BATON ROUGE.

SATURDAY, August 31st. 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Theodore Frelinghuysen.

FOR WHIG ELECTORS.

1 dist. **Jacques Toutant,**
2 " **Zenon Cavelier,**
3 " **George S. Guion,**
4 " **Lafayette Saunders,**
5 " **Jacques Dupre,**
6 " **Edward Sparrow.**

CLAY CLUB!

There will be a special meeting of the Baton Rouge Clay Club on Saturday Sept. 7th at half past 7 o'clock P.M. at the basement story of the Methodist Church.

S. H. SHIPLEY Secretary.

BATON ROUGE, SEPT. 7th 1844.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

It has been often observed, during the present campaign, and with much truth, that the democrats are opposed to every measure supported by the whigs. The principles advocated by the whigs are those that have been acknowledged and recognised by those sages of revolutionary times: *Washington, Madison,* and *Jefferson*, and some of them have at times received the cordial approbation and support of the Hero of the Hermitage himself: *vide* his course from 1824 to 1830. But for fear some of our opponents may forget our views and what we are combatting for, we here make a declaration of our faith:

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
2. An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office a single term."

Such are the principles we work to establish in this our common country, in the election of Henry Clay, and an enlightened community will pronounce their verdict in the case next November.

THE ELECTIONS.

The *Advocate* publishes statements about the late elections, and claims all of them as democratic victories. About Kentucky he says, it is actually supposed by some that the Democrats have carried the state, and then with the same breath, says that "From all accounts it is thought that the whig majority cannot be more than *four or five thousand!*" The editor takes a great deal of trouble to compare the result of the last presidential elections with that of the state elections. That may do very well for effect, but we opine that he will be unwilling to reverse that picture after the next contest in November.

Now let have have a look at the real state of politics, as they now are in the states he mentions:

North Carolina in 1843 stood thus—Senate 30 locos 20 whigs; the House 68 locos, 52 whigs—this year, Senate, whig majority 2 House 20, total whig majority on joint ballot 22.

Indiana—the whigs have obtained a decided majority on joint ballot, thus securing to their party a U. S. Senator for six years in the place of the Hon. A. White. Last year the locos had a majority of 7 on joint ballot—this is what the *Advocate* calls a victory! Few more such triumphs will row them up Salt River.

MISSOURI.—Last week the *Advocate* announced a whig gain of 15, this week he says, we have elected our governor *without opposition*. This is astonishing!—electing a man running alone! However, he does not say anything about the general result, we suppose it is because *cooncry* has been a bitter pill to them.

They have gained Alabama and Illinois. Well! we are perfectly easy on that score. They are welcome to South Carolina, also, we do not want it.

PATRIOTISM.—The locos of St. Louis raised a hickory pole lately and hoisted to the breeze a broad pennant with a lone star over our national banner. This, however displeased some who were somewhat wiser, and the flag not being raised on a certain day; the *New Era*, came out with the following article:

No flag is to be seen floating from the Polk pole to day. The idea of hoisting a *foreign nation's* pennant above the glorious old stars and stripes was not quite so popular a move in this city as some persons were disposed to think, and we suppose that rather than not have their idol of a lone star foremost and topmost, they have come to the conclusion that their country's flag has no business there. We think so too.

☞ Some writer in the *Advocate* has found out he is not a *frog* but only a *fly*! We knew he was a small affair, and were not aware he was drawing his own picture in the *moral* of that fable.

VOCAL MUSIC.—The Juvenile branch of Mr Fuertes' singing class being organized, the first preparatory lesson will be given on Monday next, at four o'clock at the Presbyterian church. We cannot too highly recommend parents and guardians to encourage this class. Mr. F. comes highly recommended and is fully qualified to teach. His senior class is nearly organized and as soon as a sufficient number are enrolled, he will begin his course of lessons. "Music hath charms"—Instrumental music is pleasing, but when it is accompanied by the seraphic sounds of a well cultivated voice, it is enchanting. We hope to see Mr Fuertes liberally encouraged by all those who wish to attain a knowledge of this useful and pleasant accomplishment.

AGRICULTURIST ALMANAC FOR 1845.—We have received the above neat pamphlet. Besides containing the usual contents of an almanac, it has more than 24 pages filled with useful information for farmers &c. It ought to be in the hands of every man engaged in Agriculture. It is published at Nashville, by Cameron & Fall.

CLAY CLUB.

At a meeting of the Blay Club, held on Tuesday evening, 27th instant. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements, for the mass convention.

E. BATON ROUGE.—J M Elam, D D Avery, Amos Adams, Joseph Menard, J W Fowler, H B Favrot, A Montan, E Lanoue, J M Wikoff, Capt. D F Reeder, Wm. F Tennard, D Sanger, A Choppin, Frederick Arbour, J Pino, A Shaw, B Rhodus, A M Stuart.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—Chas, Pipes Jos. Duraide, Valmont Hebert, S M D Clark, Onesime Labauve, J R Daigre, James Devall, Dorville Landry, Louis Grandpre, Pierre Verhois, T W Chaney, John Nolan, John L. Lobdell M J Courtney, D P Cain, [illegible] Brousard.

Resolved, That the Committee of arrangements be authorised to fill all vacancies and appoint all the sub-committees they may think necessary.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

BATON ROUGE, 28th August, 1844.

The committee appointed to superintend the arrangements for the Grand Whig Mass Convention, and Barbacue to take place on Monday the 7th October next, are requested to meet at the Court House in the town of Baton Rouge on Monday 2d September at noon.

J. M. ELAM, Chairman.

MUMMERY.—The locos in this town seem to be horror-struck at the raising of liberty poles; since the failure of their *ingenuous* scheme of *poke stalk* canes, they have grown very conservatious. The following specimen of locofoco mummery, from the *Nashville Union*, however, beats any thing we have ever heard or read on that subject:

The Nashville Union of late date states that the democrats of Western Tennessee recently had a grand rally at Paris, where, according to the *Union*, that sturdy hater of mummery and senseless shows "the most imposing uniform company on the ground was *the Western Squattlers*," who paraded on foot, *with buckskin leggings, and jackets "all tattered and torn*," inexpressibles made of *innumerable patches, a wallet on each back, and a hickory stick in hand, trudging along into town as if removing from their old homes to a new and unoccupied spot.*

Prentice takes off one of their mummery scenes in the following humorous manner:

The Locofocos of Madison, Ia., tried to raise a big hickory on the evening of the 22d. It fell twice, however, and they had to give up the miserable job till the next day. Their most trustworthy man was appointed to watch it over night and protect it against the rascally Whigs. The watchman however fell asleep, and, when he awoke in the morning, the pole was safe, but his shoes and breeches were gone. His appearance, we hardly need say, was dreadfully annoying to the numerous market women, to whose view he was fully exposed.

It was thought, that the Locos would, as soon as possible, collect a fund to raise their pole and buy their watchman a pair of breeches.

Native American Societies—Foreigners—Catholics—Philadelphia riots, &c. &c.—The wanton and fallacious tracts, brought out lately on these subjects, by the immaculate Anne Kendall calls loudly for refutation. We shal devote a small space in our subsequent numbers to this subject. We shall give a history of the rise and progress of Native American societies and the chief actors in that cause from the year 1837 when the first society was formed at Washington. It was called the "National Native American Society," and all other societies were intended to be auxiliary to it.

We refer adopted citizens to the following article from the New York Tribune. It portrays in bright colors the deceitful means used by demagogues and sycophants to attain their ends:

ADOPTED CITIZENS POXED.—There are some Politicians and Journalists who are understood to be especially friendly to Adopted Citizens as a class, and we have sometimes been ranked with them. We disclaim the honor. We would gladly do good to all men as men and brethren; we have a still nearer affection for the citizens of our country, and do not inquire where they were born; but we do not desire any credit from adopted citizens as such. When they are unjustly treated, we shall speak out in their behalf, or rather in behalf of justice; when they do wrong, we shall show our good will at greater cost by reproving and condemning the wrong.

If there are any Adopted Citizens who believe that we regard right more than party and their good more than their votes, we ask those to hear us on one point, and, if we are right, urge our council on the attention of their brethren every where. Our advice is—*Regard every man as your enemy who seeks to make you a separate class in the midst of the American People.* He may not intend to be so, but such he surely is. If your rights, civil or religious, are invaded, you must assert and vindicate them; but do all as Americans, claiming the rights of Americans, defending the principles of Americans. Whenever you allow yourselves to be separated from native citizens, appealed to as a class or a church, manœuvered this way or that, as Germans or Irish, Catholics or Protestants, you are sure to suffer. Your allies may profit by it; you may shout over a triumph, but the apparent victory will be to you a real discomfiture.—You are Americans, if rightfully citizens here at all, and any appeal to you as something else than this must be mischievous and is in truth insulting.

It is no new discovery that the enemies of adopted citizens (as of others) who are most to be dreaded are their flatterers. The demagogues who excite their vanity, inflame their passions, praise their faults, in the hope of making pack horses of them whereon to ride into office, these are their sorest scourges.—The worst of these are often to be found among the corrupted members of their own body. It is these fellows, who treat adopted citizens as idiots, tools or slaves, who expose them to contempt and hatred. Witness the following resolution recently passed by the German Locofoco Association of Louisville, Ky.

"*Resolved*, That we request every German to register his name on the protocol book; and that every one who leaves the party without giving his reasons before a public meeting, SHALL BE PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC PAPERS AS A FELLOW WORTHY TO BE RECOGNIZED AS A CONTEMNER OF THE GERMAN NATION."

We make no comment on this resolution, farther than to say that any one who can submit to be yoked and poked, and hamstrung, after this fashion, cannot possibly know what it is to be a freeman. He is fit to be the beast of burthen that he makes himself. But we donot believe such schemes can prevail. Their extravagance will prove their overthrow.—They need but to be exposed to be detested.

We are proud to know that no man seeks to win voters to our side by such means. If we cannot succeed without such, let us fail. We want none to go with us because they were born here or there, but because the public policy advocated by our party will more conduce to the welfare of the whole People than that of our opponents. If any voter thinks with us on this point, we expect his vote. If he thinks otherwise, let him vote with our adversaries, as he ought.

☞ The Advocate manifestes much concern about the movements of the ladies in favor of the Whig Cause.—They are only sending back a hearty response, to the united voices of thousands and tens of thousands, of the patriotic daughters of other states who are daily lending their aid in support of Clay and our Country.

Heaven bless you Ladies! and speed your efforts in the noble cause you have so warmly espoused, with your bright smiles and glad hearts to cheer us on in the coming contest, victory is rendered doubly certain.

"Our cause is just, and our union perfect."

THE CONVENTION.—It was with feelings of regret that we learnt the Convention had adjourned to meet in New Orleans on the second Tuesday in January. A protest ably drawn up and signed by 29 members, was presented by *A. Read, Esq.* of this parish. The language of the protest was reasonable and correct, we did not view it in a party light and hoped that no such use would be made of the measure. We have been however, disappointed, and are forced in self-defence to relieve our political friends from the unjust imputations cast upon them. The locofocos gloried that they had a large majority of *practical* men in the Convention, men who thought that the convention would not only have the power, but when met would do as they pleased. Now, then, with a clear majority of *twelve* democrats, can they throw the blame of the measure on the minority who are whigs! Who introduced the resolution for an adjournment! Mr. Voorhies a strong locofoco, Miles Taylor of Assumption, another strong locofoco, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when this Convention shall adjourn on Saturday the 24th instant, it meet on the 2d Tuesday in January next, at 12 o'clock M., it shall adjourn to meet in New Orleans.

On the final passage of the above resolution the following democrats, *some whose names afterwards appeared on the protest*, voted for it.

Couvillon, George Eustis, John R Grymes, Leonard, Marigny, Prescott of Avoyelles Prescott of St Landry, Preston, Taylor, Trist, Voorhies, Wadsworth, Wikoff, and several others.

Now it is clear to every sensible man that the whig majority, even had they been united, which was not the fact, would have been impotent without a large number of democrats voting with them. And it would be paying a very poor compliment to the *big guns* of democracy who voted with them to say that *they were influenced by the whigs.*

We shall speak on the subject hereafter, if we think it necessary. We consider the adjournment a very impolitic and reprehensible move—but deprecate the attempt of some of the leading democrats and their city journals to throw the blame of the measure exclusively on the whigs to subserve electioneering purposes.

☞ Is it not most ridiculous to hear the hopeful Advocate man utter his slanders against the Ladies? That they "are democrats (alias Polk-ats) *by nature, and always will be.*" Why sir, if you were a single man and candidate for matrimony you would no more utter such an assertion than you would put your head in the fire. What! the hand of the fair ladies stained by the foul polk-stalks! never! never! You were about as wide of the mark in that expression as in the one which follows: "*you are ours and we are yours.*" They are not yours, neither have they any use for you. We are informed that a lady on reading the above sentence remarked: "That the man who could desert the proud banner of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and the UNITED STATES, for the miserable tattered *lone star of Texas*, elevated upon a polk stalk, would have a hard task to find an *owner* among the ladies of East or West Baton Rouge."

Dancing.—There was dancing at both of the barbacues on Saturday. At the whig barcacue, all the ladies danced to the same music and on the same ground; while, at the locofoco affair, there were *two* places of dancing, one for the German girls and the other for the fastidious native American democratic ladies. THE ONLY LOCOFOCO AWARD assigned for this very undemocratic arrangement was given by a locofoco, who remarked, that, "white folks could'nt dance with the Dutch!" A very nice democratic reason, truly.—*Lou. Jour.*

Bold Announcement.—A few days ago a warm political discussion occurred on the steamer Belle of the West, in which a Judge Downs of Louisiana, a leader of the Locofoco party there, and who lately presided at a meeting in that state which favored the proposed convention of polk disunionists in Nashville, was very conspicuous. We have received a letter signed by several respectable persons giving an account of the affair on the Belle of the West, from which we extract the following:—*Louisville Journal.*

You will proclaim it to our countrymen in the East, West, North and South, and let the alarm go forth that a leading Locofoco of Louisiana, (who is abroad,) Judge Downs, proclaimed: "Texas or disunion—Texas if it should cost millions of money and oceans of blood!!!" When he uttered these sentiments, in a loud, braggadocia tone, some six or eight gray-headed Democrats hung their heads and shook them significantly, as much as to say, "if that is your object, Judge, we are not with you." One, a gray-headed veteran, about 60 years of age, came out openly, and left the foul disunionist, and boldly proclaimed himself no disunionist, but henceforth for Clay and his country. This same little Judge Downs said in the same tone, that all who voted against Tyler's Texas treaty ought to be hung, and by G—d if he had it in his power he would hang them.

We are rejoiced to see the spirit that animates the young whigs of this town. Those who are not yet of age are determined to present a bold front and show that they feel a deep interest in the defence of the principles their grand sires fought for. We are glad that we have youth and *beauty* on our side; the opinion of the Advocate contrary notwithstanding. The idea that the majority of the ladies are locofocos! (save the mark) never emanated but from a loco foco editor.

(*Communication.*)

MR. EDITOR:—It cannot but be gratifying to every *true* Whig, to see the increasing zeal apparent in our ranks; although a feeling of apathy came over us, after the last local election, there is *now* a *manifest* and determined feeling in our party to redeem our parish and state from *locofoco* misrule, and we have every encouragement to urge us forward and onward, our opponents, flushed with a temporary victory, are already evincing that the bonds by which their party is held together, are like a rope of *sand* easily broken, while by the news from all points of the compass, North, South, East and West, we have the most convincing proofs that the great whig party is united, as one man, on all the *great* and important *national* questions, before the American People. While our opponents have for *their* candidates, men *comparatively* unknown to fame; we have for our champions men whose fame is co-extensive with the civilized world; indeed what Island of the sea, or continent, visited by the Star Spangled Banner, has not heard of and does not honor the name of Henry Clay, the Statesman of America, the bold and fearless assertor of human liberty.—Having every thing to encourage and nothing to discourage us, we shall be false to our country, to our worthy and distinguished leaders and *doubly false* to *ourselves*, if we do not use all the means in our power to achieve a great and noble victory at the November election. Let then every good whig gird on his armour for the fight, our banner is the Stripes and Stars, upon which we have inscribed the names of the men of one choice, and we intend that they shall remain there, until Clay and Frelinghuysen, shall take that place in the administration of our *national* government, which they already occupy in the hearts of the American people,—whatever our opponents may say or think, we are confident that we shall not be compelled to tear those honored names from our banner, after the November election at least not till we may have occasion to inscribe the names of our candidates for the Presidential campaign of 1848.

Our opponents may hurrah for Free Trade, Polk, Dallas and Texas,—But our Battle cry shall be *Protection to American Labor*—Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the United States.

A WHIG TO THE BACKBONE.

MR. EDITOR.

I have just seen the protest of the majority of the Convention against adjourning from Jackson to New Orleans, this protest is in pamphlet form, to which is prefixed the votes by yeas and nays on the subject of adjournment and added to it are some remarks by Mr. Downs & Mr. Preston on the same subject To the remarks of Mr. Downs is appended a note asserting in substance, that the adjournment is a political move on the part of the whig members of that body. This bold and unscrupulous assertion contrasts strongly with the the sneaking manner in which it has been, thus, foisted upon the public. The locofoco majority in the Convention is not less than 12, and to say in the face of that majority, that the adjournment was essentially," a political move on the part of the whigs, is at least, but a poor compliment to the perspicuity of that majority, and ought not to gain credence when we reflect that amongst them are found the names of Grymes, Soulé and Eustis, three as "expert attornies" as the city of New Orleans can produce.

The *Recklessness* with which this political pop-gun was let off is evidenced by the fact, that Judge Chinn's name is placed in the vote refered to as having voted for the adjournment, when it is to be found recorded amongst the nays on the motion for adjourning in the same pamphlet.

Falsehood has been represented as travelling upon the wind whilst truth hobbles after like a cripple. This being the case, the concoctors of this fraud will so far have gained their end, that their pamphlet, got up with apparent honesty, will be read by thousands, who will never see a contradiction of its mistatement, thereby quieting such of their own party as might be disposed to lay the blame where it justly belongs, on the shoulders of the dominant party in the convention, as well as misleading the more credulous of the whig party,—these last however, would not remain long in the dark as they would take the antidote, which the others would never see.

In conclusion, a word of advice to the whig members of the convention. When you meet in New Orleans do not *again* impose upon the simplicity or practice upon the credulity, of Messrs Grimes, Eustis, & Soulé, it is wrong to do so, decidedly.

Finally, it remains to be seen whether the locofocos will not by some by-blow or back-handed lick, make political capital out of the meeting "without distinction of parties," to take into consideration the said adjournment, which is being drawn up for next Tuesday, it would quite as honest for them to do so, as the coursed pursued in the matter of the pamphlet.

A WHIG.

THE TARIFF.—The locos make a great fuss at the tariff of 1842. They parade letters purporting to come from merchants &c. giving fictitious scale of prices. Now the tariff of 1842 is lower on most articles than the compromise act of 1833 and a great deal lower than the tariff of 1828, which was so boldly sustained by Gen. Jackson and the democratic party at that time. We shall bring one or two examples to show the fallacy of their arguments. They, demagogue-like raise the cry of "*Free trade and sailor's rights*" and try to gull the unsuspecting in the belief that the tariff has raised the rates of duties so high as to shut out imports, and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue. The following results will show that those prophecies are unfounded—that the imports have not been "shut out," that the revenue has not been "cut off or diminished,"

The following is the comparative statement of the receipts from customs at the port of New York for the first six months of 1843 and 1844:

	1843.	1844.	
January	$548,056 39	$1,876,614	68
February	492,215 39	2,169,110	18
March	967,148 48	1,098,527	72
April	1,033,263 71	1,890,626	68
May	950,843 43	1,868,674	56
June	654,743 74	1,918,044	15
Total	$4,646,271 14	$11,421,597	87

Here is the highly gratifying fact, that under the *Whig Tariff* the revenue for the first six months of the present year is *more than double* the amount received during the corresponding period of the last year! For the port of New York alone the increase is nearly *seven millions of dollars*! If the increase at other points corresponds, as it has done hitherto, with the increase at New York, the total revenue for customs during the present year will fall but little short of *forty millions of dollars.* And this, too, under a tariff which the Polk and Free Trade party predicted would ruin the commerce and drain the public treasury! Where are these false prophets now!

LOCOFOCO DOCTRINES.—The following extracts from the sayings of leading locofoco politicians and presses, are worthy of being kept in perpetual remembrance by the people.

"I ardently desire to see this country in the same happy condition with Cuba.—Senator Walker.

"I Coincide with the Senator from Mississippi—*Senator Calhoun.*

"The price of labor is entirely too high: the laborer in this country can afford to work for 11d a day."—*Senator Tappan.*

Now sir; I have demonstrated, and the manufacturers and their advocates here affirm that the effect and design of the protective system is to increase the price of labor, the profits of capital, and the price of raw material."—*McDuffe.*

"The Subtreasury is in successful operation in 22 out of 27 despotic governments in Europe."—*Senator Hubbard.*

"In these 23 Sub-Treasury Goverments, the wages of the laboring man, will not average 15 cents a day.—*Senator Pierce.*

"Wages are cunning device of the devil.'—*Brownson.*

"A shilling a day and no meat."—*Williams.*

"The Sub-Treasury is designed to secure for the wants of the Government, money extracted from the pockets of the people.—*Georgian August 1844.*

Punishment with Cats.—In the American Navy, when it is desirable to punish a dunken or refractory sailor, cats with nine tails are used, Cats with a single tail, the veritable live animal, are employed in Morocco for a similar purpose, as we find in a late work on that country. When a man is supposed to have money, and the Emperor desires to steal it, if the owner will not reveal its hiding place, a fierce cat is put in each wide leg of his trowers, and there the two dance (the polka, we suppose, until the victim points out the gold in his Sub-Treasury.

MORE OF THE DECENCY!—The *Advocate* praises up the exposition of the errors of whiggery by that notorious gem of abolitionism, *Dr.* Duncan of Ohio. Well, with abolitionist Duncan, and infidel Owen, we suppose whiggery will receive its death-blow, at least, if the people are green enough to believe such authority.

A PRETTY GOOD REASON.—A woman in Connecticut lately attempted suicide by cutting her throat. A physician closed the wound. On being questioned as to her motive for the act, she assigned *the continued intemperance of her husband.*

☞ A cabman in Ireland, on being asked the meaning of the letters G. P. O. (General Post Office) on the milestones, replied that they meant "God Preserve O'Connell."

A Court-martial is now in session at the garrison, in this town.

It is composed of Maj. Seawell, president, assisted by Lieutenants Britton, Hopson, Little and Hanson—Lt. Page, Judge Advocate. We understand they have 13 cases for trial.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet from the Hon. R. D. Owen, being portions of a speech delivered by that gentleman, recently in Indiana, on the last principle adopted by Whiggery, viz:—Nativeism. We shall take an early occasion to lay it before our readers. —*N. O. Republican.*

And who, fellow-citizens is the man whom this locofoco organ, calls to his aid in *exposing* whiggery. The following extract from one of his letters speaks loudly for his *morality* and *religion.*

I know not what the private opinions of those sturdy patriots were, who in the old Philadelphia State house appended their signatures to the immortal document. But this I do know, that when they did so it was in defiance of the Bible—it was in direct violation of the law of the New Testament. This I know, that if the Deity be the author of the Christian Scriptures, the signers of the declaration resisted the law not of the King of England only, but of the God of Heaven.

If a being who cannot lie penned the Bible, then George Washington and every revolutionary soldier who drew the sword in the Republic's armies for liberty, expiate at this moment in hell fire the punishments of their ungodly strife! Then, too, John Hancock, and every patriot whose name stands to America's title deed, have taken their place with the devil and his angels! All resisted the power—all, unless God lie, have received to themselves damnation!

The text is plain as language can make it—the conclusion irresistible. *For my part, did I believe in the Bible, and hoped to reach Heaven, I should feel certain not to find one revolutionary soldier there.* I should know that the poor Poles, who are now pouring their life's blood like water on the altar of their country's independance, shall never see the face of their offended maker, but shall sink from the dark battle field to the darker area of everlasting misery, there to expiate, by an eternity of torture, their reckless impiety in resisting the ordinance of God—embodied in the manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas!

R. D. OWEN.

The man holding such sentiments, is a locofoco member of Congress from Indiana. The locofocos are truly welcome to the glory of such adjuncts.

"Gentleman of the Jury," said a hoosier lawyer, addressing a real shell bark jury, "*I* say this ere magnanimous sun shines in the heavens though you can't see it kase its behind a cloud; but you know it though I can't prove it; so my client, who rises airly and hunts coons like an honest man, has a good case though he can't prove it. Now if you believe what I have tell you about the glorious sun you are bound on your bible oath to believe what I tell you about my client's case, and if you don't then you call me a liar, and that I'll be squoze'd if I'll stand any how: so if you don't want to swear false and have no trouble, you'd better give us our case."

☞ The editor of the *Advocate* is informed that the description of the meeting on the 19th was not written by a *strange* editor, but by the Secretary of the meeting, who was on the spot, and who is one of the editors of the *Tropic*, and was a *beautiful description* of the scene.

☞ We have received a neat little pamphlet entitled "the Whig Banner" printed at Nashville by *C. C. Norvell, Esq.* It is likely to be of great service to the whig cause during the present campaign.

DRUNK, BEDIDDLY.—A Washingtonian says that while in the habit of drinking to excess, he could never persuade himself, when intoxicated, of the reality of his situation, until one night he found himself endeavoring to light his cigar *in the moonlight* as it streamed through the key-hole."

☞ A steamship has lately been launched at Bath, Maine, designed to go out to Constantinople. She is then to run in a regular line on the Mediterranean. The Bath Telegraph says the ship is constructed of the very best of materials; and in point of model, workmanship and style, is pronounced far superior to any ship of the kind that has ever been constructed in this country. The dimensions are as follows:—Extreme length of deck 144 feet, length of beam 24½ feet, and depth of hold 14½ feet. She is rigged with three masts, and after the same style of the English line of steamers, and is to have two of Ericsson's propellers. Her burthen is about 400 tons.

Political Definition.—"OLD HICKORY"—The timber that made Van Buren President.

"YOUNG HICKORY"—The stick that broke Van Buren's head.—*Chicago Journal.*

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday last, Mrs. Reynaud, (widow,) at an advanced age.

In this Parish on Sunday, 18th, Joseph Henry, son of Amos and Clara Adams.

In this Parish on Tuesday last, Mr. Henry D. Dawron.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Adam Winthrop of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, having the intention to emancipate his slave Harriet, aged about 30 years, every person who may have legal opposition to said emancipation, is required to file said opposition in the office of the clerk of the Parish Court for said parish, within forty days from the date of the present notice. Given under my hand this 30th day of August 1844.

H. W. FOWLER
Aug. 31 30. Sheriff.

LOST.

On Wednesday last 28th instant, a note drawn by Frame A. Woods in favor of James W. Lownsdale for the sum of 159-92, given Aug. 28th due Dec. 11th 1844. Whoever will find the said note and will bring it to this office will confer a favor on the owner,

Aug. 31 30.

NOTICE.

The first meeting of the JUVENILE CLASS in vocal music, under the superintendance of Mr. Fuertes, will be held on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. Parents and guardians who wish to place children in this class, will please enroll their names on that day.

TERMS—$1 per month.

NOTICE.

To rent immediately a genteel residence, lately erected, with all the conveniences necessary to render it comfortable.

Apply to Dr. G. Souterre.

SALE OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE.

State of Louisiana.

By virtue of an order from the Hon. Chas. Tessier, parish Judge in and for said parish, will be exposed for sale on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5TH 1844.

at the Court-house in the town of Baton Rouge commencing at 12 o'clock, all the right, title and interest and claim of the owner or owners of a certain negro man slave, a runaway confined in the Depot, who calls himself Egbert, 5 feet 7 inches high about 26 years of age, says he belongs to Wm. Champion, on Red River.

He was committed on the 24th of August 1842 and is now seized for the fees of capture, detention, and other costs of this depot.

Terms of sale—cash.

H. W. FOWLER, Sheriff.

August 31, 1844.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. FISHER.

The exercises of this Institution will recommence on the first Monday in September. For more than seven years this school has shared liberally in public patronage, and the teachers confidently expect that their untiring exertions for the improvement of their pupils will secure not only a continuance, but an increase of the same in future. The most approved text books are used, and it is the object of the teachers to render the recitations interesting as well as useful; to excite in the minds of their pupils a love of study and of such studies as will tend more to render them useful and to discipline the mind. Friday morning of each week will be devoted to reviews. The friends and patrons of the school are solicited to attend at that time that they may judge of the progress of the pupils.

Mrs. Fisher takes pleasure in informing her patrons and the public generally that she has secured the services of Mr. & Mrs. Fuertes, in her school, as teachers of French Spanish, & music, both Instrumental and Vocal. The charge for music will be $20, per quarter, for French $10, payable quarterly, in advance. For board and Tuition but $150, per annum An extra charge of $1 per month for washing, also $1 per month for bed and bedding, if furnished by the teachers. Tuition for day scholars in English from 6, to 10 dollars per quarter.

PRIMARY CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar.

HIGHER CLASS.

History ancient and *Modern*, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Natural & Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Algebra and Geometry. The Languages and ornamental branches, will receive as much attention as parents may desire. As the health of this place is now good, and teachers are engaged for the first of the month, when classes will be formed in the different studies pursued. It is hoped that those who favor us with their patronage, will feel the importance of having their children present at the commencement of the school.

aug. 25 29 1844

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL.

MR. A O'KEEFE respectfully informs the public, that on Monday next the 19th inst. he will open his school for the instruction of Boys in the English & French languages, in the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. John McGill on Church Street.

Upwards of seven years' experience in teaching a portion of the youth of Iberville, and a knowledge of both languages, form apart of his recommendations.

REFERENCE.

John Buhler Esq.
Messrs. Phillips & Lanoue,
H V Babin.
Josh. Menard, Esq. La. Bank.

Baton Rouge 17th August 1844

Taken up by James Stokes, about ten miles from Baton Rouge, a bay filly, about 4 years old, about 12½ hands high, the four feet black, short tail. The proprietor is requested to call and take her away.

J. R. DUFROCQ, *Ranger.*

June 8th. 18.

HAVANA SEGARS.

JOSEPH TUELZ, otherwise Jacko, respectfully informs the citizens of East and West Baton Rouge, that he has on hand a large assortment of superior Havana Segars, wholesale or retail.

Also, Lemon Juice, Lemons, fine liquors, &c for sale at moderate prices.

August 3 1844.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned lately from New Orleans, intending to locate himself in this place, tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Baton Rouge and its vicinity, in the science of vocal and instrumental music, (Piano and Guitar.) He hopes that his knowledge of the art, his experience, and his assiduity in the discharge of his duties will merit him the confidence and patronage of this community,

CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS, per month.

Private lessons (Piano) with singing, three lessons per week,	$8 00
Rudimental Vocal,	12 00
on the guitar,	7 00
Lessons on piano, in class 2 or more scholars, each	7 00
Singing lessons in class,	3 00
Private lessons in French,	6 00
In class,	4 00
Private lessons in Spanish,	6 00
In class.	5 00

The subscribers most respectfully solicit that payments should be made monthly.

Pianos tuned on moderate terms.

A. R. FUERTES.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Bonnecaze,
J. Phillips, Esq. C. Emerson, Esq.,
Col. Matta, [N. Orleans,
Rev. J. Twitchell, New Orleans.

N. B.—Mr. F. has brought with him a large assortment of the latest music, with a collection of different instruments, Guitars, Flutes, Flageolets, and a quantity of the best pianos and guitar strings.

He is also ready to receive orders for pianos and other instruments which he can deliver at a very short notice.

☞ Residence at Mrs. Barker's.

July 31st 26.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. A. R. FUERTES, late Principal of the Lafayette Female Public School, of the 2nd Municipality, N. O., respectfully offers her services as an instructress to young ladies, and proposes giving private lessons in all the different branches of a polite education, in either Language—French or English—being perfectly acquainted with both. She is particularly desirous of teaching the former, having taught in many private schools in New Orleans, with success. She will also give lessons on the guitar.

Parents wishing private tuition, will not be disappointed if they honor her with their patronage.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, L. Bonnecaze, Esq.
J. Phillips, Esq. Col. Matta,
Baton Rouge.

Dr. Picton. S. J. Peters, Esq.
J. Maybin, Esq. Rev. J. Twitchell,
T. Sloo, Esq. Rev. Mr. Wheaton,
L. Matthews, Esq. Mr. G. Boyer,
Hon. J. Baldwin. Hon. Judge Canonge.
New Orleans.

Aug. 3d. 26

MAYORALTY.

THE price of fresh flour being $5 75 per barrel, the bakers must give, the ensuing week 33 ounces of bread for a dime.

NOTICE.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Surveyor General's office of the Land district of Louisiana, will remain at Baton Rouge, until the corrections of the Greensburg District are closed, when it will be returned to Donaldsonville, of which, due notice will be given.

F. D. NEWCOMB.

aug. 5 27 1844. Sur. Gen. La.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership and are now prepared to execute all articles in the Cabinet-making business with neatness and despatch. They will always have on hand an assortment of chairs, bureaus, tables, bedsteads armoirs &c which they will sell on the most moderate terms, at their store, opposite Micheal Granary's Coffee-house.

Turning will also be done.

Cornish paper always on hand.

Coffin-making attended to, and a hearse kept on the premises, ready at all hours.

URBAN HADLEY.
JACOB PIPER.

Aug 17 29.

LADIES! LADIES!!

There will be a meeting of the WHIG LADIES, of East & West Baton Rouge, who desire to take part in the preparation of the WHIG BANNER to be presented, by them, to the Parish sending the largest Delegation to the Mass Convention, to be held in Baton Rouge on the 7th Oct. at the Louisiana Bank, the residence of Joseph Selleck Boyd, on next TUESDAY EVENING, the 3d September, at 4 o'clock. Let all who have not yet sent in their names attend and join in the galaxy already enrolled.

Punctual and full attendance is requested.

August 31 3t.

RANGER'S SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on Monday, September 9th a bay horse, taken up by Anthony Monget, also a bay mare, 4 years old taken up by James Stokes. These animals has been posted according to law.

Aug. 30 DUFROCQ, ranger.

GUNS STEEL TRAPS &c.

The public are cautioned against trespassing or committing depredations on the cane field of Mr. Wm. Stephens, as he has continually a guard around them, who will excuse nobody.

STRAY.

Taken up by N. Grayless a dark brown horse, about 15 hands high, about ten years old, the two hind feet and the right front foot white blazed face, no particular mark or brand. The owner is requested to take him away by complying to the law.

J. R. DUFROCQ.
aug. 31 30. *Ranger.*

WOOL.

The highest price, in *cash*, will be paid for any quantity of clean wool delivered at the Louisiana Penitentiary before the 1st September next.

Wool with Burs will also be purchased at a price in proportion to quality.

SAM. L. 18ETT, Clk.

July 15th 1844.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton to our friends,

WARD, JOHAS & CO.—NEW ORLEANS.
aug 17—y PIKE & HART.

EVENING FRENCH SCHOOL.

At the solicitation of several young gentlemen of this town, desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French language, I will open a class, at my school-room on Monday the 2nd. Sept. The class will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9½ o'clock. A. O'KEEFE.

N. B. The number is limited.

DISOLUTION.

The Firm of W. F. Tunnard, & Co., is this day Dissolved by mutual Consent. All persons having claims will present them, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to W. F. Tunnard, who is authorised to settle the business of the Firm.

W. F. TUNNARD.
E. W. LINDSLEY.

July 26th 1844.

The business of Carriage making and Repairing will be continued by the subscriber at the same place, and hopes by promptness and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of Public Patronage.

W. F. TUNNARD.

July 26th, 1844.

New Goods! New Goods!! New Goods!!!

PHILLIPS & LANOUE,

Are now receiving their supply of goods for the Summer and Fall trade, they have been purchased by one intimately acquainted with the business, and who resides