Street (in the house formerly occupied by Capt. F. M. Kent) terms made known on application.

25 (12 pound Boxes) best Sperm Candles family use for sale by

PIKE & BABIN.

A. M. DUNN & H. B. WHITE.

Attorneys and Counsellors,

Opposite A. Le Blanc's Coffee-House.

Lafayette str, Batoh Rouge.

GAS AND GAS L PS,

Just received a quantity of gas and also a quantity of gas lamps which is cheaper than oil and gives a great deal better light, burns no wick at all and is cleaner and cheaper for the use of tables, &c., than sperm candles. Also a quantity of fancy Indian moccasins.

GREEN B WHITE,

aug 12 27 J W MUSSELMAN, agen

SUNDRIES.

Madeira Wine of a very superior quality Old Monongahela Whiskey, Champagne Brandy, Brown Stout London Porter, Dawson's Phil. X. ale [in wood and bottles.] Cordials, Claret & Muscat Wines, all of the best quality just received and for sale by.

W. MARKHAM.

45 Church Street.

GREEN & McDOUGAL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

27 COMMON STREET,

april 1 8 ly. *New Orleans.*

MACHINERY.

On consignment, a superior gin stand 58 saws, Gentry's patent French Burr corn mills of the latest improvements, possessing many advantages over any others now in use.

Stock mills, or crushing machines, expressly designed for grinding corn in the ear, into coarse meal, for stock.

The above machinery will be sold very low for cash or exchanged for cotton, sugar or molasses.

PIKE & BABIN.

july 29 25

BUFFALO ROBES.

A few bales of Large Robes, well dressed for sale at $2 50c. a Robe, by

oct 21 37 PIKE & BABIN.

MINERAL INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH.

Mounted on Gold.

From one single tooth to complete setts.

The subscriber has now on hand, a fine and large assortment of the above teeth, of a superior quality, and offers to insert or supply those persons who have been so unfortunate as to lose their natural teeth, and are desirous of having them replaced by a suitable and durable article, can now be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Such is the degree of perfection to which this art has arrived, that we are enabled to replace the teeth when lost, in so perfect a manner as to render them highly useful to the patient, and at the same time, so perfectly to resemble the teeth which were lost, as to completely elude detection by the closest scrutiny.

A. L. PLOUGH. Dentist,

Dec. 23 46 *Prospect Hill,*

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

A liberal price will be paid for Wool by

PIKE & BABIN.

Jan 23, 1844.

NOTICE.

In relation to the removal of the Surveyor General's Office from Donaldsonville to Baton Rouge, and of the Land Office from Greensburg to the same place.

In virtue of the authority vested in the Executive by the 5th section of the act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1831, entitled "An act to create the office of Surveyor of the Public Lands for the State of Louisiana," and by the 7th section of the act of Congress, approved on the 8th May, 1822, supplementary to the several acts of adjusting claims to land and establishing Land offices in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans, notice is hereby given, that the Office of Surveyor General of Louisiana is to be removed from Donaldsonville to Baton Rouge, and that the Land Office for the district east of the Island of New Orleans and west of Pearl river, is also to be removed from Greensburg to Baton Rouge, so soon as the neccessary arrangements for the purpose can be made.

Special notice as to the precise date of the respective removals will be given by the Surveyor General and the Register and Receiver of the Land Office.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington. this twenty-ninth day of september, A. D. 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 29th Sept. 1843, the Office of the Surveyor General of the Land District of Louisiana, will be removed from Donaldsonville to Baton Rouge (La) on the Sixth day of December, and to open for the transaction of business, on the 15th day of December 1843.

F. D. NEWCOMB.

Baton Rouge La, Dec, 9th 1844.

JUST RECEIVED.

A general assortment of ready made clothing, hats and caps, besides a good many Ladies' fancy goods, by

D. SANGER.

P. S. All those indebted to D. Sanger, are respectfully invited to come forth and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be handed to a lawyer for collection.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he continues his business of Carpentering and House joining, and that he will undertake all jobs pertaining to his line, on the most reasonable terms. He will furnish plans and drawings without charge, in all cases where he executes the work.

Refer to—J. N. Brown, R. McGavock, E. Moore, in Iberville; Dr. C. W. Combs, A. Bird, and D. Barbee, in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Address, to the undersigned at the post-office in Baton Rouge, Manchac, or Iberville.

nov. 10 40 P. McKITRICK.

NOTICE.

The undersigned tenders his thanks for passed patronage and would respectfully inform the public that he will make liberal advances on cotton sent to Mr. M. Sloan, commission merchant, New Orleans, and will keep on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

J. W. MUSSELMAN,

Agent for G. B. WHITE.

november 4 39

William Davidson. John Parkison.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.

COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

81 Canal Street,

New Orleans.

Refer to—N. K. Knox, A. Matta, Chas A. Hill. 35

JAMES MAGUIRE,

DAGUERREOTYPE ARTIST,

NO. 8 CAMP STREETS,

april 1 6 *New Orleans.*

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

From New Orleans on Monday's and Thursday's.

From Bayou Sara on Monday's and Friday's

Closes for New Orleans on Monday's and Friday's at 3 o'clock P M. for Bayou Sara on Sunday's and Wednesday's at 9 o'clock P M.

H. T. WADDILL, Postmaster.

25 (Gallon) Kegs Pickles for sale by.

PIKE & BABIN.

BATON ROUGE COLLEGE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

This department, for the education of young ladies, will be re-opened, in the front College building, on the 1st day of April next. In this department Mr. & Mrs. Ranney will be assisted by such teachers as may be required; and all the branches of female education, useful and ornamental, will be taught.

Terms for the session of five months, *payable in advance*, will be for the—

Pestalozzian Department for beginners,	$12,00.
Do do, for the more advanced	15,00
Junior Department,	20,00
Senior Department,	25,00
Greek, Latin and French (each,)	10,00
Music (on the Piano,)	30,00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting	10,00
Fancy work,	10,00

Board, including washing, lodging and contingent expenses. 70,00

Books and Stationary at Retail Prices.

Plain needle work, Domestic economy, Vocal music, Chemistry, and Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, without extra charge.

R. H. RANNEY.

Baton *Rouge*, Feb 22d, 1844.

100 Kegs White Lead. Linse Oil & Turpentine for sale by

PIKE & BABIN.

A few kegs, prime article, just received

oct 21 3 PIKE & BABIN

COLLEGE OF BATON ROUGE 13TH SESSION.

By divine permission, the College of Baton Rouge; under the sole management of the President, (assisted by competent Professors) and upon his sole responsibility, will re-open on the 12th day of February next, and continue its operations, with the exception of two weeks vacation, to the end of the year.

Day scholars will not be received except by special engagement.

Board and Tuition has been reduced from $200 to $125 for lads under 12 years of age, and to $150 for those over 12.

$20 extra for washing.

As the expenses of the college are constantly going on, and the professors do not make a deduction from their salaries, in consequence of a decrease in the number of pupils, so there will be no deduction made to a student, for loss of time by sickness or otherwise, but, as the tickets are transferable, another student may be substituted in the place of him who is absent.

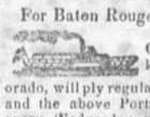
The stand I have taken may seem to some people, to be rather higher than that of other schools, or than present circumstances will justify; but I am determined either to do *nothing*, or to establish such a system as shall prove itself deserving of public patronage; and to accomplish this, I must require the public to be faithful in discharging their part of the duty. Mine I assure them shall be done. Every attention shall be given to facilitate the progress of our pupils, and in cases of necessity, the rod shall not be spared, in promoting the good order and discipline of the college.

R H. RANNEY, President.

College Baton Rouge, Jan 19th 1844.

REGULAR PACKET.

For Baton Rouge and Devall's Landing.



The steamer HELEN, Capt. J. H. Ure, having taken the place of the Colorado, will ply regularly between New Orleans and the above Ports, leaving New Orleans every Wednesday, morning, at 10 o'clock, returning—will leave Baton Rouge every Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, Landing Freight and Passengers at any of the Intermediate Landings, at as low rates as any other Packet in the Trade.

The HELEN is owned by Capt F. M. Streck and will continue in the above Trade Summer and winter.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to.

PIKE and BABIN.

Dec. 16th, 45.

SADDLERY.

On hand a large assortment of mens, ladies, boys, and misses Saddles.

Also bridles, martingales, sturrups, leathern saddle bags, saddle and blankets, coach and gig whips, sursingles and girths,

"At the Yellow Store under the Hill.

CH. A. HILL.

march 9th, 1844.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Probate Court—Parish of East Baton Rouge

In the matter of the succession of Michael Chambers.

Whereas Edmond N. Chambers has applied to the above Court to be appointed administrator to the succession of the late Michael Chambers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause, if they have any, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

CH. TESSIER, P. J.

march 9, 1844,

U. S. MAIL.

SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET,—*For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo and Bayou Sara and Point Coupee.*

The U. S. Mail Steamer BRILLIANT, Jesse Hart Master in compliance with the instructions of the Post Master General, will commence on the 1st of March, carrying the mail twice a week and will leave New Orleans on Sundays & Wednesdays at 10 o'clock A. M. and Bayou Sara on Mondays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, M. and arrive in New Orleans early on Tuesday and Saturday morning's—On the Wednesdays Trip, will go on to Point Coupee as usual.

☞ For freight or passage, apply on board, or to WM H AVERY, 88 Gravier st.

Feb 7, 1844.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received from New York, a hadsome assortment of gentlemen and boys' fashionable hats and caps suitable for the season.

PHILLIPS & LANOUE.

september 9 3

Dr. R. W. FOX,

Licensed Physician of the Medical Board at New Orleans, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Manchac and public generally in the various branches of his profession, hopes by liberal patronage to render general satisfaction. Residence and office at Mr. John Bills, Bayou Manchac. 3

CHINA & GLASS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber an assortment of French China & Cut Glass.

No. 1 WM. MARKHAM.

Church street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of "William Davidson & Co." for the transaction of a Cotton Factorage and Commission business, in the city of New Orleans. Office, No. 81 Canal street.

William Davidson.

John Parkison,

nov .11 40

Wanted a good Blacksmith to work in the Country.

PIKE & BABIN.

[*From the Louisville Journal.*]

"BE STILL, AND KNOW THAT I AM GOD."

BY MRS. H. S. NICHOLS.

I knelt beneath the starlit sky—
The starlit sky of early springs;
The silken clouds that float on high
Unfurled each soft and snowy wing;
Then silently within her sphere
The patient moon her watch began,
While meteors in their swift career
Adown their blazing pathway ran!
The waves were bright, and earth was free
To worship in her beauty there,
For murmurs sweet came o'er the sea
As if its depths were hushed in prayer!
A whisper thrilled the evening breeze,
And swept across the dewy sod,
I heard it on my bended knees—
"Be still, and know that I am God!"

Upon a smooth, unruffled sea,
Where gently smiles a summer's day,
A vessel rides, with anchor free,
The sunbeams 'mid her shrouds at play,
She glideth o'er the clear, blue deep,
A thing of beauty, strength, and grace,
Her gilded prow the waters sweep,
As soft it yields to their embrace:
But lo! from out his leaden lair
The thunder-demon leaps on high,
The white-winged lightning meets him there
And caverns to his shouts reply—
The vessel stands one moment still,
Then darts along the trackless path,
While winds uncurbed now toss at will
This play-thing of the ocean's wrath.
No wilder shrieks e'er met the ear
Than those which thrill the black'ning air,
Nor ever cheeks so pale with fear,
As whiten on each trembler there;
The hand that's mighty when it saves,
Now bent the bow at mercy's nod,
And hark! a voice amid the waves—
"Be still, and know that I am God!"

A mourner stands beside the bier
Where rests a form as pure and fair,
As wise and good as any here,
Ere Death had held a banquet there!
No voice can rouse him from his grief,
No hand can tear him from her side—
Tears, tears to him would bring relief,
But tears have in their fountain dried!
And through his gentle, feeling heart
There flows a cold and silent lake—
He will not from the casket part,
But keeps it for the jewel's sake.
Rejoice, ye soothing friends, rejoice!
He bends him 'neath the chastening rod,
For to his soul there comes a voice—
"Be still, and know that I am God!"

[*From the American Jurist.*]

Be brief, be pointed, let your matters stand,
Lucid in order, solid, and at hand;
Spend not your words in trifles, but condense;
Strike with the mass of thought, and drops of sense;
Press to the close with vigor once begun,
And leave—how hard the task!—leave off when done.

Who draws a labored length of reasoning out,
Puts straws in line, for winds to whirl about;
Who draws a tedious length of reasoning o'er,
Counts but the sand on ocean's boundless shore
Victory in law is gained as battles fought,
Not by the numbers but the forces brought.

What boots success in skirmish or in fray,
If rout and ruin followed close the day?
What worth a hundred posts maintained with skill
If these are held, the foe is victor still?
He who would win his cause, with power must frame
Points of support, and look with steady aim;

Attack the weak, defend the strong with art,
Strike but few blows but strike them to the heart;
All scattered fires but end in smoke and noise,
The scorn of men, the idle jeer of boys
Keep then this first great precept ever near,
Short be your speech, your matter strong and clear;

Earnest your manner, warm and rich your style
Severe in taste, yet full of grace the while;
So may you reach the loftiest heights of fame
And leave, when life is past, a deathless name.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

TO THE WHIGS OF LOUISIANA.

The army of Free men that, in 1840, rallied to the Whig standard, held aloft by the gallant Harrison, after a season of disappointment and blighted hopes, are summoned once more to do battle under even a greater chief than he. The country defrauded of her just expectations by the treachery of one man, calls aloud upon her sons to redeem the error committed in trusting the national administration to faithless hands. The spirit of the good and great Patriot walks abroad upon the earth, arousing his friends to vindicate his memory from the consequences of the desertion of his successor. Treason has sought to hide its deformity beneath the mantle of the dead, and the sanctity of the grave has been violated to consecrate the iniquities of the living. The hosts of liberty that exalted the lamented hero to the chief magistracy, are again in the field and opposed by the same party under the same leader over whom they triumphed then.

You have been taunted by the adherents of Van Buren with the defection of the present incumbent of the presidential office, and the vacillation of Mr. Tyler has been attributed to the want of principle amongst those who elected him.

The victories achieved in 1840 have been ascribed to most base and unholy artifices. Your meetings have been libelled as obscene orgies; your public demonstrations of zeal in a righteous cause have been likened to the revels of drunken men; the homely symbols of party have been charged as the idols of infatuation; and you have been scandalized by being accused of doing reverence to beasts and paltry things when you were contending for great and conservative principles. Every dictate of self-respect, the injunctions of patriotism and the inculcations of a lofty sense of right, demand that you justifiy your acts by re-asserting those principles and vindicating them with zeal and success. Should the American people suffer themselves to be overwhelmed by a party so recently prostrated, headed by a leader so lately disgraced, it will argue the inconsistency of republics and excuse the reproaches and insults that have been put upon them by Van Buren and his followers. It would be an evidence that the revolution in 1840 was a mockery, and those who accomplished it the slaves of delusion and craft. Not yet are the Whigs of this State prepared to merit or brook such contumely.

Nor are our compeers in other States passive under the reproof of a fallen foe They are, in every direction, gathering to the ancient banner. Upon its ample folds glittering in letters of light, are inscribed the watch words of our party: THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS.

We hold it to be the duty of the American Congress to legislate for the benefit of the American people.

We deem it as much the province of the National legislature to protect the industry, enterprise and agriculture of these United States from hostile foreign legislation, as to provide for the defence of the soil against foreign invasion.

We believe with Mr. Jefferson, that the question of American manufactures involves the idea of American independence, and moreover, that to offer free trade to other countries whilst they impose restrictions upon ours, would be an act of gross folly and unjust to our own citizens.

We believe that the government in raising revenue from imports, should lay the duties so as to foster and protect American interest—the agriculturalist as well as the manufacturer—the mechanic in like manner as miner.

We hold that government will fail to perform one of the most important trusts consigned to it, were the British mechanics and artizans placed upon the same footing with our own people in our own market, whilst our mechanics and artizans are excluded from competition with them in their market.

We believe that experience has fully proved that the industry, ingenuity and enterprise of our own people, when duly encouraged and properly protected are equal to that of any other nation, and that domestic competition under a well regulated tariff, will reduce the price of goods manufactured at home, lower than they would be sold at, were our markets dependent upon foreign manufactures for supplies.

We believe that the interests of the various sections of this Union are identical: that the same measures of protection should be granted to the northern miner as to the southern planter; that the interchange of commodities produced in the different States is the most important branch of our commerce; that the diversity of occupation that creates objects of barter and exchange, is a ligament of union between the States, and that all the attempts to weaken the affections of the people for the confederacy, or familiarize them with the idea of seperation and disruption, should be met with the severest reprobation of the public, and the authors of them held in distrust and abhorence.

We regard a sound currency, every where equal to specie, as necessary to the well being of the people, and the policy pursued by locofoco administrations, in stimulating the multiplication of local banks, and the spread of the State Bank System as one of the greatest evils that ever befell a free country.

We hold that Congress has the power to regulate the currency, and in providing for the exigencies of the Treasury, ought to ensure the country a sound circulation and guard against the recurrence of the evils of excessive banking.

We regard the acts of George Washington and James Madison in relation to this matter as decisive of the question of power; and do not arrogate the superiority that would denounce the father of his country and the father of the constitution as having been faithless to the compact of the confederation, or incapable of understanding the work of their own hands.

We believe that the revenues necessary to an economical administration of the General Government, ought to be collected on imports as the least burdensome mode of taxation; and that a resort to direct taxes to supply the coffers of the National Treasury, would be oppressive in the extreme and deprive the States of the full benefit of the only means of supporting their local governments that they possess.

We regard the National Domain as the rightful property of the States, and contend that the proceeds arising from its sale should be divided amongst the members of the confederacy, to enable them to meet their engagements and to lessen the burden of taxation upon the people.

And we would ask, what reasonable argument do the Van Buren men offer to induce the country to reverse the condemnation passed upon his disastrous and oppressive administration. Under the holy law the whigs have been thus far able to keep upon the statute book, the country is slowly reviving from the slough of despondency in which bad legislation, and worse government had plunged it. The tariff act of '42, defective, perhaps, in some of its details, is lifting the industrial interests of this nation once more to the sunlight of hope. From one end of the country to the other, the labouring man and his employer, the agriculturist and the artificer, are reaping the fruits of this policy in remunerating prices for their toil. If the nation is not at once restored to the degree of prosperity it enjoyed before political charlatans began to tinker with public policy, it is because the 'arthitects of ruin' are more expedious in their office than the constructors of good works—the incendiary is swifter with his torch than the master-mason with his trowel—the edifice that science and labor constructs with time and diligence, may be consumed in an hour by the improvidence of a fool.

Are you willing to repeat the four years of distress, confusion, dismay and suffering you endured through Mr. Van Buren's Presidency? General Jackson, on the 4th day of March, 1837, declared that he left this great people prosperous and happy. His successor had been in office scarce a month, before the fabric of tinsel work toppled to the earth. From that period to the end of his term, a single idea seemed to occupy his heart—to force the sub-Treasury upon an unwilling people—a machine that was to furnish gold and silver for the office holders, whilst the trash of pet banks was good enough for their masters. This same sub-Treasury, thrice repudiated by the nation though it be, is now before Congress, and urged by the friends of that man!!!

Are you willing to re-elect to the Presidency a man who repulsed the people, petitioning succor from a mischievous policy he had assisted in devising for the country, by telling them "they expect too much from the Government." Do you hold to the avowal of his nearest and most trusted friend, that "Government should take care of itself and the people of themselves," Was not the Goverment created to protect the people in their rights? or was it only erected to take care of itself, or in other words, to afford fat salaries to those who administer it?

Are you prepared to see the locust host of speculators that converted the public treasury, during Mr Van Buren's administration, into a vast spoils and plunder, and made official probity a scoff and bye-word amongst men, again consume the substance of the people, and taint the moral atmosphere with repetition of official turpitude?

Have the people so soon forgot the cold indifference and cruel scorn with which their petitions were rejected, by an administration that answered the prayer of distress and the wailings of the oppressed, by continually demanding specie, specie, specie for its subalterns whilst there was none for the people.

Are you willing that the partizans of a man himself aptly styled by a leader of his own faith, a fox and likened to a weasel, shall first Jockey his competitors from the track and then triumph over a people who have hurled him from power, after experience of his incapacity for and unworthiness of public trust? And who now re-asserts his claims to office by denouncing the million and a quarter of freemen who voted for Gen. Harrison, as fools, who were blinded by pageants and stulified by debaucheries—as though they could be kicked into loving him.

His friends have already begun the destruction of the only law that is working the salvation of the nation.—They are swift in this business ere its benefits be felt too widely, and become too apparent for sophistry to tamper with the judgements of men concerning it. The convulsion of the public mind casts to the surface of political dregs, and it is through agitation, excitement and disturbance that they endeavor to keep themselves from sinking into obscurity from which it had been well for this nation had they never emerged.

The Whig party of the Union have planted themselves upon the old Republican creed. The doctrines of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison and Monroe, are their doctrines, and they are led on by him who was first with the foremost in sustaining those doctrines in times of difficulty and peril.

If we were disposed to retort the accusation of our opponents, we might indeed charge them with having no principles. A party contending in one section of the Union for "free trade," and in the other for protection; the opinions of whose ostensible candidate for the first office in the nation, on the subject of a tariff, are yet a riddle; who talk of imposts for revenue, and yet support a man who voted for the tariff of 1828—the most obnoxious one ever passed; who speak of us as British Whigs, when they sustain an individual whose nomination as minister to Great Britain was rejected by the casting vote of John C. Calhoun himself, in consequence of his concession to that power; who declaim about economy, when their extravagance and profligacy plunged the Government into debt; who make an outcry about fraud, when they tolerated the most profligate defaulters, and winked at the most reckless pillage of the public money, may with reason be thought to have no principles but that contained in the celebrated exclamation of one of their leaders—"to the victors belong the spoils."

But this disgracious office we orbit for a more pleasing duty—that of urging our fellow-citizens to gird up their loins for the approaching canvass. The Whig heart beats high throughout the land. The spirit of the mighty chief, whose entrepid and dauntless mind has led the party through all the perils that menaced it, has infused itself into the masses that support him. The people—the bone and sinew—have taken this great matter into their own hands, and have resolved upon elevating to the Presidency the man who has devoted a lifetime to his country and his country's good. The great body of the American people have become convinced that no man living whose experience of public affairs, whose wisdom in council, whose firmness in action so well qualifies him to fill the exalted office of President of these United States, as Henry Clay—the statesman who supported the measures of Mr. Jefferson, the patriot who was the pillar of the War Administration of Mr. Madison, and the disinterested politician who forbore his own pretensions to the Chief Magistracy in favor of the lamented Harrison.

That he would do more to restore the prosperity of the nation, and establish a policy equally beneficial to all parts of the Union, and prejudicial to none—that his conciliatory disposition (uncompromising only when the honor and glory of his country are at issue,) his comprehensive statesmanship and enlightned experience guild more certainly harmonize the discords that have sprung up in this land, allay the jealousies that have arisen in distant sections, and unite all the interests of the confederacy upon stable, fixed and solid foundations, is becoming day by day a more universal opinion amongst his countrymen. They have tried Mr. Van Buren and found his administration fruitful of nothing but evil. They have passed by him often and been disappointed. They have now resolved to do justice to themselves and to him; and the 4th of March, 1845, witness Henry Clay's inauguration as the Chief Magistrate of a redeemed and reviving Republic. Will Louisiana contribute her aid to this great work, or will she leave the glory of its consummation to her sister States?

COL. BENTON—OREGON.

Duff Green in his new locofoco paper published in New York, "the Repuclic," gives us the following sketch of some of the early movements of Col. Benton while deprecating his agitation of the Oregon excitement:

Col. Benton was compelled in early life, in consequence of moral delinquency, to leave Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He afterwards took up his residence in Tennessee; here he quarreled with General Jackson, and was compelled to leave that State. He removed to St Louis, Missouri, in 1816. Here he found an angry opposition to Gen. Clark, then Governor of the Territory, headed by Mr. Bates, the Secretary, having the control of the Republican, then the most influential paper in Missouri. The Governor had the power and patronage. The Legislature had chartered the Bank of Missouri. The Gavernor had approved the bill, but the opposition opposed the bank alledged that the proceedings were irregular. The principal inhabitants, indeed most of the population, were interested in the Indian trade, and were the competitors of the British companies, whom they charged with instigating the Indians to war. Availing himself of these elements, Col. Benton became the Editor of the St Louis Enquirer. He sustained the Bank of Missouri, the Governor, the American Fur Company, and Mr. Clay; and he made war on the Bank of St Louis, the Secretary of the Territory, the British Fur Company, and Mr. Adams. His paper was the organ of the dominant party.—Nevertheless, much as he labored in their cause, and powerful as was the Executive and American Fur Company, he could not obtain a seat in the Convention that formed the Constitution, nor in the State Legislature. Upon the organization of the State Government, such was the number and value of the new offices created, that in the distribution, a seat in the United States Senate was allotted to him.

Effect of the Tariff.—If naked assertion is to decide the tariff controversy, we may as well give it up. It is asserted that unprotected agricultural produce generally has decreased in price since the present tariff was imposed, while manufactured fabrics have increased. To this bold assertion we oppose the notorious facts that cotton and wool have largely advanced in price since the new tariff began to effect them—that pork in the West brought farmers a much better return last fall than the year before—that potatoes are now so high here as to justify importation, though the duty is specific and at least 33 per cent,—that grain is now tending upward in spite of a large harvest last year—and that there has been no increase in the price of manufactures under the new tariff, except where the raw materiel had advanced before it, while many articles are lower now than ever before. *More*: while no article of domestic manufacture has advanced in price except as aforesaid, those manufactures which we buy entirely or mainly from abroad have grown dearer—cutlery, for instance, by about 50 per cent. This advance would doubtless have extended to screws, pins, and manufactures of iron generally, but for the American competition which prevents it. What can you say to that?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Leap-Year Anecdote.—The editor of the Nantucket Telegraph overheard the following dialogue on New-Year's night:

"Will you take my arm?" said a gallant to a young lady, after the dance broke up.

"La, yes; and *you, too*, seeing it's leap-year," was the quick reply.

How to Ruin a Son.—Let him have his own way—allow him free-use of money—suffer him to rove where he pleases—call him to no account for his evenings—furnish him with no steady employment—and be careful to make him understand that he is smarter and handsomer than other boys.

Sunday-go-to-Meeting Dress in Iowa.—The bucks in Iowa are said to go to meeting in a pair of pantaloons composed of hemp and hop vines, a vest made of hornet's nest and paste, a shirt manufactured of milk-weed and cotton, and to crown all they wear wolf-skin caps and go bare-foot. What will Mrs. Trollope say, *now?*

A Romance of [illegible] gave her name [illegible] (R. I.) Phœnix has th[illegible] but positively r[illegible] a letter written by a gen[illegible] went to jail in [illegible] United States ship Fairfi[illegible] resident of Newport, R. [illegible] dated at sea, Sept. 25th, - The predic[illegible]

"While we were at Athens [illegible] have been day rambling among the ruins [illegible] Theotemples, among other places [illegible] of facts, a cemitry, and after looking people at [illegible] time, admiring the construction which en[illegible] the tombs, and the beautiful [illegible] was surprised to meet a man [illegible] that [illegible] the care of the place, and being addressed by him in good English, we soon became acquainted. He belonged to Bristol, Rhode Island, which place he left twenty years ago, during which time he had been fighting for the Greeks against the merciless Turks, and had seen the former gain their independence. For eighteen years' of hard fighting he had received nothing—the country being much involved by its protracted wars. His name is George Wilson. He took me to his cottage in the cemetry, the only dwelling there for living. His cottage was neat but humble. He introduced me to his wife and four children. His wife is a Grecian woman, beautiful to look at, and seemed very kind; she speaks tolerable good English. He has a daughter about 15 years old, and three boys younger. His whole desire seemed to be to get his family to the United States. He has two sons in Bristol, by his first wife, who he says was Abby Waldron, and that it was her death that first caused him to come on board the ship, and on Sunday following he came on board with two of his boys. The officers noticed him and on hearing his story, were willing to assist him to get his family to the United States. The captain shipped his two boys, who will be taken care of. The ship's company raised by subscription over one hundred dollars, and the officers raised up a handsom sum for him, ample to pay his expenses to America, and before this, I think, he and his family are on their way to the United States, where the boys will meet them."

Mr. Wilson's two sons are still living in this town, and will no doubt rej[illegible]e to again meet their father, whom they suppose long since departed this life. He is well remembered by many of our citizens.

Henry Clay.—Isaac Hill, in a late number of his paper, has the following paragraph in relation to Mr. Clay:

"Kentucky, we believe, retains all her Senators of the last fourteen years; her great man Henry Clay, voluntarily retired after more than ten years conflict; but, living, he infuses among his followers and admirers, an enthusiasm and a devotion which seem confident of giving him the highest position in this Government. With many faults—with faults which no redeeming quality can atone to some—this gentleman offsets popular and splendid talents, a high and gallant bearing, a devotion to friends and an indomitable perseverance in any marked course, that give him more personal influence in the political destinies of the country, than perhaps any other man living."

American Fruit Trees going to Europe.—The time was when our country was indebted to foreign regions for all the choicest varieties of the apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, and some other fruits, which were brought among us; but these foreign productions found a soil so congenial in their new location, that the seminal varieties produced therefrom have, in numerous instances, exceeded in excellence the parent stock, and for several years past the European botanican and nursery establishments have vied with each other in obtaining from our country these superior native varieties of fruits. A few years since the London Horticultural Society obtained from the great nurseries of the Messrs. Prince, at Flushing, several hundred varieties of fruit trees, and our attention has just been called to the subject by a shipment to the same society in the last packet of above 100 additional varieties, which were also obtained from Messrs. Prince & Co., of Flushing. Thus is our country paying back to the eastern hemisphere all she ever received from it, and with accumulated interest.—*N. Y.