Baton Rouge Gazette.

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

Vol. XXVI. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, AGUST 24, 1844. No. 29

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 68 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 & HART.
july 29 25

BUFFALO ROBES.

A few bales of Large Robes, well dressed for sale at $3 00. a Robe, by
oct 21 37 PIKE & HART.

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 & HART.
Jan 23, 1844.

THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT IN TOWN.

The undersigned has just received by the packet steamer Helen, a part of his Spring Goods, consisting of the following articles:

20 pieces ginghams, 2 ps. Italian black silk, 2 ps. gros de Naples, 15 ps. jaconade prints, 12 ps. balzarin muslins, 35 ps, richest patterns light col'd. prints, Irish linens, 4 ps. white drilling for pants, black ginghams, linen checks, cotton cambric, 2 dozen linen pocket handkerchiefs for gents, 10 gross thread buttons, 10 do. pearl, 2 pieces oil silk, 2 gross metal buttons, 15 pieces cotton checks, 10 do. linen, 5 do. grass bar lace muslins, 10 pieces jaconet, French ginghams, damask napkins and table linen, 10 ps. grass bar muslin, 10 pieces Swiss muslin, 8 ps. Bishop lawn, Victoria skirts, cambroon cottonades, brown linen, common calicoes, furniture prints, French jaconets, and Swiss printed muslins, spring ribbons for bonnets, vest patterns, gauze flannels, black lace veils, black silk velvet, do. do. cravats, 4 dozen lad. silk cravats, figured bobbinets, Trenton mill cotton, Appleton sheeting and shirting, linen sheetings, fine open Tuscan bonnets for ladies and misses, 10 pieces straw matting, musquito netting, Dimity, Irish linens 20 pieces light colored richest patterns, Merrimack prints, French merinos, black, bed ticking, Hamilton stripes, Dimities, fine dimities, jean mistures, artificial flowers, &c., &c.,

CLOTHING.—Merino, cottonade and linen check coats, do. do. pants, gingham coats, fine summer vests, L. B. shirts, silk and cotton suspenders; hats, all sorts, shoes, and boots, gent' lasting bootees, and a general assortment of ladies shoes, besides, perfumery, combs, needles, &c., &c., &c..

I will now continue to receive my full supply by the Helen and Rainbow every week, and can assure my friends, that they will find every week some new patters of all kinds of goods as I have a person in New Orleans, who is an excellent judge of goods and a very close buyer. As to the prices of my goods, almost every body is aware, that there is no store in Louisiana that I would suffer to undersell me. Please therefore; give us a call, examine our goods and prices, and you will undoubtedly be satisfied.

D. SANGER, Lafayette St.
mar8—ly.

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

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 8 o'clock P. M. for Bayou Sara on Sunday's and Wednesday's at 9 o'clock P. M.

H. T. WADDILL. Postmaster.

NOTICE.

Persons having claims against this parish for teaching indigent scholars from the 1st April 1842 to the 1st April 1843, are notified to call on James Cooper, Esq., and receive the amount due them.

CHAS. TESSIER, P. J.
Aug 5, 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 P. M. Streck and will continue in the above Trade Summer and winter.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to.

PIKE and HART.
Dec. 16th, 46.

SADDLERY.

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

Also bridles, martingales, stirrups, leather 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.

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 snitable 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 & HRAT

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The public are hereby notified that the days of departure and arrival, of the Baton Rouge Packet HELEN, J. H. URE, Master will be changed on and after the 25th inst., as follows:—She will leave New Orleans every TUESDAY at 10 A. M. and returning, leaves Baton Rouge every FRIDAY.

Arrangements having been made with Messrs. F. N. Bissel & Schlatre, of Plaquemine, to form a direct line to Attakapas during the low water, in connexion with the steamer URILDA, Shippers may rely on their goods being carried through with despatch and at the lowest rates.

The HELEN will also receive freight for Lafourche during low water, and re-ship per steamer OLIVER.—

For Freight or passage, apply on board, or to
july 6 22 PIKE & HART.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

H. LANOUE, Senr. having opened his store in Laurel street, opposite Mr. Jourdan's Apothecary's shop, offers to sell, on the lowest terms for cash the following articles:

Canvassed hams and sardines in half boxes, and mackerel in small tubs.
Soap by the box or retail, sparmaceti candles
Champaign by the basket,
Cider in boxes,
Sweet oil by basket, half do., and bottle,
Curacoa and absinthe,
Loaf sugar, Havana coffee,
Preserved fruits in brandy and sugar,
Havana sweetmeats in small boxes,
Old cognac brandy. Tuscaloosa whiskey, Kershwasser,
White wine vinegar,
Rice, vermicelli, Macaroni,
Assorted cordials and syrups,
Sifters and baskets,
Mustard, pimento, pepper, tea and Spanish chocolate,
French perfumeries, combs, hair and tooth brushes,
Cutlery and crockery ware,
Letter paper, foolscap, quills, and blank books,
Snuff, Havana segars, do, mêlées.
Painters, shoe and white-washing brushes,
French and American hair brooms,
Boston nails from 6 to 20c by the keg or at retail,
Coffin nails white and black,
Dupont's gun powder by half kegs.

FOR SALE.

A house situated in one of the prettiest parts of this town, with the buildings belonging thereto, namely: A kitchen, several rooms for servants, store-room, stable, pigeon-house, a well of excellent water, &c.

Also—a tract of land, containing about 840 superficial arpents, situated in this parish, at ten miles from town. Also several slaves of different ages and sexes.

For further information, apply to the office of this paper.

PRIVATE SALE.

Of a Plantation situated about 7 miles from Baton Rouge.

Containing about six hundred and forty arpens, about a hundred cleared, bounded east by the lands belonging to Mrs. Cobb, and west by those of Gilmore. For further information apply to Mad. B. Peyronnin, on said plantation or J. M. Brunot, Esq. Baton Rouge.
April 13. 10.

NOTICE.

Lime, sand and brick for sale by the undersigned, near the Garrison.

LOYAU BERHEL.

A. L. PLOUGH—SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Residence, East of the court house, in the house formerly occupied by Charles K Tessier, Baton Rouge.
dec 10 44

FRESH SPRING
Goods For Ladies.

PHILLIPS & LANOU have just received a handsome assortment of beautiful French Balzorines, fancy organdies, plain check, and striped muslins, printed cambrics; and calicoes printed jackonets, lawns, and bareges, English striped, and French shaded ginghams, veils, handkerchiefs, musquito netting, &c., all of which are offered at very low prices.

LINEN DRILLINGS.

Brown and white linen drillings, fancy striped and plaid do. linen check, blue Arabias for coats, 3|4 and 4|4 brown linens, gambroon and Ripka cottonades, blue denims, black merinos and summer cloths, Marseilles and satin vestings at,

PHILLIPS & LANOUE.

100 Molasses barrels for sale by
R. BEAL.

MAYORALTY.

Be it ordained, That the law passed on the 20th of January 1826, be so amended that any person convicted of having sold spirituous liquors within the limits of the Corporation of Baton Rouge in a less quantity than one quart without having first obtained a licence to do so, shall be subject to pay a fine not exceeding thirty five dollars, nor less than twenty five dollars, all laws and ordinances to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Passed 6th May, 1844.

A true copy of the record.

SAML. SKOLFIELD, Clk.

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

THESE Pills, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine, in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. They are recommended by the *faculty* as the best cathartic and aperient medicine in use. In fine, the general voice of the community give them the decided preference, and from their decision there is no appeal.

The following is from Mr. Isaac M. Thomas, merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.

TALLADEGA SPRINGS, TALLADEGA Co., Alabama, August 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with sick headache, dyspepsia, and liver complaint and costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peter's Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, AND WELL, I DID, for I never had but one attack of the sick headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other Medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

MARION, Perry county, (Ala.) June 9, 1844.

A. SPENCER, M. D.

DEAR SIR—It is about nine months since your agent left with me a quantity of your Anti-Bilious Pills; I did not believe that much could be done with them, for they were a new medicine to us and we were largely supplied with Peter's, Moffatt's and other similar Pills, which were well known here; but from the testimonials of the efficacy, of your Pills in bilious diseases, sick headache, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, &c. &c., it was not long before some were induced to make a trial of them. They were at once found TO BE just what they PROFESSED to be: and from that day to this, their popularity has been rapidly increasing. I have sold during the last few months three hundred and twenty boxes. You may calculate upon a large sale of them during the coming season. I wish you to send me six or seven hundred boxes as soon as convenient. Send them to the care of I. C. Dubose & Co., Mobile, Alabama.

Yours truly, H. F. GODDEN.

TOMPKINS' BLUFF, Sumpter County, Alabama, January 4, 1843.

Dr. A. SPENCER:

DEAR SIR—I wish you to forward me a large supply of your Pills; I dont think three hundred boxes too large a quantity to send. I sold one hundred and sixty boxes the last six months; they are the most popular Pills in this place. For bilious complaints, sick headache, dyspepsia, and such like diseases, they are considered almost an infallible remedy. I have been agent for Dr. Peter's Pills and formerly sold a large amount yearly. But I now sell three dozen of your Pills to one of his. My customers think them superior to Peter's or any other Pills.

Respectfully yours, O. C. KELSEY.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale at the Drug Stores of G. Souterre and B Jourdan, and at the store of J W Musselman, agent: Baton Rouge La.

J. M. ELAM,
ATTORNY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Residence in Baton Rouge.

Will hereafter restrict his practice to the several courts of the parishes of East and West Baton Rouge, the district court of the parish of Concordia; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans and Alexandria,

At the following terms.

1. Legal advice which may tend to prevent litigation, gratis.
2. No charge made for advice, or services rendered to the indigent and oppressed.
3. All fees not exceeding fifty dollars to be paid in advance, over fifty dollars one half in advance, the balance on the rendition of the judgment, unless otherwise agreed on.
4. In the Supreme Court, when counsel for appellant, no additional charge will be made, as counsel for appellee the charge will be regulated by agreement.
5. In no case to be security for cost, or advance for documents. april 8 9 ly.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber respectfully informs builders and others, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of brick and mason work—and that he will put up buildings and furnish all the materials necessary—such as brick, sand, lime, &c, on the most reasonable terms.

He also offers his services to sugar planters and from his long experience in setting sugar kettles and other work necessary in a sugar house he can give ample satisfaction.

Apply to LOYEAU BERHEL,
feb 4 52 at the Garrison brickyard.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

The cheapest kind of bargains can be had in the way of ready made clothing at the yellow store under the hill. Just received Merino Frock and Dress coats, gimgham, gambroon, cottonade and linen check, coatees and frocks do.

CHS. A. HILL.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Such persons as might call for my services hereafter will please leave their names, so that I may now who they are, or to leave a note at the Gazette or Post Office. Professional duties often calls me from home and while this has created some disappointments to the applicant and operator, I deem this notice necessary so as to obviate similar disappointments in future,

A L PLOUGH,—Dentist
Prospect-Hill, nov. 18 41.

MONTGOMERY SLOAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 14 OLD LEVEE STREET,
New Orleans.
sept 23 33 6m.

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 November 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 for family use for sale by
PIKE & HART.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We are now prepared to execute all kind of work in our line, viz: pamphlets, justices' Sheriff's, school and other blanks, as cheap as they can be done *honestly*. We hope by industry and attention to business to merit a portion of the public patronage.

DUFROCQ & CONVERSE.

DR. S. G. LAYCOCK.

Tenders his professional services in the practice of medicine and Sugery to the Citizens of Baton Rouge and vicinity.

Offiae on Layfayette st. in the north west end of the City Hotel, where he may be found at all times unless professionally engaged.

LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

A superior article for Boots, Shoes & Harnessfor sale by

PHILLIPS & LANOUE.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPINGLER, informs the owners of stock of all kind, that he has a new and expeditious system of spaying cattle, horses, hogs, &c. He can perform the operation on calves from ten days old to yearlings, and on mare colts of ten days old, as also cows to prevent their calving. Horses spayed by his operation can be worked the next day without inconvenience. For further information apply to him at his residence, foot of Boulevard-street.

Reference: Messrs S. Henderson, S. Vail & F. Nephler.

Fancy and Domestic
DRY GOODS
AND
MILLINERY.

M. SCHWARTZ, late from New Orleans, respectfully informs the citizens of Baton Rouge and its vicinity, that he has opened at this place a NEW CASH STORE, of the above named articles, consisting partly of

Bonnets of all descriptions,—newest Paris and New York fashions.
A great assortment of Ribbons—latest patterns.
French and artificial flowers,
Parasols and Marquises,
Thread lace and edgings,
Black and white blond lace,
Cotton laces and insertings,
Black and fancy colored silk velvet,
Black satin; colored and black silks,
Gloves and mittins, of all descriptions,
Embroidered collars, capes, pellerines, cuffs, modeste, caps, etc.
A new style of summer scarfs,
Swiss muslin: swiss mull,
Jaconets; Cotton Batist; Cross-bar muslin
Table diaper; Napkins (white and colored,)
Calicos: Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Silk and cotton suspenders,
Brown and bleached sheeting and shirting,
Brogans, Ladies shoes and slippers, black fancy ditto.
Children shoes, Gent. brogans, Black and fancy gaiters.
Worsted; Gold, silver and steel beads,
Sewing and knitting silk: Spool thread and cotton;
Thread; Perfumery; Combs; etc,
All of which Goods, will be sold at the very cheapest rate for cash.

Mr. S. respectfully solicits a part of the public patronage, and begs that they will call and examine his goods, which are all *new and fresh.*

Mrs. S., lately arived from Europe, will attend to the Milinery department, herself, and will always have on hand the latest Paris and London fashions; and by good workmanship and low prices, hopes to satisfy all who will favor her with a call.

Please call at the NEW STORE—Lafayette street opposite Mr. Sanger's.
june 26 3m.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES, AND UMBRELLAS.

Just received from New York a large variety of elegant Parasols and Umbrellas, of the latest Parisian styles, of entirely new patterns and exquisite workmanship, at the lowest possible prices.

PHILLIPS & LANOUE.

NOTICE.

☞ The public are warned by me, that the tract of land described as containing 160 superficial acres, lying back of me, separate land, and which is declared to have been entered and improved during the community, in the foregoing advertisement, is now and has been my separate estate and the title to which I now claim as being derived from the heirs of Theriot.

JOHN NOLAN.

DR ENDERS.

Offers his professional services to the citi ens of East and West Baton Rouge.

He will always be found, unless absent on professional business, at the office of Messrs Avery & Fowler, Baton Rouge,
Dec 10 44

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has again replenished his stock with a variety of desirable articles and his assortment is now complete. Call and see.

W. MARKHAM.
Church Street.

From the Democratic Review.

THE MOURNFUL MOTHER.

Dost thou weep mournful mother,
For thy blind boy in the grave?
That no more with each other,
Sweet counsel ye can have?—
That *he*, left dark by nature,
Can never more be led
By thee, maternal creature,
Along smooth paths instead?
That thou canst no more show him
The sunshine, by the heat;
The river's silver flowing,
By murmers at his feet?
The foliage, by its coolness;
The roses, by their smell;
And all creation's fulness,
By Love's invisible?
Weepest thou to behold not
His meek blind eyes again,—
Closed doorways which were folded,
And prayed against in vain—
And under which, sate smiling
The child-mouth evermore,
As one who watcheth, wiling
The time by, at a door?
And weepest thou to feel not
His clinging hand on thine—
Which now, at dream-time, will not
Its cold touch disentwine?
And weepest thou still often,
Oh, never more to mark
His low soft words, made softer
By speaking in the dark?
Weep on, thou mournful mother!

But since to him when living,
Thou wert both sun and moon,
Look o'er his grave, surviving,
From a high sphere alone
Sustain that exaltation—
Expand that tender light;
And hold in mother-passion,
Thy blessed, in thy sight.
See how he went out straightway
From the dark world he knew,—
No twilight in the gateway
To meditate 'twixt the two,—
Into the sudden glory,
Out of the dark he trod,
Departing from before thee,
At once to Light and God!—
For the first face, beholding
The Christ's in its divine,—
For the first place, the golden
And tideless hyaline;
With trees, at lasting summer,
That rock to songful sound,
While angels, the new-comer,
Wrap a still smile around!
Oh, in the blessed psalm now,
His happy voice he tries,—
Spreading a thicker palm-bough,
Than others, o'er his eyes,—
Yet still, in all the singing,
Thinks haply of thy song
Which, in his life's first springing,
Sang to him all night long,—
And wishes it beside him,
With kissing lips that cool
And soft did overglide him,
To make the sweetness full.
Look up, O mournful mother;
Thy blind boy walks in light!
Ye wait for one another,
Before God's infinite!
But *thou* art now the darkest,
Thou mother left below—
Thou, the sole blind,—thou markest,
Content that it be so;
Until ye two give meeting
Where the great Heaven-gate is,
And *he* shall lead thy feet in,
As once thou leddest *his!*
Wait on, thou mournful mother,

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

The late Whig meeting at Syracuse continues to be the subject of remark. The Albany Journal, amongst other things, upon the subject, says:

The least estimate of the number assembled is 20,000, but no mere statement could give any adequate idea of the unparalleled spectacle presented by the vast procession. Trains of teams miles in length came in from all parts of the surrounding country. That from the northern part of the county alone embraced 417 vehicles, including 5,000 persons, and extending more than 3 miles! Upwards of 1600 came together in a train of cars from Auburn. A long procession from Lysander included a mammoth omnibus drawn by 12 yoke of oxen!

Nearly every trade and occupation in life was represented by appropriate symbols, and "the Tariff as it is" streamed out in innumerable banners. Hatters, shoemakers, salt boilers, coopers, farmers, &c., had their trades exhibited on teams, with characteristic mottoes, such as that of the salt boilers:

"We'll furnish salt to all the folk
Who want to PICKLE Jemmy Polk."

Then the Coopers—

"To make a good cask,
A Tariff we ask,

And the farmers—

"We leave our hay
To honor Clay.

Then came the Blacksmiths, with furnace bellows, sledges, &c' &., in full operation. Upon their banners was inscribed—"Our sledges shall not be used to weld Texas to the Union." Next comes to the shoemaker, pegging and sewing away at a great rate.—"We want no foreign shoes free of duty," the message which was sent by them to the Locos greeting. Then followed the Tailors busily engaged "in taking a stitch in time." Their motto was—"We can do our own work; we want none of *Mr.* Polk's Free Trade."

Among the Representatives from Salina were several wagons, filled with 200 Ladies dressed in white, and who appeared to be a "little" the most enthusiastic of any who joined in the celebration. One of the banners was:

"The ladies cannot quiet stay,
While all the world hurrahs for Clay."

Another banner informed us that although the fair dameels were decidedly in favor of *Annexation*," it must neither be accomplished by "Dishonor" nor "Disgrace."

The vast assemblage was graced by the presence of more than 200 Ladies.

☞ The Democrats calls Clay and Frelinghuysen and their friends "the no war party." Well, some folks do apply names strangely. Henry Clay was the life and soul of the party that brought about the declaration of war in 1812, and Mr Frelinghuysen, during that war, was engaged as a military officer in actual service; but, as for Polk, his graddfather was a tory in the Revolution, and he himself, during the last, fled from one part of Tennessee to another to escape from being drafted as a soldier. —*Prentice.*

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has advices from the Pacific, which represent that the city of San Carlos, the principal town in the island of Chiloe, the most southern province of the Chilian republic, has been the scene of a dreadful conflagration, that broke out in its very centre, and before it could be subdued, destroyed two-thirds of the place. One hundred and fifty houses, comprising all the magazines of provisions, fell a prey to the flames. The unfortunate inhabitants, equally destitute of food and shelter, were compelled to abandon the ruins and fly to the interior to seek a refuge and means of subsistence. The port of San Carlos, a recruiting place for South Sea whalers, contained about 4000 inhabitants, all of whom have suffered more or less by this deplorable calamity. At the time of the fire there were anchored in the road an American schr., a British brig, and a French whale ship, the crews of which, it is superfluous to add, performed all the dutics that humanity imposed on them.

ORIGIN OF THE PHILADELPIA RIOTS—ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED

O P. Q. the intelligent correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writes thus from Philadelphia.

It is impossible for a person at a distance to understand the state of things here, and it is not easy for one who does understand it, so to explain it as to make it comprehensible. It grows out of a strong and bitter feeling engendered between the Protestants and the Catholics—a feeling that overrides and swallows up everything else, even political feeling. Out of this sprung "the Native American party"—a party made up of a very large proportion of Locofocos, and whose leaders are nearly all of that stamp. The defeat of Hutchison (Locofoco,) and the election of McMichael, (Whig,) as sheriff, last fall, by the seceding of the Catholics from the Lococo party, and their voting for McMichael, was the origin of all this difficulty. The locos then swore vengence against the Catholics, and immediately started the Native American party. You recollect they held a meeting in Kensington in May, in a neighborhood of Irish Catholics, who were imprudent, rash, and wicked enough to fire upon them. That fire was like the firing of the British troops in Boston upon the citizens; it roused a spirit which cannot be quelled. In this state of feeling, it is almost certain that wrong will be committed on both sides—neither will stop at the line of retributive justice, when they have the power to pass it, and neither will be satisfied when unable to pass it. Thus excited by mutual wrong, mutual defiance, and mutual misrepresentation and abuse, men, not accustomed to curbing their passions, become all but demons. The wise and prudent of both political parties endeavor to allay these feelings, and to soothe such passions.

The Locofocos, I have observed, are endeavoring to impress upon the public abroad the idea that it is the Whigs that constitute the Native American party, and are warring upon foreigners. Nothing could be more erroneous—more false. Whatever may be the feelings of those who join the Native Americans, after they had joined them, the fact is indisputable that a very large proportion, I should think full three-fourths of those who do join that party, come from the Locofoco ranks. If they do not vote for Polk, it will be because of their former political friends attacking them and pouring upon them unmeasured abuse. But while the Globe and other Locofoco papers thus assail them, the Whig press neither assails them nor court them. They have a right to their own opinions—as good a right as we have to ours—and why assail them, unless they attempt to disturbe the peace, or commit acts deserving of reprehension!

ATROCIOUS MURDER!—On the night of the 27th ult., as we learn by the Harry of the West newspaper, a most diabolical murder was committed in Yattabusha county, Miss., upon the body of an old man named William Smith, under the following circumstances. It appears that the old man was in the practice of retailing spirits, and after he had retired to bed a negro knocked at the door and wanted to purchase some rum; the old man got up and waited upon him, and pulling out his purse to make change, he laid it on the counter and was putting on his specks, when the negro with a heavily loaded bludgeon struck him on the head and knocked him down and repeated the blows until he was dead, he then took the purse and made off. It seems that Mr. Smith slept in his little shop alone about two hundred yards from the dwelling in which his son-in-law lived. On Sabbath morning, not coming to breakfast as usual, they went for him and found him covered with blood with his head resting against the chimney-jam, and two large gashes in his head. Information was immediately sent to Grayspoit to watch any negro who might go there to trade. A few hours afterwards a negro belonging to Mr. William Clark, named Mark, came, and appearing to have plenty of money was closely watched, and finally taken up and examined; a gold $5 piece which it was known the old man had received was found on him, and he voluntarily confessed the whole matter. At the committing trial he related the whole minutiæ of this horrible affair with apparently as little concern as though he was by no means interested. The negro was committed to the jail to wait his further trial.

A GALLANT SAILOR.—Lieut. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy, it is necessary to inform our readers, is a native of this city, where he has many friends and relations. The following anecdote of him related by Lieut. Porter, of the navy, at a recent convivial meeting in Richmond, Va., is too good to be lost. It reflects honor on Lt. Hunter, the service, and the city of his birth, New Orleans should feel proud of such a son. The story is as follows:

Lieut Hunter had been sent to the West Indies to capture a notorious pirate in those waters, known as the "Little Devil," and who was finally killed by an American officer in single combat. The Americain force was on the look out, in ambuscade we believe, but it so chanced that Hunter was captured by the pirates, while separated from his party. The commander of the cut throats, "Little Devil," was a man of furious temper, and never falsified any promise of vengeance which he made. Hunter was taken to a secret place, and there informed that unless he betrayed his party, he should be hung on the spot. His answer was, sailor like.—"Hang and be damned." No sooner said than done. He was instantly hung up, and left. In a few minutes they returned, took him down neatly senseless, and again told him that if he would betray the whereabouts of his party his life should be spared, there was gold which should be his, and moreover, his return to his men should be so managed, that nothing should be suspected of the truth by them. The alternative was instant death by hanging, without hope of reprieve, for it was his last chance. His laconic reply again was, "Hang and be damned." They hung him again and left him. But by good fortune he was found before life was quite gone by some of his men, taken down insensible, and happily restored to life. The story reflects the highest honor upon Lieut. Hunter, and we hope the government will show some kindness to so meritorious and gallant an officer, by at least encouraging his recent and important invention. It is the least it could do

A TOLERABLE JOKE FOR A LOCOFOCO.—A Locofoco print defending its candidate (Polk) from the charges brought against him by the Whigs, assigns as a reason for his constant votes against the bills granting pensions to the old revolutionary soldiers, "hat he never considered the provisions made by those bills as adequate.

The foregoing, which we cut from an Eastern paper, reminds us of a story that we used to hear in New England, in which a very similar kind of logic was employed. A wealthy member of the Episcopal Church in ——— was applied to subscribe a sum for the support of the minister. He peremptorily refused. "I am perfectly willing," says he, "to contribute my full share in providing a living for our clergyman, but I will have no hand in *starving him to death!*" The salary he considered too small, and therefore was too generous to contribute anything to the starvation fund. Mr. Polk, we suppose, voted against giving *anything* to the poor old revolutionary soldiers upon the principle that nothing at all is better than a little.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

LOCOFOCO CONSISTENCY.

How often are the ears of the sensible and intelligent men astounded with the unceasing cry, "*that we, the locos, are the only true hearted full blooded Jeffersonian democrats in the United States.*

Let us for a moment try them, by their own standard, and see whether their boasted practice and professions agree.

Thomas Jefferson was in favor of an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States.

To this the Locofocos are opposed.

Mr. Jefferson was in favor of protecting American Manufacturers and Mechanics, against the pauper labor of Europe.

To this the Locofocos are opposed.

Mr. Jefferson was in favor of restricting the veto power.

To this the Locofocos are opposed.

Mr. Jefferson was in favor of curtailing executive power and patronage.

To this the Locofocos are opposed.

Mr. Jefferson was in favor of a strict and rigid accountability of the public officers.

To this the Locofocos are opposed.

Mr. Jefferson was in favor of a National currency of uniform value throughout the Union.

To this the Locofocos are opposed.

Mr. Jefferson was opposed to adding in an unconstitutional manner, any foreign territory to our glorious Union.

The Locofocos are in favor of such a project in violation of the constitution.

Where now stand these bragging *Jeffersonian democrats!* in perfect contrast with these principles, avowed by Thos. Jefferson, and now the great leading purposes of the Democratic Whig party, throughout the Union.

ANOTHER LAFARGE CASE.

The Paris journals have been occupied with report of the trial at Anch of Madame Lacoste and a school-master named Meilhan, accused of poisoning an old man 70 years years of age. Madame Lacoste, who was the grand niece of the deceased, was married to him in 1841, when she was little more than 22 years of age. She had a very small fortune of her own (about 20,000 fr.,) but Lacoste was worth about 700,000 fr., and there is no doubt that she was tempted by his wealth, for the old man was coarse and miserly in his habits. A few months age old Lacoste was taken ill and died, and supicions being entertained that he had been poisoned, the body was exhumed, and on being operated upon, the presence of arsenic, but in a very small quantity, was evident.

Evidence was given that the marriage was unhappy. It was fully established that M. Lacoste had a great aversion to medical men, and great need of them, for he was much diseased, and doctored himself. Much of the interest of the trial was occasioned by the beauty of the lady. "She was," said M. Laporte, "all beauty, goodness, kindness. She had every thing in her favor—she was charming!"

At the end of the fourth day both the accused were acquitted.—*London paper, July 14.*

COURTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A good looking young man meets a girl at a Lyceum, apple-and-cider party, or something of a similar nature. He invites her to a sleigh-ride. She blushes and agrees to go. Then the matter rests until the father of the girl seeks out the promising young buck, and accosts him with a question something like the following. 'And is the ride the last on't?" The youngster seems gratified with the flattering notice, and at once concludes the bargain. This you see, is a great saving of time, and a decided improvement on the old method.

Great Britain reckons at the present time 125 steamers of war.

A LAWYER COWHIDED BY A JUDGE.—Col. Charles J Jack, a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, was cowhided on the 6th inst. by ex-Judge Conrad. Col. Jack had given a statement in regard to the late riots, and called upon Judge Conrad to corroborate what he asserted, inasmuch as it had been questioned by others. The Judge replied through the papers that his recollection of certain events mentioned did not accord with the Colonel's, to which the latter in another statement, retorted by saying that he was not at all surprised, and added "neither will the public be," that Judge Conrad's recollection did not accord with his own. He also added that he held himself responsible for the truth of his statement "before any tribunal." The Judge on seeing this assertion, considered it tantamount to a challenge, and immediately sent a note to Col. Jack by Col. James Goodman.—The proposition in the note was accorded to, and Col. Dennis named by Col. Jack as his friend. A long search then ensued for the purpose of finding Col. Dennis, which ended in Col, Goodman returning to the residence of Col. Jack, with the information that his friend could not be found. Col. Jack then stated that he should be at a certain tavern at 9 o'clock the same evening. The hour arrived, and the friend of the Judge proceeded to the tavern named, but Col. Jack's friend was still missing. Col Goodman then returned to the residence of Judge Conrad informed him of the fact, and expressed his belief that Col.