The St. Landry Whig.

VOL. I.] OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1845. [No 52.

THE WHIG

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

JOSEPH ETTER,

On Court-street, immediately opposite the Court-house.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—For one year, in advance, - $3 00
If paid after the expiration of six months, - 4 00
For six months, invariably in advance, - 2 00

ADVERTISING:—For one square, not exceeding twelve lines, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Advertisements will be inserted in both languages, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise ordered. A liberal deduction made on advertisements inserted for long periods. When the time is not specified, they will be published two months, and charged accordingly:—but no advertisement or subscription will be stopped, until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

N. Orleans Advertisements.

THOS. F. BRAGG. WM. S. SMELSER.

BRAGG & SMELSER,

SUCCESSORS to Thomas B. Winston, *Wholesale and Retail Grocers*, Nos. 17 and 19, Poydras st., corner of Commerce.

Steamboat, Ship and Family Stores put up with care and despatch. City and country merchants supplied on the lowest and most reasonable terms.

HAVING retired from the Grocery Business, I beg leave to recommend to my old friends and customers Messrs. BRAGG & SMELSER, who succeed me in my late stand, Nos. 17 and 19 Poydras st. They have laid in a large portion of my stock, and will complete their assortment in a few days. I solicit for them the favors that were so liberally bestowed on me, being confident that they will merit any patronage they may receive. THOMAS B. WINSTON.

New Orleans, July 3, 1845.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

THE subscribers continue to keep on hand, a full and well selected assortment of

Coffee,	Salt,	Almonds,
Sugar,	Tobacco,	Raisins,
Teas,	Cigars,	Cordials,
Wines,	Candles,	Pickles,
Brandies,	Rice,	Soap,
Gin,	Pepper,	Mackerel,
Loaf Sugar,	Sardines,	Molasses,

Family Groceries of all kinds; and every thing in our line. For sale low, and on the most accommodating terms by BRAGG & SMELSER,

New Orleans, July 3. Nos. 17 and 19 Poydras st.

JORDY & BRASIER,

No. 10 Conti street, New Orleans,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and importers of Wines, Brandies, Cordials, &c. a28-1y

GREEN & McDOUGALL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 75 Poydras street, New Orleans.

Refer to John J. Taylor, Esq., Edmund H. Martin, Esq., Basil C. Crow, Vermilionville. } Opelousas, La.
Martin Demaret, John B. Murphy, Dr. Walter Brashear, } St. Mary Parish. nov.21-1y

P. L. MASSEY & BLACK,

APOTHECARIES & CHEMISTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c.,

No. 46 Camp st., corner of Camp & Gravier sts., NEW ORLEANS.

Orders carefully put up, and articles of warranted quality. s12-1y

JARVIS & ANDREWS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Window-glass, Paints, Oils & Medicines,

Agents for Philadelphia Eagle Glass Factory, and Philadelphia and New York White Lead.

No. 20 Common street, and 7 Canal st. Row, NEW-ORLEANS. s12-1y

NORTH & BROTHERS,

HAVE removed to the store *corner of Common and Magazine streets*, where they keep their usual large assortment of American, English, Irish, Scotch, French and German

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell as low as they can be offered by any in the city, for cash. N. Orl'ns, Feb.13-1y

A. F. DUNBAR & CO.,

No. 18 Custom-House Street, New Orleans, –

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

Have constantly on hand a general assortment of the above articles, for sale on liberal terms

February 13—1y

FROST & CO.,

No. 10 Magazine st., New Orleans,

HAVE in store, and are constantly receiving from the northern manufacturers, a general assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hats & Clothing,

which we are selling at reduced prices. Particular attention is given to filling Planters' orders, for

Russet Brogans and Wool Hats.

Planters and others are invited to examine our stock of goods. feb. 13-1y

ISAAC BRIDGE,

Commission Merchant,

FOR the sale of *GROCERIES, DOMESTIC GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS:* also, Rich's Improved Patent Salamander *BOOK SAFES;* Stevens' Patent *BALANCES;* New York & Williamsburgh Co. *WHITE LEAD*, &c.

No. 78 Magazine st., New Orleans. o3-1y

J. W. STANTON & CO.

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, NEW ORLEANS. s12-1y

RICE & HATHAWAY,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 72 Magazine street, New Orleans.

☞Agents for N. Goodale's Sugar Refinery. Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugar constantly on hand.

New Orleans, Aug. 16—1y*

New Orleans Stationers' Ware-house,

No. 14 Camp street.

J. B. STEEL, (successor to Norman, Steel & Co.,) *Stationer, Publisher, Importer of London stationery, Books, &c.*, wholesale and retail.

Account Books, of the first class, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted superior.

Superfine Stationery.—Governments, Public Offices, Banks, and Counting Rooms supplied.

Drawing and *Architectural Materials.*

Cards.—Playing, Printers', (colored and plain,) Enamelled Visiting Cards, &c.

School Books.—A full assortment of all kinds.

Cheap Publications and *Magazines.*

London Standard Books and *Annuals.*

The articles of Stationery, &c., from this establishment are warranted to be superior, and the prices to give satisfaction.

☞Printing and Book-binding, in all their various styles, executed in the handsomest manner, at the lowest prices. New Orleans, Feb. 20—6m

N. Orleans Advertisements.

UPHOLSTERY & PAPER HANGINGS

At No. 41 Royal street, New Orleans.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a large supply of CURTAIN STUFFS, comprising a large quantity of splendid embroidered Swiss muslin curtains,

Satin medallion curtain stuff,
Silk damasks, of various colors,
Worsted and silk mixed damask, various colors,
Cotton and worsted Mexico do do do
Cotton damask do do

Also, a large variety of silk, worsted and cotton borderings and gimps, of assorted colors and sizes.

Silk and worsted tassels, assorted colors, etc.
Silk and worsted cords, do do

And, in short, all the numerous different styles of curtain stuffs and trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

GILT WINDOW-CURTAIN ORNAMENTS,

consisting of Window cornices,
Gilt poles, of different sizes,
Gilt ornaments and rings, different sizes,
Gilt eagles, do do

A splendid assortment of Embroideries, suitable for ottomans and footstool covers; embroidered bell-pulls, etc. etc., at remarkably low prices; together with a very large and splendid assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

which comprises the most splendid 'Historical Decors,' suitable for the decoration of fine saloons, etc.

'Decors,' representing the five senses, very fine.
Gold and silver paper hangings.
Velvet and embossed do.
Satin and plain do.
Velvet, gold, and silver borderings.

Bed top papers, with suitable borders, and a large assortment of fire board papers and borders.

The subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of hair and moss mattrasses, bedsteads, feather beds, sheets, musquito bars, and general bed furniture, together with parlor furniture. All of which will be sold low, by H. SIEBRECHT,

sep12-tf 41 Royal street, N.O.

N. B. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

FAMILY & PLANTATION MEDICINES.

THE following useful family and plantation Medicines are constantly kept on hand by Comstock & Rumsey, at 59 Poydras street, New Orleans, and by

DR. HAWKINS, OPELOUSAS.

All of which are warranted genuine and todo all claimed for by them, by which planters can avoid the expense of a physician in almost all cases of indisposition, and they will be found to operate with much less injury to the constitution than calomel, quinine, &c. A pamphlet with full directions for the use of these several articles is furnished gratis to each family. We enumerate articles as follows:

Hay's Liniment, for the piles, warranted to cure in every case.
Lin's Temperance Bitters and Pills, for the stomach.
Indian Vegetable Elixer and Nerve and Bone Liniment, for rheumatism, warranted to cure,
Chinese Hair Eradicator, to remove superfluous hair.
Balm of Columbia, for the hair and to remove dandruff.
Pink Syrup, for asthma, coughs, and colds.
Sick Headache Remedy, a certain cure in all cases.
Health Elixer, for dyspepsia, indigestion, and costive bowels.
Roach, Bed-Bug, and Ant Poison, sure to kill them all.
Kolmstock's Vermifuge, for worms—never fails.
Comstock's Extract of Sarsaparilla—half the price of others,
Bernard's Cholera Remedy, for darrhoeas and dysenteries.
Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, for burns, scalds, sores and swellings.
Allen's Balsam, for consumption and liver complaints.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for consumption
Green's Ague Mixture, warranted to cure in every case
Oil of Tannin—makes leather water-proof and doubles the wear.
Connell's Mixture for Secret Diseases, warranted.
Blackwell's do. do. do. do.
Lucenia Cordial—the only agency at 59 Poydras street N. O.
Gelatine Capsules, all kinds.
Castor Oil, in bottles.
Essences, all kinds.
Writing Sand.
Inks, black, blue, and red.
Indelible Ink.
Seidletz Powders.
Welche Toothache drops, a sure cure.
French Chachouc, for the breath.
British and Harlaem oil.
Opodeldoc and Godfrey's Cordial.
Balsam of Honey.
Turlington's Balsam of Life.
Sealing Tapers, to use without a light.
Accoustic Oil, for deafness, a sure cure.
Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
Hooper's and Anderson's Pills.
Lee's Pills, Chinese Blood Pills, and Staple Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. low for cash.

Jan. 30-tf

BOTANIC DRUG STORE,

No. 80 Poydras street, New Orleans, La.

Where may be obtained a general assortment of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines, Simples and Compounds, all of which are warranted genuine and of a superior quality. The subscriber respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and confidently anticipates as liberal encouragement as he received while conducting a similar establishment in Natchez, Miss. Sold, wholesale and retail, as low as articles of the best quality can be obtained anywhere in the South, by

s12 1y Dr. A. A. JONES, Agent.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY, Appleton's edition.
STEWART'S STABLE ECONOMY, do.
HOOK'S CROSS OF CHRIST, do.
TAYLOR'S MANUAL of ancient and modern History, do.
TUPPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.
TOWDROW'S STENOGRAPHY.
THE ODD-FELLOW'S GEM, edited by a lady.
MASONIC TRESTLE BOARD, for the use of lodges and brethren.

—ALSO—

An endless variety of other new literary, scientific, miscellaneous, standard works, juvenile and school books, bibles and prayer books for every denomination, in various styles of binding; counting room and school stationary, for sale very low at the New Orleans stationer's warehouse and emporium of literature of

J. B. STEEL, 14 *Camp street.*

Notice.

THE subscriber having replenished his stock of goods this spring, and having determined to sell them at the most moderate prices, invites an examination before purchasing. His assortment consists of

Balzorines, Silks, figured Jaconet, white and colored Muslins, Barregt, Linens, Calicoes, Domestics, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Clothing, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Harness & Saddlery, Spanish Saddle Trees, Spirits of Turpentine, Paints, Oil, Lamp Black, &c.—together with an assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Medicines, &c.

All of which shall be sold at the lowest prices.

L. GILBERT,

March 27-tf Washington, La.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand a second-hand CARRIAGE and pair of Horses, which he offers to sell at a great bargain. Also, a second-hand Hearse, very little used. L. GILBERT,

April 24, 1845.-3t Washington.

A PROCLAMATION BY ALEXANDER MOUTON, *Governor of the State of Louisiana.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, New-Orleans, May 20th, 1845.

WHEREAS, the State Convention lately assembled in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of re-adopting, amending or changing the Constitution of the State, has ordered that the Governor shall issue his proclamation, directing the several officers of the State, authorized by law to held elections for members of the General Assembly, to open and hold a poll in every parish in the State at the places designated by law, upon the first Monday in November next, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution; and it shall be the duty of said officers to receive the votes of all persons entitled to vote under the old Constitution and under this Constitution: Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot box, a ticket whereon shall be written "the Constitution adopted" or the Constitution rejected," "or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter. At the conclusion of the said election, which shall be conducted in every respect as the General State Election is now conducted, the Parish Judges and Commissioners designated to preside over the same, shall carefully examine and count each ballot so deposited, and shall forthwith make due return thereof to the Secretary of State, in conformity to the provisions of existing laws upon the subject of elections."

Now therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, notifying the qualified voters throughout the State of the premises aforesaid, and commanding all the Parish Judges, Commissioners and other officers therein concerned to notify the people to assemble and vote for the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution, upon the third day of November next, being the first Monday of said month, and cause the same to be conducted and due returns thereof to be made in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, and the aforesaid ordinance.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at New Orleans, this twentieth day of May, one thousand eight [L.S.] hundred and forty five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, this sixty ninth.

By the Governor: A. MOUTON.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *Secretary of State.*

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to the above proclamation of his Excellency, Alexander Mouton, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated May 20th, 1845, a poll will be opened and held in the Parish of St. Landry and Calcasieu, on the first Monday of November next, being the third day of said month, and the following days, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution. Said Poll in the Parish of St Landry, will be held on Monday the third of November next, at the following precincts of election to wit:

On the lower Plaquemine Brulée, at the place where Benjamin McCleland resided in the year 1834.
At Grand Côteau, at the store of Messrs. Petetin & Co.
On the upper Plaquemine Brulée, at the house of Widow Leufroy Latiolais.
On Bayou Boeuf at the last residence of Thomas Hayley.
In Old Grand Prairie, at the store of Fontenot & Stagg.
At Flat Town, at or near the store of Marcelin Gunrand.
At Bayou Chicot, at or near the store house occupied in 1837 by Messrs. Perry & Kibbe.
In the Town of Washington, at the hoese of William H. Bassett.
At Mallett's Woods, at the house of Dominique Richard.
At Pointe Chataignier, at the house of Alexandre Rougeot.
In Prairie Petit Bois, at the house of John Close.
On the Atchafalaya, at the residence of J. H. Picket.
On the 4th day of November, at J. M. Debaillon's plantation in the Grande Prairie.
And on the 5th day of November, at the Court-House of the Parish of St. Landry.

A. GARRIGUES, *Parish Judge.*

Opelousas, June 18, 1845.

SUPERINTENDANTS OF ELECTION.

Plaquemine Brulée.—Gabriel Lyons, Valentine Clark, Joseph Harman.
Grand Coteau.—John F. Smith, Thomas S. Hardy, Gerasime Richard.
Bayou Chicot.—John A. Glaze, Thomas Keller, G. C. Wolff.
Bayou Boeuf.—Henry S. Dunbar, Green Hudspeth, Lastie Guillory.
Old Grande Prairie.—Philip Stagg, Edmund Johnson, Jean P. Lafleur.
Flat Town.—Justus Reynolds. Onésime P. Pitre, Hilaire Tate.
Washington.—Frederick Kauffman, Sebastian B. Allis, Franklin B. Reeves.
Pointe Chataignier.—Alexander Rouget, Simeon Fontenot, Sifroi Guillory.
Petite Bois.—John Close, Valery Mayer, Francois C. Duveillier.
Mallet's Woods.—John H. McGee, Etienne Lejeune, Michel Prudhomme.
Atchafalaya.—J. H. Pickets, Elias G. Sherman, Col. Johnson.

J. R. HETHERWICK,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

MAIN STREET, OPELOUSAS,

Tenders his thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have so liberally patronized him for the last nineteen years, and is solicitous for a continuation of their favors. All orders in his line of business, shall be punctually attended to, and the work executed in the first style of elegance and durability, at the following reduced prices, FOR CASH:

Gentlemens' fine calf-skin Boots,	-	$9 00
Do. strong do.	-	7 00
Do. fine calf-skin Brogans,	$3 to	3 50
Do. strong do.	2 to	2 75
Do. Boots footed,	- -	5 00
Ladies' Shoes, - - -	$2 to	2 50

N. B. Repairs neatly executed on moderate terms.

15th may, 1845-3m

Summer Goods.

THE subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand and is yet receiving a large assortment of SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of

French Muslins and Jaconets;
Linen-cambric Handkerchiefs;
Ladies' white and black Hose;
Thread Gloves; Black Ribbons;
Linen Drilling for pantaloons;
Mosquito Netting for bars;
Black Merino DRESS COATS; Frock do.
Black Pantaloons; Black Satin Vests;

And a general assortment of other

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Together with a large stock of

Saddlery & saddlery-Mountings,

DRY GOODS; Boots and Shoes;
Hats, and Domestic Goods, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, FOR CASH.

1 may, 1845-4m P. COLLINS, Main street, Opelousas.

COOPERS WANTED.

THREE or four steady men, who understand making molasses casks, for whom fair wages will be given. L. GILBERT.

Washington, La., August 7th, 1845-3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ADDRESS

COMPOSED FOR A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Ye friends of moderation,	*Without prevarication,*
Who think a reformation,	*We deem a declaration*
Or moral renovation,	*That offers no temptation,*
Would benefit your nation;	*By any palliation*
Who deem intoxication,	*Of this abomination,*
With all its dissipation,	*The only sure foundation*
In every rank and station,	*For total extirpation;*
The cause of degradation;	*And this, its our persuasion*
Of which your observation	*Holds no communication*
Gives daily demonstration,	*With existing evasion*
Who see the ruination,	*Of brewer's fermentation,*
Distress and desolation,	*Or poisonous preparation*
The open violation	*Of spirit distillation,*
Of moral obligation,	*Nor any wine libation*
The wretched habitation	*Producing stimulation.*
Without accommodation,	*To this determination*
Or any regulation	*We call consideration,*
For common sustenation,	*And without hesitation*
A scene for depravation	*Invite co-operation,*
Unequal'd in creation;	*Not doubting invitation*
The frequent desecration	*And high approbation,*
Of Sabbath ordination,	*Without provocation,*
The crime and depredation,	*Will raise your estimation,*
Defying legislation,	*And by continuation*
The awful profanation	*Afford you consolation,*
Of common conversation,	*That in participation*
The mental aberration	*With this association,*
And dire infatuation	*You may by meditation*
With every sad gradation	*Ensure the preservation*
To maniac desperation:	*Of a future generation*
Ye who with consternation	*From all contamination;*
On all inebriation,	*And may each indication*
Why sanction its duration,	*Of such regeneration,*
Or show disapprobation	*Be the theme of exultation*
Or any combination?	*Till its final consummation!*

[DEFERRED ARTICLES.]

☞That excellent Whig Journal, the "Feliciana Whig," published at Clinton, gives a fine description of the future prospects of Jackson. It says that town is becoming tired of its retrograde movement, and is now looking up. Improvements are going on, and the prospect is that Jackson will once more be herself. Glad to hear it, friend Skipwith; any improvement in any part of our State, gives us pleasure to chronicle.

By the by, friend Skipwith, we see the Whigs in your parts are somewhat lazy! If the call you make on them wont stir them up, their case is hopeless. But we fear nothing from that quarter. When the time for *voting* arrives, the Felicianas are always "right side up with care!"

HAMS CURED IN WARREN COUNTY MISSISSIPPI. We are so very well supplied by our enterprising merchants with "up country" Hams, that we seldom get a taste of any other, but on Sunday last we had a cut at one cured from a *native* hog, by a gentlemen living a few miles from the city, equal fully to any thing that ever was imported; those hams were carried round and sold at eight cents per pound!! Huzza for old Warren—Mississippi is waking up! The gentleman who cured the hams, and raised the hogs, is a sterling whig, too—*better still*—that's the way to kill the Tariff—make and manufacture every thing you can at home.—*Vicksburg Constitutionalist.*

"That's the time of day, my hearties!" We want nothing better to eat, wear nor to travel upon, than can be raised, made or "gotten up" in our midst. Why, Mr. Creecy, on three successive days lately, we had a present from three different friends, of three as fine shoulders of mutton as was ever raised in Saxony, or any other place. Why, sir, they were as sweet and tender, when "done up brown," as any thing ever *grown!* In the prairies here, we can beat the Jews or Gentiles in raising Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Fowls, Corn Cotton, Sugar, *and* even Grapes to make Wine from, or any of those gentlemen across the "big pond" who want to make us subservient to their wishes. Keep up the Tariff, sir, and in a few years we will produce every thing the most fastidious taste could desire, and become a perfect world within ourselves! America and Americans forever, against all other parts of the globe.—See what we are already doing:—

American goods in England. A London letter says that the Americans, not contented with supplying John Bull with beef, pork, cotton, tobacco, ice, wooden clocks and numerous other articles, are sending over sheetings and shirtings—or "cloths" as they are termed. The following paragraph appeared lately in a London Journal:

"The American brown cloths are really substantial, and to the homelier part of a community, most valuable fabrics. Manchester cloths, of the same description, are not to be compared to them; and although the import duty upon them be 10 per cent., we could wish that our agriculturists would try them, and show thereby that a market may be found in England for American cotton goods, as well as for American grain and American provisions."

Three Cheers "for the Arks,"—The following item is to us of interest, as evidence that the *Arkansas Boys* begin to see how wealth can be made to come into a State. It shows that they have a *surplus other than cotton to sell*, for the hard dollars of the government!

Such supplies were formerly purchased at *Cincinnati, Louisville*, and in some instances at the East—*New York, Boston, Baltimore*, and thence shipped via New-Orleans 2000 miles, and up the Mississippi and Arkansas 1300. Splendid economy—but *"the Arks" are awake*, and the noble little State will in five years don a different garb. Prosperity to her will bring richest blessings—and she wants them.

"Our farmers in this section of the State will be able to furnish all the supplies of flour and pork that Government will have to purchase for the consumption of the military posts on this frontier."—*Ark. Int.*

Among the passing events of the day, nothing so much delights us as to see one of our young States, *in this, our own home region*, taking a step forward in the line of good; would that Louisiana and Mississippi would do likewise;—and is there not high incitement to this end—they are no longer *border States*—and an influence for good or ill, to last through time, must by them be exercised over the young nest of States, now in process of incubation on the south-west: when they shall be hatched and fledged and feathered for flight in the time of glory and of good—let it be said that to these their elder sisters were they indebted for high, noble and patriotic example.—*Con. Int.*

PRESERVATION OF PEACH TREES.—By tying a small bundle of Tobacco about the trunk, a little above the ground, the drippings will destroy the worms; or train oil poured round the trunk or anthracite coal ashes placed there. Tansy also, is recommended to be planted around the trees as a preventative against worms.

The Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry have passed resolutions permitting the emancipation of *seven* negro women slaves, and *thirteen* children.

By what authority? We thought the Legislature alone could do this thing.—*Tropic.*

Ole Bull is at Portland, Maine, giving concerts.

It appears, from a letter from a correspondent of the Picayune, residing at Paducah, Ky, dated July 23, that one of the most extensive and thoroughly organized bands of outlaws that have yet been banded together since the days of Murrell and his gang, have their haunts in the adjacent counties in Illinois, whence they sally forth to this State, and parts of Tennessee, Mississippi and Missouri upon their arrands of crime. The immediate cause of the discovery of this horde of robbers, was the sudden disappearance of a man named Davis, who resided in Christian county, Ky. It appears that Davis had been inveigled off by one of the villians, who, after he had contrived to get Davis intoxicated, succeeded by one cachinary or another, in getting him to sign a deed conveying to him his property. To prevent all trouble hereafter, Davis was despatched, and his body hid away in a cave; and the villian whose name is Pennington and leader of the gang, took possession of the effects.

The citizens of Christian county held a meeting and determined to ferret out the cause of Davis' disappearance.—They succeeded in arresting a fellow of suspicious character, carried him to the woods, tied him to a tree and threatened to whip him to death if he did not disclose to them the secret of Davis's absence. The man after protesting his ignorance upon the subject became alarmed for his life, and revealed the whole circumstance of his robbery and murder. The fellow who revealed the murder of Davis gave a list of some eighty persons, who he named and denounced as members of the gang.

THE CROPS—THE ARMY WORM.—Judging from the tone of our exchanges throughout the State, the prospects of the Sugar Crop generally are still very fair. Some Sugar lands, however, have suffered very much from the long continued drought.

Corn also promises well so far. In some sections of our State large crops of it are looked for, and we find that almost all over Mississippi and Louisiana the prospect is not gloomy by any means.

With deep regret we learn that the Cotton Crop is now in danger of destruction in this section of the State. The Army Worm has already made its appearance on some of the finest plantations in this parish. No damage has yet taken place, except on a few plants where the leaves were very thick, but the Caterpillar, nearly three quarters of an inch in length, has been seen and the eggs are very numerous under the leaf. This makes the prospect a gloomy one for us.—*Concordia Int., Aug. 2d.*

The passage of the *Cambria* over the Atlantic in eleven days, including a stop at Halifax, is considered a marvellous one—unparalleled in the annals of steam navigation.

In forwarding Prospectuses, Circulars, or Handbills, they must be unsealed. The wafer makes them rate at Letter Postage.

The Hon. John Pope died at his residence in Washington county, Ky., on the 12th ult.

James G. Birney has been nominated by the abolitionists for Governor of Michigan.

The Collector of Savannah advertises for offers for an eligible site for a Custom House in that city.

James Lennox, Esq., of New York, has made a donation of one thousand dollars to the Widows and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department of that city.

The receipts at the New York Custom House for the week ending on the 19th ult. amounted to $312,111. During the corresponding week last year they were $132,201.

LIFE OF B. B. MITCHEL,

Executed at Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, on the 15th July, 1845,

FOR THE MURDER OF ROBT. McGAHEY.

[WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.]

[CONTINUED.]

We rode on until we struck the Bayou Huffpower. The reason we went that way, by Huffpower, I wanted to see a Mr. R. I had heard that his wife owned a tract of land on the cane ridge, and I wished to see R. about it, to know whether he would sell it or not. We went on to Mr. R.'s; I saw him and talked with him about the land; he told me his wife owned a piece of land there somewhere, but he did not know where; his wife was not at home then, but he thought some of the people that lived on the ridge could tell me something about it. McGahey and myself went on then through to Bayou Clear, by Mr. H.'s plantation, and on to Bayou Bœuf at Homesville. We then turned down the Bayou Bœuf for Washington; we went on and staid all night at Major D.'s plantation, and the next morning we staied from there. McGahey was riding my horse, and I was riding his poney. We went on down the Bayou Bœuf until we got to General G.'s plantation; I was well acquainted with his overseer; we stopped there to get dinner, and spent about two hours there; McGahey had but a few words to say, for he was a stranger down there altogether; myself and Mr. G. the overseer, talked together, that is, Mr. G. could not understand much American, nor could I understand much French; we had a negro to talk with us; he could speak French and American both; he was the interpreter. McGahey and myself then left there. This was on the 4th of March, 1843: we went on down the Bayou, that evening, to the man's house I owed the money to, Mr. D. H.; we stopped there; the sun was about two hours high; at night I made McGahey acquainted with Mr. H.; I found Mr. H. very sick, we talked a while, and I told him we were going to New Orleans; and I asked him whether he knew there was any boat at Washington. Mr. H. told me he believed there was; but by our riding down to Mountville bridge we could find out whether the boat was there or no. Mountville is about 2 miles from Mr. H. I told him we would go down there and see, and would come back to his house that night. We went on down to Mountville; and the people told us the boat had left that morning for New Orleans. I enquired when there would be one up again; they told me in two or three days. We then returned back to Mr. H. We spent the night there; I told Mr. H. I believed I would go out on the cane ridge in the morning, for I wanted to examine the land, as I had a notion of purchasing some for myself and a friend of mine, by the name of Mr. B. Mr. H. told me he was very well acquainted with the people on the cane ridge; he recommended me to call on several of his acquaintances out there, and they would give me all instructions about the lands. Mr. H. referred me to Mr. McB., to Mr. V., and to Mr. G. In the morning I was getting ready to start out on the Ridge, and observed to Mr. McGahey he had better stay there with Mr. H. until I returned back; he asked how long would I be gone; I told him one day and a half, or perhaps two days. McGahey said he would go with me; I told him he was complaining of being sick, the route was through a very bad swamp, and the road was very bad and wet. Mr. H. then told him the route was a very bad one; I then told McGahey my reason for his not going, that the swamp was so muddy and so bad I wanted to ride my horse; he then told me he could go any where I could, and he was going with me; after breakfast we had our horses caught, and McGahey went into the room we had slept in; our saddle bags were in the room; I was talking with Mr. H. about the way I was going; McGahey came out of the room with his saddle bags, and observed to me he had taken the provisions I had in my saddle bags and had put in his; he then walked out to our horses and put his saddle bags on his poney. I was busy talking with Mr. H. and was not noticing McGahey. We got ready to start and I asked McGahey where was the pistol I had in my saddle bags; he told me he left it in the bags, and said I had his pistol, and that was enough. We bid Mr. H. good morning; McGahey left his over-coat there with Mr. H. I had not put my hand on my saddle bags since he got on to my horse at the mouth of Huffpower. We left my saddle-bags in the room at Mr. H. and when we went out to get on our horses, McGahey ran and got on my horse, and I on his poney and saddle and saddle bags, and we rode on: after a while McGahey spoke to me and asked me did I not think some body would steal my pistol out of my saddle bags. I told him I thought not, for I knew Mr. H. very well. We went on through the swamp until we came to Bayou Wazie bridge; we crossed and went the wrong road, on the other side of the Bayou; we went on to Mr. M.'s plantation; there I saw young Mr. M.; I was lost, for it was a strange road to me. I knew Mr. M., and he asked us to stay and get dinner; we did so, I told him that I was going on the cane ridge; Mr. M. put us in the right road; we went on through the worst swamp I ever travelled; we got to Mr. McB.'s about one hour by sun, and he was out hunting his hogs, so Mrs. McB. told us she would have the horn blown for Mr. McB., and in a few minutes he came to the house; I was not acquainted with him; I introduced myself to him and Mr. McGahey also; I told him my business; he had our horses put up, and we spent the night with him. He then told me of a tract of land below his house about three miles; he wished me to go down there and look at it. I asked him to go with me; he told me he could not go, for he was very busy at work on the road above him that leads to Bayou Rouge bridge, and it was out of his power to go with me then, but he would tell me how I could find the land. He told me to take that road and go about one mile and I would come to his brother's house, and go on about two miles from there and I would come to a small house at the end of the road. He told me this road did not go any further than this little house; I went on, McGahey with me; we got down to this little house; we then stopped there and got off our horses; I looked about at the land and saw the quality of it; I then lay down at the root of a tree where our horses were grazing. McGahey said he would eat something; he went to the saddle bags on the poney I was riding and got out some biscuits and eat. I was lying down resting; after he got through eating he went to this little house, about 20 steps from where I was and called me to come there; I went, and he observed to me there were runaway negroes about. I asked him how did he know; he said look, there was where they had built a fire. I told him no, it was an Indian that built that fire; he asked me how did I know; I told him I knew how they built their fires; he then asked me how; I told him the Indians always put the ends of wood in the fire, and other people always laid the wood cross the fire. We then discovered a blanket up in the loft; he pulled it down; it was a good blanket; I told him it was an Indian's blanket; he told me he was going to put it under my saddle, for he was riding my horse and I was riding his poney. I told him I would not take the poor Indian's blanket, for he was not far from there. I thought McGahey observed to me he would take it, and if I said one word about it he would cut my throat. I found he would take the blanket and tried to shame him out of it; but he folded it up and put it under my saddle. We started back from there to Mr. McB's, and on the way we found an axe in the road close to this little house. McGahey got down and took the axe. Whom it belonged to I don't know. We went on and when we got to McB.'s house he was on the road at work; we staid a few minutes to talk with Mrs. McB. We then left, and went the same road that her husband was at work on; and stopped and talked with him about the land. McGahey and myself rode on until we came to a man's house by the name of Mr. B.; McGahey observed to me before I got to the house, he knew B. in Mississippi. Well, we went on and got down at the house, went in, and McGahey made me acquainted with his family, the man himself not being at home; we stopped about half an hour, and then went on to Bayou Rouge bridge; there we met with Mr. B., McGahey's friend. McGahey and B. talked some time; I had nothing to say; B. told McGahey he was going in a few days to Mississippi, and McGahey observed to him he believed he would go with him. I told him if he went with B. I must have my horse; McGahey did not give me any answer; after a while I observed to McGahey to say what he was going to do, whether he was going or no with B., and if not, let us go, for it is nearly night. He told me to ride on he would overtake me. I rode on a piece, and stopped in the road, for I thought McGahey wanted to go off with my horse. After a while he and B. parted, and McGahey came up to me. We then rode on to where V. and G. were working on the road; I knew them both, and made McGahey acquainted with them. I then told them we wished to stay all night; G. observed, one of us could stay with him, and the other with V. I went home with V. and McGahey with G. I told them I was recommended by Mr. H. to call on them, to get them to show me the land in their neighborhood. The next day, after breakfast, V. and myself went over to G.'s where McGahey went to stay all night. We all commenced talking about lands, what they were worth, &c., and I asked them about some certain tracts that lay not far from them; they told me they did not know exactly where they lay, but if I would wait until Sunday they would go with me and show me where they thought they lay; this was on Friday. McGahey and myself spent the day there; and at night I went back to V.'s and spent another night with him; in the morning he went to work on the road. The place the people went to work at on the road