Baton Rouge Gazette.

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

Vol. XXVI. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, 30 MARCH, 1844. No. 8

WM. MARKHAM.

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

Dr Goods—Kersey's assorted, Kentucky jeans, plaid linsey, red flannel, white do, cotton do, canton do, Virginia osnaburgs, georgia cotton duck, linen drilling, cotton do, (second,) brown shirting 3 4 4 4, do; sheetings, 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, mushin de lne, coloured cambric, slack do, white do, blac tabby velvet, brown holland, Russia sheeting Irish linen do, 10 4 cotton diaper, linen d damask table do, 4 4, Scotch do, Russia do, cotton wadding long lawn, Irish linen, cion diaper napkins, linen damask do, brown lon table cloths, Russia crash, colored cosia, white cotton fringe, French ombagit English merino, marseilles counterpanes, black Italian cravate, pongee silk, ike's Jno Bandanna do, cotton do, madras do, valens shawls, florida hdks's, lustrin ribbon sarted, lace white cotton hose, coloured embroidered do, children's do, c mens cot half ho, merino do, ladies che gauze glove, kid assorted colours, silk do, do, do, white Berlin do, ickskin do, cotton and linen tape's, sewing silk, Tait's cotton thread, assorted do, c spende lin thread.

Groceries—candles, coffee, rice, goshen butter, pine apple do, choc ola, Underwood's mustard, French olives, wheat flour, Thomas' tobacco, co buckets assorted, cut tobacco, brown do, sugar, family soap, monongahela sugar, champaigne brandy, holland gin, Mahiskey claret do, muscat, do, assort ria B. S London porter, Dawson ardia and bottles,) bottled cider Stoughe, orange flower water, currants ha preservers, prunes, raisins, currants berries, almonds, citron, tomatoes walnut do, mushroom do, assort macaroni, vermicelle, black pepper cinnamon, ginger, sardines, mac fish, race ginger, nutmegs, cloves spice, cassia, starch, indigo, salt-pet lemon syrup, hams, lard, soda b oil, Canton soy, imperial tea, gu young hyson do, Pouchong shot, paste blacking, scotch snuff Oils &c.—Gum arabic, gum camphor, essence of peppermint, crocus mas, white wax, yellow ochre, rotten stone, Spanish whiting, dry white lead (in oil,) window glass, putty, castor do, sperm do, refined whaleo, turpentine, lamp black, alum, copperas litherage, bath bricks, copal varnish do.

Shoes—Calf boots, sealo, calf sewed brogans, pegged do, russet do, do, boys kip brogans do, ladies welted buskins, kid slips, ties, morocco slips, colored do, do, childens brogans, coloured buskins, oth infant's colored morocco boots, Misses

paule, et size, Geman
ns la partie inférieure cassar do,
ames nouvelles nous laisse rent do, der, blue
e blessures du dernier and kes, black
ersues, ne seront pens, ler and cap
slates, pas oks, slate
La Lec ad do, cloth brush, hair do
umé sth do, shoe do, nail brass do
ldre, dusting do, sweepindo, razors
ves, table knives and for, scissors
Suits, locks assorted, iron tablespoons
ered table spoons, tea, tables an
dire setts, cowhides, matlis, brads,
nails, bonnet boards, hatchets and axes
ows, coffee mills, needles, chins as
d, knitting needles, yarn, hames strap
s, suspender, shirt, cotton wick, fine
combs side, twist, dressing hair sone,
thread, percussion caps, pencil paints,
g wax, wafers, tapers, shving boxes,
s, elastic ties, selves, plough line, tan
cks, razor straps, snuff boxes, hooks and
buckets, mops and brooms, rectines,
s pins, wooden bowls, boys, also a ced
tment of China glass and indry arches
umerous to mention, all f which h d
r sale at low prices for cash.

SADDLERY

t received Mens, Ladis, & Boys Sa
Saddle Bags, Bridles, Fillings, Surc
lirths, Bits, Martingales Stirrups, Spu
Carriage whips, Ridge whips,
PHILIPS & LANOUE

H. Shipley, Attorneand Counsellor a
will practice in the several courts of th
fourth and eighth Jdicial districts.
business, entrustedo his care shall re
prompt attention.
12 40 Office inBaton Rouge, La.

OTICE TO SUGR PLANTERS,

undersigned having purchased of Mr
P. Bryan his Pent right to the newly
ed Cane Cover and also of the Patent
Cutter for the Prishes of East & West
Rouge and the arish of Iberville, res
lly gives notic that he will sell the
f use and furnish either or both of said
nes by applying to him at Baton Rouge.
ALFRED GATES.
9th 1844.

BOOTSAND SHOES.

received by he subscriber a complete
nent of Boos & Shoes of an excellent
which will be sold at low prices for
WM. MARKHAM.
Church street.

A CARD.

E. Hall will open a school the 1st.
mber n church Street (in the house
rly cupied by Capt. F. M. Kent) terms
kno on application.

(12 und Boxes) best Sperm Candles
nal ye for sale by
PIKE & BABIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

e arow prepared to execute all kind
ork in line, viz: pamphlets, justices'
ff's ool and other blanks, as cheap
hey be done honestly. We hope by
stry attention to business to merit a
on o public patronage.
UFROCQ & CONVERSE.

S. G. LAYCOCK.

ender professional services in the
tice edicine and Sugery to the Citi-
of Rouge and vicinity.
fice Lafayette st. in the north west
of Hotel, where he may be found
n ess professionally engaged.

NOTICE.

sent and tax rolls of the Corpo-
Rouge for the year 1843, hav-
ected, are deposited at the May-
he inspection of all persons in-
rolls will remain at said Office
m the date thereof.
SAM. SKOLFIELD,
Collector, March 9th 1844.

THER PRESERVATIVE.

article for Boots, Shoes & Har
by
PHILLIPS & LANOUE.

GAS AND GAS L PS,

t received a quantity r rit of gas and
a quantity of gas lamp nich is cheaper
oil and gives a grea leal better light,
s no wick at all and is cleaner and cheap-
r the use of tables, &c., than sperm can-
Also a quantity of fancy Indian moc-
ins.
GREEN B WHITE,
ug 12 27 J W MUSSELMAN, agen

SUNDRIES.

Madeira Wine of a very superior quality
d Monongahela Whiskey, Champagne Bran-
Brown Stout London Porter, Lawson's Phil.
ale (in wood and bottles.) Cordials, Claret
Muscat Wines, all of the best quality just
ceived 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 56
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, express-
ly 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 35

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 sup-
ply those persons who have been so unfortu-
nate as to lose their natural teeth, and are de-
sirous of having them replaced by a suitable
and durable article, can now be accommoda-
ted on reasonable terms.
Such is the degree of perfection to which
this art has arrived, that we are enabled to re-
place 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 vste in the Ex-
ecutive by the 5th section of the act of Con-
gress, approved 3d March, 1831, entitled "An
act to create the office of Surveyor of
Public Lands for the State of Louisiana," and
by the 7th section of the act of Congress, ap-
proved on the 8th May, 1822, supplementary
to the several acts of adjustin claims to land
and establishing Land offices in districts
east of the Island of New Orleans, notice is
hereby given, that the Office of Surveyor Gen-
eral of Louisiana is to be removed from Don-
aldsonville to Baton Rouge, and that the Land
Office for the district east of the Island of New
Orleans and west of Pearl river, is to be
removed from Greensburg to Batontouge, so
soon as the necessary arrangements for the
purpose can be made.
Special notice as to the precise day of the
respective removals will be given by the Sur-
veyor General and the Register and Receiver
of the Land Office.
Given under my hand, at the city of Wash-
ington, 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 remov-
ed from Donaldsonville to Baton Rouge (La.)
on the Sixth day of December and to open
for the transaction of busines, on the 15th
day of December 1843.
F. D. NEWCOMB.
Baton Rouge La, Dec, 9th 1844.

JUST RECEIVED

A general assortment of ready made cloth-
g, hats and caps, besides a good many La-
s' fancy goods, by
DANGER.
S. All those indebted to Danger, are
respectfully invited to come forward and settle
the 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 fur-
nish plans and drawings without charge, in all
cases where he executes the work.
Refer—J. N. Brown, R. Mavock, E.
Moore, Iberville; Dr. C. W. Combs, A.
Bird, and D. Barbee, in the parish of East
Baton Rouge.
Address to the undersigned at the post-of-
fice in Baton Rouge, Manchac, Iberville.
nov. 10 40 P. McTRICK.

NOTICE.

The undersigned tenders his thanks for
passed patronage and would respectfully in-
form the public that he will make liberal ad-
vances on cotton sent to Mr. M Sloan, com-
mission merchant, New Orleans, and will
keep on hand general assortment of Groce-
ries and Provisions.
J. W. MUSELMAN,
Agent for G. B. WHITE.
november 4 39

William Davidson. Jan Parkison.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO
COTTON FACORS & COMISION
MERCHANTS
81 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans.
Refer to—N. R. Knox, Mala, Chas
A. Hill. 35

JAMES JAGUIN,
DAGUERREOTYPE ARTIST,
NO. 8 CANAL STREET,
april 1 8 *New Orleans.*

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

From New Orleans on Mondays and Thursday's.
From Bayou Sara on Sunday and Friday's
Closes for New Orleans Monday's and Friday's at 3 o'clock p. m. Bayou Sara on Sunday's and Wednesday's, 10 o'clock P M.
H. T. WADDILL Postmaster.

25 (Gallon) Kegs Pickles sale by.
PIKE & BABIN.

BATON ROUGE COLLEGE—FEMALE DEPARTAENT.

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, Linseed Oil & pentine for sale by
PIKE & BABIN.

A few kegs, prime article, just received
oct 21 8 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 allow 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,ursingles 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 petition 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 Wednesday's Trip, will go on to Point Coupee as usual.
☞ For freight or passage, apply on board, or to WM HAVERY, 88 Gravier st.
Feb 7, 1844.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received from New York, a handsome 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 4

Wanted a good Blacksmith to work in the Country.
PIKE & BABIN.

THE MAN OF TOIL.

His dwelling stands in yonder dell,
It is a pleasant place to dwell!
The bubbling brook runs by his door,
The fertile plain is spread before;
Behind, the forest and the rock
Are shelter from the storm's fierce shock:
Whilst o'er his roof an aged oak
Stands sacred from the woodman's stroke,
And in its foliage green arrayed,
In summer spreads its ample shade.

And there, in faith he guides his plough,
In gratitude he fills his mow,
And reaps, ere Winter cometh cold,
His harvest of an hundred-fold.

It is an humble life he leads;
He little cares, and little heeds
With what events the world is rife,—
Where dwelleth peace or rageth strife.
Of war he listeth not to know,
Where blood and life unheeded flow;
He tarries not to hear man tell,
Who conquered yesterday, or fell;
And has no wish to learn to-day,
Who rule, rebel, or who obey.
Beyond the valley of his home,
He never hath been known to roam;
The vigor of his life is gone,
But there he liveth and toileth on.

The king may live, and rule, and reign,
Throughout an empire's wide domain,
His armies on the battle field,
In war's array, with lance and shield,
His navies on the flowing flood,
At his behest may shed their blood,
And bring a foeman's banner down,
To spread his empire and renown.
The world his royal power may own,
And pay its tribute to his throne:
A hundred slaves obey his call,
And serve him to his banquet hall:
The crowd applaud his mighty name,
And history record his fame,

But he who rises with the sun,
To seize the moments as they run,
Whose labor makes the desert bloom,
And banishes the forest's gloom,
And gives the hill-side and the plain
Their rich array of waving grain,
And stores the products of the soil,
The rich reward of faithful toil,
For days when want shall be at hand,
And winter's frosts shall bind the land,
Is wiser, worthier, and more free,
Than monarch of a world can be!

That simple man who tills the soil,
With daily bread of daily toil,
With darkened brow and hardened hand,
Reaps the full harvest of the land,
May stand before the kings of earth,
Whom crowds have honored from their birth,
And with severe contempt look down,
Upon the monarch and his crown!

He is the monarch—of the soil:
His reign, the work of manly toil:
His empire is the fertile plain,
His wealth, the sunshine and the rain:
No thorn-lined crown is on his brow,
His peaceful sceptre is the plough:
His people are the lowing herd,
The ox alone attends his word,
And all around his throne are they
Who love, and honor, and obey.

THE QUAKER AND THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Toby Simpton, a pattern to Quakers, inhabited a neat little house in London, beautified by the presence of his daughter Mary. She, scarcely seventeen, a beautiful blonde with blue eyes, and possessing as much wisdom as beauty, was sought after by all young men among her father's acquaintances. Those of the neighborhood tried in vain to win a smile.—Mary was not a coquette, and so far from turning to account the effect produced by her charms, she felt so much annoyed by it, that she could hardly treat with civility her many admirers—one only excepted—Edward Weresford, a young artist, who was intimate with the family.

A simple occurence was the cause of this intimacy. Premature death had taken away the wife of the Quaker, still in her youth and beauty, and he, wishing to perpetuate the memory of one so dear to him, had called a painter to her death-bed. It was there that Edward first saw the afflicted daughter; there between the tears of one, and the sacred employment of the other, grew up a serious attachment. The year passed since that event had only served to strengthen the bond formed under such circumstances, and the young man had already ventured to declare his hopes and desires.

Toby had no reasons for opposing the inclinations of the young people. Without being rich Edward earned by means of his brush and palette, enough to honorably maintain a family. His father Mr Weresford, an old city merchant, had retired with an immense fortune; a rare example of repeated successes in speculations, so rapid even, that very few persons had been able to follow their progress. Mr. Weresford being of a quick, stern disposition, lived alone in the West End of London, without troubling himself about his son, and leaving him to shift for himself. He was one of those obliging egotists, who troubled no one, in order not to be themselves troubled—one of the most perfectly complaisant, provided nothing is asked of them. Edward had nothing to hinder his courtship of the fair Quakeress knowing well that her father would not oppose her marriage. The situation of the lovers was most prosperous, and honest Toby waited for nothing to fix the wedding day, save the back rents due from his farms, intending to set apart that income to defray the expenses of the occasion. With this view, he left for his country seat, a few miles from London, in order to arrange his affairs. He was absent from home but a single day, and returning at night on horseback, he perceived, a little in advance, a horseman who blocked up the road. He stopped for a moment, uncertain whether to proceed or turn back. While in this predicament, the stranger advanced towards him. It was too late to think of escaping, and putting the best possible face upon the affair, he started his horse again. As he approached the troublesome stranger, he perceived that he was masked, an unpleasant augury of what was soon confirmed. The unknown drew a pistol, and pointing it to the traveller, demanded his purse. The quaker was not a coward, but calm in character, unoffensive in religion, and unable, unarmed to resist an armed man, he drew from his pocket with the greatest coolness his purse, containing twelve guineas.—The Highwayman took it, counted out the money, and let the poor devil pass, who believing himself cleared, quickened his pace to a trot. But the Highwayman, seeing how little resistance had been offered and hoping for more booty, soon rejoined honest Toby, and again blocking up the way and pointing his pistol, cried out—your watch!

The Quaker, although surprised, did not show it in the least, and cooly taking out his watch, and noticing the time, placed the jewel in the hand of the thief, saying:

Now I pray you let me go home, for my daughter will feel uneasy at my absence.

One moment, replied the masked cavalier, growing more hardened by his continued domicility, swear that you have no other sum.

I never swear, replied the Quaker.

Well, affirm then, that you have about you no more money, and upon the word of a Highwayman who will not resort to violence towards a man who yields with so much grace, I will not further molest you.

Toby reflected a moment, and shook his head.

Whoever thou art, said he gravely, you have noticed that I am a Quaker, who would not conceal the truth, although at the risk of my life. In my saddle-bags I have the sum of two hundred pounds sterling.

Two hundred pounds sterling, cried the Highwayman whose eyes glistened through his mask.

If you are good, if you are human, replied the Quaker, you will not take away this money, my daughter is about being married, and this sum is necessary for the occasion, it would be a long time before I could get together a similar one; the dear child loves her intended, and it would be exceedingly cruel to delay their union. You have a heart, perhaps you have loved, you would not, cannot do so wicked an action.

What has your daughter, her lover, or her marriage to do with me? fewer words and more promptness! Give me the money.

Toby sighing, raised the saddle-bag, took out a heavy sack and handed it slowly to the masked man. Then attempting to gallop off,

Hold on my quaker friend, said the other seizing the bridle. The moment of your arrival you will denounce me to the magistrate; that is usual and I have nothing to say, but I must at least be beyond pursuit to-night.—My mare is feeble enough, and what is more, she is fatigued; your horse, on the contrary, appears vigorous, for the weight of the sack did not encumber him. Dismount, give me your horse, you may take mine if you wish.

It was too late to think of resisting, although the increasing demands were of a nature to heat the bile of the most patient man; good Toby dismounted, and with resignation accepted the sorry jade that was left in exchange. Had I known this, he contented himself with thinking, I should have ran away when I first met the rascal, and certainly he never would have overtaken me with his *coarser*.

Meanwhile, the masked man, thanking him ironically for his complaisance, burying his rowels disappeared. Before arriving in London, the plundered traveller had time to reflect upon his situation, and upon the disappointment of the poor young folks, who loved each other so much, and whose happiness would be postponed. The sum taken from him was irrecoverably lost, there was neither means to find or recognize the audacious thief; nevertheless, as though struck by a sudden idea, he stopped short.

Yes! cried he, I may succeed by this means.

If this man resides in London, perhaps I shall be able to find him. Heaven has, doubtless, determined that he should be imprudent!

A little consolel by some hope, Toby went home without appearing the least troubled, and without speaking of his adventure, he did not go to the magistrate, but embraced his daughter, who, doubting nothing, retired and slept soundly. Next morning, he bethought himself to aid Providence to make researches. Bringing out the mare from the stable where she had passed the night, he placed the bridle upon her neck, hoping that the animal, guided by habit, would naturally go to her master's house.

He let the unchecked beast go free in the streets of London and followed her. But, her overated her instinct; for a long time she walked about making a thousand turns and curves, without object, without direction; sometimes stopping, then starting in a contrary direction. Toby despaired, the thief, thought he, never resided in London, how silly I was, not to notify the magistrate before it was too late, instead of depending on this animal to find the vagabond.

He was interrupted in his reflections by the cries of children, who had been nearly trod upon by the mare; a moment since so quiet, she now started to run. Stop her! stop her! cried every one; let her go! cried the Quaker, in the name of Heaven do not stop her.

And following with anxiety the course of the animal, he saw her rapidly enter a half open gateway of a splendid residence at the West End.

'Tis here! thought the Quaker, raising his eyes to Heaven in thanks to Providence.—Then in passing before the house, he saw a servant in the yard patting the beast and conducting her to the stable; he then asked of the first person he met, the name of the proprietor of the house. What! are you a stranger in this part of the town, that you do not know the residence of the rich Merchant Weresford!

The Quaker stood petrified.

Weresford repeated the man, believing himself misunderstood; you know well the man who has made so great a fortune.—Thanks my friend, thanks, replied Toby.

He was unable to recover himself. Weresford, Edward's father—a respectable man—he my thief!

He believed himself the butt of a dream, and wished to return home. Nevertheless he called to mind several instances of respectable men, who had been connected with bands of malefactors. Then, this immense fortune, the source of which was so uncertain, then this mare, who seemed to be going to her master.

Toby resolved to solve the mystery.

He went boldly into the yard and demanded speech with the master; who, although it was nearly noon, was still in bed—another indication of a night of fatigue. The Quaker insisted upon being introduced immediately, and found himself in Weresford's bedchamber. He had just waked, and rubbing his eyes, asked, a little out of humor:—Who are you, sir, and what do you want?

The sound of his voice awakened Toby's recollection, and completed his conviction.—Quietly taking a chair, he posted himself near the bed without removing his hat! You remain covered? cried out the surprised merchant. I am a Quaker, replied the other with much calmness, and you know that such is our usage.

At the first word of the Quaker, Weresford sprang up and closely examined his visitor. Without doubt, he recognised him, for he turned pale. Well, asked he stammering, what is—if you please—the—the—subject, which brings you hither? I ask pardon for having shown so much haste, replied Toby, but among friends it is not usual to stand upon ceremony, and I am come, without form, to ask for my watch which you borrowed yesterday.

The——watch!

I value it much, it was my poor wife's, and I cannot do without it. My brother-in-law, the Alderman, never would pardon me for letting a jewel which recalls to mind his sister, to pass from my hand for a day.

The name of the Alderman seemed to make some impression upon Weresford.—Without waiting a reply, Toby continued:

You will much oblige, by returning those ten guineas which I lent you at the same time; nevertheless, if you are in want of them, I consent to lend them to you, on condition you give me a receipt.

The coolness of the Quaker so much disconcerted the Merchant, that he dared not deny the possession of the stolen articles, but not wishing to acknowledge it, he hesitated to reply, and Toby added:

I have told you of the projected marriage of my daughter Mary. I had reserved a sum of two hundred pounds sterling for the bride's portion, but I have met with an accident; last evening on the London-road, I was completely robbed, so completely, that I am come to pray you to give your son a marriage portion, which, had it not been for that, I should never have asked of you.

My son!

Heh! yes; don't you know that it is him that is in love with Mary, and is to marry her.

Edward! cried the Merchant, throwing himself at the foot of bed.

Edward Weresford, calmly replied the Quaker taking a pinch of snuff. Let us see, do something for him. I should dislike to have him know what has past to-night, and if you do not furnish the sum I have promised, it will be necessary I should tell him how I lost it. Weresford ran to a secretary, took out a box with a tripple lock, opened it, and placed in Toby's hands, his watch, his purse, and his sack of money.

Good, said the Quaker in receiving them; I see that I was right in depending upon you.

Is that all you wish? said the Merchant in a brisk tone.

No! I require something further from your friendship.

Speak.

You must disinherit your son.

How!

You must disinherit him, I do not wish it said that I have speculated upon your fortune.

And finishing these words, the Quaker left the chamber.

No, murmured he, when alone, children are not bound by the faults of their parents, Mary shall marry the son of this man, but touch his stolen money, never!

When in the yard again: Ho! my friend cried he to Weresford, who was looking out of the window, order my horse to be brought out.

A few moments after, Toby, well mounted, carrying behind, his bags of money, and provided with his watch and purse, at a moderate pace regained his house.

I have just made my marriage visit to your father, said he to Edward whom he found there, I believe that we shall be able to agree.

Two hours afterwards, Weresford arrived at Toby's house, and taking him aside: Honest Quaker, said he, your proceeding has touched me to the bottom of the soul; you might have dishonored me, have dishonored my son, ruined me in his eyes, and have made him unhappy in refusing him your daughter; you have acted like a wise man and a man of heart, I wish no longer to blush in your presence; take these papers, good bye, you will never see me again.

He then left, the Quaker opened the papers. First, there were checks for large amounts on the first houses in London; then came a long list of names, and by the side of each name, was placed the amount of larger or smaller sums, a note was joined to it, upon which the Quaker read as follows:—

"These are the names of those who have been robbed; the figures, the amounts which ought to be returned; draw the money from my bankers as though for the purpose of foreign exchange, and then make yourself the restitution secretly. All which remains will be my legitimate fortune, and your daughter will be able some day to accept of my inheritance."

The next morning Weresford had left London, and all believed that he was gone to live on his income in France.

On the marriage-day of Edward and Mary, the Quaker assembled a large company of joyous friends, among whom might be noticed a number of persons rejoicing themselves with the proceeds of the London thieves, who, by the interference of Toby, had been induced to return them their lost property with interest.

GEN. LEWIS CASS.—The New York Standard, edited by John J Mumford, sustains most forcibly the views of GEN. CASS. It has for its motto, "*Gen. Cass and the freedom of the sea.*" We knew Mr. Mumford in 1834 and 1836 as editor of the N. Y. Standard and N. Y. Times. Then one of the strongest advocates of Van Buren and the Albany Regency, now hear him:

NAILED TO THE MAST.

General Cass did not place his name before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and he will not withdraw it.

General Cass has said that he would abide by the decision of a Baltimore National Democratic Convention, and he will not recede from this declaration.

We make the above statements, by authority, and request all the editors who exchange with us, to note them.

The Standard will make no compromises, but steadily adduce all the evidences which go to show, and all the arguments which can tend to demonstrate, that Martin Van Buren, cannot obtain the nomination from the Baltimore convention, and will be defeated if he does obtain it.

FATAL AFFRAY AT RICHMOND.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of Monday last, states that a man named Bradford, was killed at Richmond, La., in a street fight, by John T. Mason, on Thursday the 13th inst.

The circumstances attending this melancholy affair, are related by the Sentinal, as follows:

Mr Bradford had challenged Mr Mason to fight a duel, which was refused on account of the advanced age of the challenger. Sometime after, Bradford came into a billiard room, while M. was engaged in a game, and reading the challenge aloud, denounced Mason as a coward, &c. He then left the room. Mason proceeded to his residence, armed himself with a double barrelled shot gun, and came out into the street, where he met with Bradford, and after a few words had passed between them, the latter attempted to draw a pistol, when the former fired both barrels of his gun, charged with buckshot, and mortally wounded his antagonist. After receiving the wound, and while lying on the ground, Bradford fired his pistol, and wounded Mason, the ball passing through his right arm and bruising his side. Bradford lived but a few minutes after being shot.

Our informant says that the persons who witnessed the fight were unanimous of the opinion that Mason was perfectly justifiable, inasmuch as he acted entirely on the defensive.

A WHIG FACT WORTH KNOWING.—One of the reasons given by the Whigs, for advocating a protective tariff was, that it would turn the balance of trade in our favor, and specie would thus be brought into the country, instead of carried out. The Tariff of 1842 was passed, and the effect became visible, and the importation of foreign goods was brought within moderte limits.

We have already seen that the year 1843 closed with a large balance in our favor. Now the fact to be known is, that that balance was paid in gold and silver, and is now in the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reported the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported in 1843. It stands thus:

Imported specie and bullion,	$22,741,641
Exported, do do	5,118,399
Balance,	$20,623,242

The Whig tariff has already brought into the country twenty millions of dollars in coin and bullion.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

QUITE A LADY'S MAN.—The French papers give an account of one Nottier, an invalid cripple, aged 35 who was recently before the Criminal Department of the Seine for having married within eight months, three different women. Subsequently it was proved that the number of his wives amounted in all to *twenty three*, eight of whom appeared in proper person, and each one bearing a child in her arms to identify him as their common lord! After a trial which lasted about three hours, he was found guilty of bigamy, and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, and to acknowledge a woman he had married nine years, previously as his lawful wife

---

A MASQUERADING FROLIC.—A bluff, hardy-looking sailor boy, amusing himself in the streets of Baltimore, in kicking over boxes and otherwise disturbing the peace, was arrested by the watch, but on arriving at the station house, was soon ascertained to be a woman, dressed in male attire and out on a spree. Next morning she gave her name to the Justice as Ellen White, but positively refused to change her dress, and went to jail in her pants.

COTTON AND THE TARIFF.—The predictions of the enemies of the tariff have been falsified in almost every particular. Theories cannot long stand in the way of facts, and the pockets of the American people at this moment contain arguments which entirely overthrow Locofoco speculation.

The Petersburg Intelligencer remarks that, by the tariff, cotton, according to the false prophets of Locofocoism, was to fall to a still lower price than that at which the whig tariff found it. According to facts, cotton is now higher than it was then, and is still rising. It may be said that the prospect of a short crop has caused this rise. But with what consistency can Locofocos urge this reason? When cotton was so dull last summer, owing to the abundance of the previous crops, they alleged that the Whig tariff had prostrated it. Now, if the Whig tariff acts independently of seasons, why is it not as responsible for the rise in the great staple now, as for its depression six months ago? But on the short crop of this year the Whig tariff has greatly increased the demand. Since its passage there has been a large increase in the manufacture of cotton in the United States, and the planter will consequently have a brisk home market, and a lively foreign demand for his article. Is it not apparant, then, that the Whig tariff had an agency in the recent rise of cotton.—*Wheeling Times.*

Gen. Joseph Vance, a staunch old Whig, now Representative in Congress from Ohio, was among the invited guests to the great Whig meeting recently held in New York city. The General, however, deemed it then improper for him to leave his post, and he so advised the Committee of Arrangements. From his letter we clip the following paragraphs.—They are characteristic of the writer—and we doubt not shadow forth the "doings" that may be looked for in Ohio

"As a hunter, trapper, and sort of a farmer, with a knowledge of the proper length, breadth and correct proportions of every stick of necessary timber to construct a perfect Log Cabin, from the door-sill to the ridge-pole, I trust I may, without any undue proportion of self-sufficiency, claim to know something of our people.

"And although you may think that hunting-trapping, and Log Cabins have nothing to do with politics, permit me to say you are in great error. At least one-half of the hunters are Whigs—two-thirds of the trappers are Whigs—and every man, woman, and child of the genuine log cabin stock are Whigs to the back bone; and the very appearance of a Log Cabin, with a 'coon' upon it, immediately throws the locofocos into convulsion spasms, that prevents them from attending the elections at all.

"One word more and I am done—as we say in Congress. And that is this, that the log cabin boys of Ohio will give Henry Clay a larger majority at the next Presidential election than they gave to their favorite Harrison in 1840. And this you may order to be put down by your secretary as a prophecy made the day and year above written, by

JOSEPH VANCE."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Hamburg Journal a staunch Calhoun journal, after the abdication of that aspirant, proclaims its purpose of supporting Mr. Clay. It says:

"WILL SOUTH CAROLINA SUPPORT MR. CLAY?—This is a question that has been asked over and over again, and yet no definite answer has been given. And why? Because those interrogated were afraid to commit themselves, and were unmindful of the dignity and unsullied pride of South Carolina. We did look with fond anticipation to the nomination of our worthy and gallant son, but recent events have cast shadows ahead that plainly give us to understand that South Carolina must stand alone; or support Clay, the next best choice to Calhoun. But we again unequivocally say that if Van Buren is to be the candidate of the Democratic party, Henry Clay will be supported by South Carolina. Politicians may say whatever they please about the matter, but the people will have a voice that will ring from the seaboard to the mountains. If we are forced to haul down our colors in defence of Mr. Calhoun, we will rally under the banner of Clay. The friends of Van Buren may hold as many conventions as there are letters in the English alphabet; and meet in caucus in every hole and corner in the Union, still it will avail them nothing."

SAM SLICK'S ESTIMATE OF MARRIAGE.—"They said marrying was fun—great fun to be sure. When I was a single man the world wagged about well enough. It was just like an omnibus. I was a passenger, paid my levy and hadn't more to do than to set down, and care not