

The Baton Rouge Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIII: NUMBER 46.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

WM. R. ADAMS, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THE BATON ROUGE GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM R. ADAMS.
Office on Florida Street.

Terms.
The BATON ROUGE GAZETTE is published every Saturday morning at \$3.00 per annum, payable in advance, or \$1.00 at the expiration of six months.

Advertising.—One dollar per square for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent insertion—ten lines, or less, constituting a square.

Yearly Advertising.—Merchants, Traders, and others, will be contracted with on the most liberal terms, and at the lowest rates. All POLITICAL ADDRESSES, for the exclusive benefit of individuals, will be charged an additional price.

Advertisements of a PERSONAL NATURE (whether admitted) will be charged at the rate of two dollars per square, and payment required invariably in advance.

Professional Advertisements. For ten lines or less, not alterable, 3 months \$ 5. Do do do do do 6 do 10. Do do do do do 1 year 15.

DAN L. AVERY,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
AND AGENT & ATTORNEY OF THE
BANK OF LOUISIANA,
BATON ROUGE.
[aug 3 1y.] Office at the Bank of Louisiana.

JAMES M. ELAM,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
June 6, 1y. Baton Rouge, La.

J. W. SEYMOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office on Laurel Street,
dec 14 Baton Rouge, La.

RICHARD LOUCKS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Register State Land Office,
Office, First Story State House,
June 23, 1y. Baton Rouge.

H. M. FAVROT,
Att. and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE,
June 8, 1y. West Baton Rouge, La.

JAMES C. GAYLE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE WITH A. S. HERRON,
June 8, 1y. Baton Rouge, La.

Branch Louisiana State Bank,
BATON ROUGE,
In the building recently occupied by the City Bank.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
DISCOUNT DAY, EVERY MONDAY.
aug 5, 1y.

JAMES S. HALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE, NO. 45, CAMP ST.,
aug 3, 1y. NEW ORLEANS.

THEO. A. JAMES & CO.,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
Gent's Furnishing Establishment,
No. 83 Common Street,
(One door from Camp Street).
NEW ORLEANS.

DRESS COATS, Frock Coats, Gilets and Sacks, Pants and Vests, of all qualities styles and colors; Shirts, superior quality; Morning Wrappers, Umbrellas, Drawers, and all articles pertaining to a Gentleman's Dress.
Nov. 23 1y.

MURRAY & JENNINGS,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES & LIQUORS,
No. 17 Canal Street Row,
NEW ORLEANS.
Particular attention paid to putting up Bar Stores and country Orders.
(Nov. 23 1y.)

EDWARD McKITHRICK,
HAS located in Baton Rouge, and tenders his services to the citizens, and all who may need his services, in all kinds of carpentry and joinery, and will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.
N. B.—Plans and specifications given when required, gratis.
July 20, 1y.

H. C. CARSTENS,
Builder and Architect.
IS now prepared to take all contracts in his line of business, on the most reasonable terms.
Shop, near the Garrison, East of Lafayette Street.
June 8, 1y.

I. O. O. F.
Stated Meetings, every Thursday Evening, 7 o'clock. P. M. in the hall.
N. B.—Regular Stated Meetings, the second and fourth Saturday Evenings in each month. June 8.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
THE regular meetings of CAPITOL DISTRICT NO. 20, S. T., are held on every Monday Evening, at 7 o'clock, precisely in Old Fellow's Hall, Lafayette St. By order of the W. P.
A. W. HYATT, R. S.
June 8.

J. C. LA NOUE,
Dealer in Stationery and Fancy Articles,
CORNER OF LAFAYETTE AND FLORIDA STS.
June 8, 1y. Louisiana.

H. B. WOLFE, Auctioneer.
LIBERAL advances made on all Goods intended for sale at Auction.
June 8, 1y.

To Sportsmen!
THE attention of Sportsmen is called to the almost inexhaustible quantity of the most approved kind, such as—STRIKED CARPS, Fathead, Powder Flakes, Game Bagg, Shot Potatoes, &c. sold by
C. A. ILON, Lafayette St.
aug 19.

Smoked Beef.
STAGG & SHAY'S Dried Beef, for sale by THOS. PRENDERGAST,
aug 24 Water Street.

For Sale.
MOUSELINE DE LAINES, small and large figures—a splendid article. Also, small patterns for children. ALPACAS, cheaply colored plain and figured. SILK RAYONS—solid, and of all colors. [Oct 19.] C. SIMON & BROTHER.

Hats! Hats! Hats!
EMPORIUM of the finest Castor and Silk Hats, just received at COHN & OPPENHEIM,
aug 9.

City Drug Store.
S. C. DAVIS, Druggist.
At the Old Stand on Lafayette St.
HAVE just received and now opening the largest stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Tobacco, Snuff, Pure Wines, Brandy and Perfumery, ever offered in this market on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. Plantation orders put up with neatness and dispatch and shipped to any point desired.
N. B. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours. dec 14.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to come and make immediate settlement, as it is his desire to close his business in this place.
R. G. DELARODIERE.
dec 14

Notice.
All persons indebted to the old firm of COHN & OPPENHEIM will please call and settle their accounts without further notice, as the same have to be settled by the 1st of January, 1850.
M. OPPENHEIM.
[dec 14]

COHN & OPPENHEIM.
Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive.
RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to their advertisement in another column, and having just received in addition to their large selected stock, a further supply of choice and fashionable goods, selected with care for this market. They have on hand a splendid stock of
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Perfumery, which in style, quality and cheapness, not surpassed in any establishment in the South.
Call and judge for yourselves at the Bee-Hive Store.
Corner of Lafayette and Laurel streets formerly E. L'Abou's. June 8, 1y.

CHARLES SIMON, JOSEPH SIMON, C. SIMON & BROTHER,
HEREBY respectfully inform the citizens of East and West Baton Rouge, that they have formed a co-partnership, under the above name, and that they have on hand the goods of Jos. Simon, a large and well assorted stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
consisting of Dry Goods, Clothings, of all descriptions, KERSEYS, LINSEYS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., and all articles comprising a complete stock in their line, too numerous to specify.
They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
CHARLES SIMON, JOSEPH SIMON, C. SIMON & BROTHER.
sept. 14, 1y.

HARDWARE.
Friends and the public in general that they are now opening at their store, corner of Lafayette and Florida streets, a complete assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Window Glass &c., &c.
all of which was bought with great care in the Eastern markets. We invite such persons as are in want of any thing in our line, to call and examine our stock, before making their purchases.
oct. 5, 1y. LAURENCE SIMON, JOSEPH SIMON.

Prepare Yourselves for Cold Weather.
C. A. ILON, still continues to offer great inducements to the purchasers of READY MADE CLOTHING, of all grades and qualities, no one should buy what they want in the shape of Clothing, without first calling on C. A. ILON, for there is no store in Baton Rouge where they have as large, well cut and made stocks, the goods are all fresh and warranted in every respect which is something that other houses dare not do. Also keeps Clothing of all kinds, those in want of good Goods should repair to his outfit. [Oct. 19.]

Wafers.
25 BBS. superior Red Waters, 5 gross Boxes transparent do. 12 doz. JOHNSON'S molto wafers assorted. [Oct. 19.]
JOHNSON'S C. A. NOUE. Post office room.

To the Public.
THE undersigned respectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Baton Rouge, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage, and having now on hand an assortment of fancy articles, such as gold and silver lever watches, ladies broaches, finger rings, ear rings, &c. &c. Jenny Lind, perfume, a Jenny Lind, Miss. &c. &c. and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which can be seen by calling at his old stand, Haney House Row, church st.
oct 25. R. G. DELARODIERE.

A. M. MATTI.
BEGS leave to inform the public that he has again established himself at
GROCERIES
Church Street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and HARDWARE, Low Rates, on an accommodation terms, and takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former customers, and flatters himself that his prices and quality of Groceries and Provisions will induce them to extend to him a portion of their former patronage.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARTS, Ploughs &c.
THE subscriber hereby returns his thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will continue his business in all its branches at his establishment, corner of Church and Main streets.
CARRIAGES of every description made to order and repaired in the most skillful manner. Plantation and Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., made and repaired as usual. Also, wrought-iron Ploughs made to order and kept on hand for sale, and all kinds of Carriage Smith and Job work attended to promptly.
THE subscriber has also taken the agency for the sale of all kinds of Wheelwright and Wagon work, including Wheel and Dirt Barrows, gun wags, including Wheel and Cart Harness, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Busby & Little, of Wheeling, Va.; and will also keep an assortment of Flat, Round and Square Iron for Smiths and Planter use.
The attention of Planters and those wishing to purchase is called to his stock, and all orders for the coming season will be faithfully attended to, and all work ordered of purchased from the subscriber fully guaranteed. The freight on cargoes sent to any part of the Coast will always be paid.
June 8, 1y. W. F. TUNNARD.

Selling at Reduced Prices!
THE remainder of my large and well-assorted stock of SUMMER GOODS, Parasols, dresses, &c. will be sold at a great discount. Bargains can be had, and so mistake.
aug. 23. C. A. ILON, Lafayette St.

Leaves! Leaves!
JUST RECEIVED from the Manufacturers a lot of WHEELBARROWS, suitable for making Leaves, and for sale at the manufactory of
W. F. TUNNARD.
oct 13.

Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls.
A FINE assortment of Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, and Nites, for sale by
C. SIMON & BROTHER.
oct 19.

Hats.
JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hats, of French and American manufacture. Also, Cloth and Glazed Caps, gentlemen men and boys—of all descriptions.
C. SIMON & BROTHER.
oct 19.

Silverware.
A SPLENDID assortment of silver Forks and Spoons, ladies Cups, &c. For sale low, for cash by
R. G. DELARODIERE.

A Valuable Document.
BATON ROUGE, November, 1850.
State Engineer's Office.
TO WM. R. ADAMS, Esq., Editor of Baton Rouge Gazette.
RED RIVER.—This river, navigable, or susceptible of being made so, for 1500 miles from the Mississippi, through a country unequalled in fertility and richness of soil, is destined one day to be the garden spot of the South.
Peculiar in its character, unrivalled in its resources, it presents a field for observation and study, differing in many respects from the other tributaries of the Mississippi. The changes which have been effected by former rafts, and those now in progress, in consequence of the present one, are peculiar features in the history of Red River. These must be examined attentively—causes and effects thoroughly understood before a correct opinion can be formed as to the best plan for the permanent improvement of this river. The valley of Red River is very similar to that of the Mississippi, being entirely alluvial and covered with a dense growth of heavy timber. The immediate banks of the river are considerably elevated above the adjacent lands, and are easily acted upon by the force of the current; in consequence, a large amount of sedimentary matter is held in suspension by the water. The declivity of the river is very irregular, but it is said to average eight inches per mile. My own opinion is, that it will not exceed six. At a low stage, the water upon the shoals is from three to five feet deep.
The old raft of Red River at one time commenced at Natchitoches. Above this lower section, I conceive a river must have been comparatively clear and open as high up as the Cashata Chute. At the time the removal of the raft was commenced by the United States, the lower end was at Loggy Bayou, some forty miles above Cashata. We are informed that the Governor of Louisiana ordered the troops stationed at Natchitoches, to break up, and cause to float on the lower part of the raft. This, and the natural decay of the timber, will account for the disappearance of the raft below Loggy Bayou, when we consider likewise the force of the current, and the amount of water passing out of the mouths of Bayou Pierre, Cashata Chute and Loggy Bayou.
All the water passing out of Red River above, on the east and west, had of necessity to return to the main stream through the bayous above named, an account of the proximity of the highlands to the river at their several mouths.
It is evident that the lower part of the raft, already weakened by decay, would finally yield to the force of the current from these bayous and pass off. Before the commencement of the formation of the river between Shreveport and Grand Ecore, must have been wide, with high banks, and of sufficient capacity to discharge all the water coming from above, as is the case now below Grand Ecore, and above the raft and its influence. It is very possible that the raft may at one time have extended below Alexandria, and have been occasioned by the back water from the Mississippi soon after Red River forsook its legitimate channel to the Gulf, (the Atchafalaya,) or it may have originated from the accidental collection of a family of snags which arrested the drift. Whether the one, or the other was the original cause, or not, is comparatively unimportant. The effects and their removal are the subjects requiring most attention.
As before stated the banks of Red River gave easily and rapidly; it follows that an immense number of trees fall into the river annually. These trees are carried along by the force of the current at high water, and are firmly wedged into the raft. From one to two miles is added to the raft in this manner every year.
The raft acts as a dam, the water is raised many feet above its natural level and makes its escape laterally over its banks. The back water extends many miles, and all the valley on each side and for a long distance above is inundated—submerged. The earthy matter held in suspension by the water being deposited in the raft, soon fills up the channel, and makes the dam almost a perfect one. The loss of current above causes a deposit to be made in the bed of the river, and in consequence the lateral overflow is increased. From one to two miles of the whole valley of Red River is thus ruined every year. Bodene Lake was once a prairie—Loder and Clear Lakes were dry lands—and Caddo prairie, which five years ago was above the reach of overflow and one of the most fertile bodies of land in Louisiana is now at high water overflowed from five to ten feet. Long Prairie in Arkansas as well as the whole valley will soon share its fate.
Let us consider in what manner we must apply our remedy. Simply removing the raft will not answer; and the river below has become too contracted, and is too much obstructed by snags, and by willows, &c., growing beneath its banks, to carry off the drift; the raft would form again immediately, and all we should accomplish by the simple removal of the raft, would be the ruin of the plantations for thirty or forty miles below by overflow, and the ruin of the river for navigation by filling it with snags. On account of the river running along the base of the highlands to the east of the valley, at the site of the present raft, the water escaping from Red River passes out to the west, through Lake Sals, Cross Lake and Cross Bayou, or through Lake Soda and Twelve mile bayou, into the river again just above Shreveport. Fully two thirds of the water takes the route through Cross Lake and Bayou. A large proportion of the water which finds its way through the raft, determined by the back water from below at a high stage, passes off to the east through Willow Chute, Benoit's bayou, &c., and contributes to overflow the lower part of Bossier Parish. In consequence of the water leaving the river above only to the west, it is in a manner concentrated. It has accordingly cut out for itself several channels. The principal one of these appears to be that through what is called Dooly's bayou, connecting with the pass between Clear and Soda Lakes, above Ferry Lake. It is very direct, and enlarging very rapidly and will, if properly assisted, soon supersede all the others.

It is already of sufficient capacity to admit the passage of the largest sized boats running to Shreveport, at a high or medium stage of water. Extensive bar navigation with willows are encroaching upon Lake Soda on the east and on the north. The water being confined to a narrower space, by each year's formation, is deepening. The same is the case with Cross Lake. Cross Bayou, (already wider and deeper than Red River itself,) at a low stage of water is twelve feet lower than the level of Cross Lake, and divided from it by a ridge only twenty-five hundred feet wide. The current has already made considerable progress in cutting through this ridge, and with the assistance that is now being given to it, in the shape of a ditch, will probably complete the same during the next period of high water. The area of Cross Lake being from twenty-five to thirty square miles, it will readily be perceived that a small low water mark, the period of good low water navigation in Red River will be much extended. Cross Lake will act as a reservoir, and supply water to Red River every year at the time it is most needed.

The distance by way of Dooly's bayou from Red River at Cashata Bluffs, to Shreveport is about forty miles. By the river, between the same points it is seventy. I am convinced that the whole river can be made to adopt this route through Dooly's bayou, and abandon entirely the old channel. The work required to open and improve it would be heavy; but I should have the assistance of a powerful current, caused by a fall of nearly a foot per mile. The Cut-off (as I will term this route) completed, we should have reclaimed the whole valley to the east, and contributed much to the benefit of the country by leaving the lower part of Bossier parish, the river below in a good condition and are enabled to free it entirely from snags.

The head of the raft is at present about four miles below Dooly's bayou—this four miles would accommodate from two to three year's raft. In the bend opposite and below Dooly's bayou there is a large lake, divided from the river by a strip of low land about one hundred yards wide. By clearing the banks we can throw the drift into this lake, and it is of sufficient size to accommodate ten years of raft. Above we have many lakes, some very large, capable of being made reservoirs for drift. Several lakes adjoining Dooly's bayou, as well as Shifali and Soda lakes, can be made to receive raft. It is sufficient to say, that all the raft that ever will come down can be disposed of so as to prevent injury to the route recommended. Our next step would be to lessen the quantity of drift from above. This could be accomplished by clearing the banks above for a distance of four or five hundred miles, and by denuding the timber still further back in the same distance. By this the river would give its banks through the cleared land to the denuded timber, said timber would be so much decayed as to be harmless. The lands on upper Red River for hundreds of miles are equal to any in the world; a navigation which can be relied upon in all that is required to induce settlement. The whole valley above is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton, more so perhaps than the lower Red River. Every plantation cleared lessens the quantity of falling timber, and confidence once established that navigation will be maintained—ten or fifteen years will place the river out of the reach of danger from raft.

Provided the raft is removed in preference to opening the route to the west, it would be indispensable to clear the river above and below perfectly. Below that it might be enabled to pass off the drift, and above, to lessen the quantity. It is susceptible of proof from the experience gained by the removal of the old raft, that the removal of the present one would not materially improve the old channel; and further, that it would not prevent the largest portion of water from taking the route through Dooly's bayou and the lakes. I will premise, however, that in consequence of the water leaving Red River only on the west, Dooly's bayou is much farther advanced as a channel, than Bayou Pierre was at the time the original raft was removed.

Mr. Shreve, when he removed the old raft, followed all the old bends (with two exceptions) and closed all the outlets, with the expectation that the river would enlarge itself sufficiently to carry off all the water. From ten to fifteen years have failed to accomplish this; it is true the river is much larger than it was, but it is not half large enough yet.

Bayou Pierre is about one hundred miles shorter than by Red River between the same points, and as is the case with both sides of the valley, is much lower than the river.

Had the raft not been touched, one half the amount expended upon it, would have opened Bayou Pierre and made it Red River. Had this been done, all the lands to the east comprising the whole valley would have been reclaimed. Had all the large bends been cut off instead of going round them, perhaps there might have been sufficient current to cut out Red River and make large enough to accommodate all the water. As it is the water naturally takes the nearest route through the low lands on the east and west. On the east through Willow Chute, Williams' bayou, Benoit's bayou and a multitude of others, into Bodene Red Chute, Prairie River, &c., and through Loggy and Cashata Chute back into Red River. On the west through the head of Bayou Pierre Anderson's bayou, Sand Beach river, Tonne's bayou, Pascagoula, Prairie river, Grand bayou, &c., into Bayou Pierre and through Bayou Winsey and the different mouths of Bayou Pierre back into Red River. The water is so divided that it fails to make either route large enough, and in consequence but a narrow strip of land on the immediate banks of Red River is susceptible of cultivation. As it would be at the present raft, so it is now, within fifty miles of Shreveport (below) the water is abandoning Red River, notwithstanding that the raft was removed and the lateral outlets closed. I go much further and assert, (what will appear strange to many, and unworthy of belief, but it is nevertheless the result of

actual observations) that nothing but extensive cuts off will prevent nine tenths of the water in Red River from passing into Bayou Pierre and running low water navigation within a few years.

Red River should be thoroughly cleared from snags, and all timber growing beneath the banks cut close to the ground, and into short pieces from the foot of the raft to the Mississippi. A canal or channel should be cut 50 feet wide through the Falls at Alexandria, and all the water thrown into said channel, by walls laid in cement upon the rocks, across the balance of the river.

Two hundred thousand dollars would be necessary for the completion of the whole works recommended; but still, if the contemplated appropriation of \$50,000 by the United States, be made, and judiciously expended in the vicinity of the raft and above, a good navigation can be given to upper Red River.

The last appropriation was thrown away. The raft was formed anew in three weeks after its removal, and the whole river below nearly ruined for navigation. Your old servant's,
G. W. R. BAILEY,
Assistant State Engineer.

A New Way of Enlisting Recruits.
There is no class of people for whom the countrymen of the Southern States have so great a dislike as those wearing fine clothes and there is no surer way of becoming unpopular with them than by going among them fashionably dressed.

This aversion, extended so far back as the revolutionary war, as the following incidents will show.

During the revolution, a Capt. E., a member of one of the first families of Charleston, having lost it a skirmish most of his men, went to the interior of South Carolina for the purpose of enlisting recruits. Having appointed a rendezvous, he spent a day or two in looking about the country. At the time and place appointed, he found a large number assembled, not one of whom would enlist. After several hours spent to no purpose he appointed a rendezvous for the next day, and left the ground. Next day came, and with it the same crowd; but he met with no more success than before. What could be the matter? It was the first time during the war that a recruiting office had been entirely unsuccessful. Something must be wrong, and he determined to know what it was. Calling one of the rustics aside, he asked—

"Why is it that I get no recruits?"
"You don't think," answered the countryman, "that we are going to 'list under such a looking man as you are? You are dressed too fine to be much of a fighter."

In those days knee-breeches and silk stockings were fashionable, and the Captain was dressed in that style; there by his unpopularity. He turned to the countryman, and said—

"So you object to my dress, do you? Very well. Come here tomorrow, and I shall have recruits."

Next day the same crowd had assembled, anxious to know what new idea the dandy captain had got into his head—After the crowd had assembled, Capt. E. stepped out and said in a clear and distinct voice—

"My friends, I understand that you object to me because I am dressed a 'little finer than yourselves. You think I am unable to fight on that account. Now I wish to make a proposition to you. I will whip as many of you as will come out, one at a time, with the understanding that every man is to enlist after he is whipped. Pick your men and send them out."

After a short consultation, a huge, broad shouldered fellow came out. The Captain drew off his coat very coolly. He was large and well made, and a superior boxer.

The countryman rushed up, intending to brush out the Captain in a few minutes. He mistook his man, however, and soon measured his length on the grass.

A greater bully than the first stepped out to take his place, and soon took his place on the ground. The countryman stared. He had no idea such a man could fight. He had, however, enlisted two men, and must not be allowed to go farther. The bully of the crowd now stepped out to take the gentleman in hand. He was a stout fellow, weighing about 280 pounds, and bragged that he never had been whipped. He knew nothing, however, about boxing, and he very soon followed his companions. Never was a crowd so utterly confounded!

Three of their best men whipped by a man from the city! They could hardly realize it, and stood perfectly motionless.

"Well, my friends, are you satisfied? I have enlisted three of your best men; I suppose you have no objection now to follow their example?"

"Not a bit of it," responded one of the crowd, "you'll do to us, old fellow—Come boys, fall in."

They did so, and in a short time the Captain had his company filled, and officers of more than he could find room for.

[Yankee Blade.]
GOOD GRACIOUS—An ecstatic lover—"Down East" thus appeals to his tender-hearted dulcinea for a parting snack:

Terribly tragical and supremely retributive will be the course pursued by me, if you do not instantaneously place three almshouse tips to mine, and enapture my immortal soul by imprinting angelic sensations of divine bliss upon those indispensable members of the human physiognomy, and then kindly condescend to allow me to take my departure from the everlasting sublimity to thy three glorious presence.

"Well, neighbor, what is the most Christian news this morning?" said a gentleman of Providence to his friend. "I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman." "Just like you—who is it that you have—made happy this time?"
"My wife!"

The Murrelesite, an Indian paper, one day began an editorial thus: "The Gorham case—a—the Gorham case." A few days after, the editor apologized for the unseemly language by saying that during his absence his paper had been left in charge of a clergyman.

Industrial Exhibition of 1851.
CIRCULAR.
ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE,
Washington, Nov. 7, 1850.

The Executive Committee, appointed by the Central Authority of the United States on the London Industrial Exhibition, respectfully present the following summary of information on the most important matters requiring the attention of the State Committees, and of those who intend to become exhibitors.

1. Committees appointed by the Governors of the several States are recognized as the proper judges for selecting articles suitable to be sent to the exhibition from the United States.

2. Articles intended for exhibition will be examined by the Committee of the State or Territory of which they are the products.

3. The State Committees will furnish duplicate certificates of all articles examined and approved by them, to the Executive Committee at Washington, who will give the sanction required by the British Commissioners.

4. Articles approved in the manner above prescribed will be forwarded to London, free of charge, from the port of New York, in a national vessel, placed by the Navy Department at the disposal of the Central Committee for that purpose; and at the close of the exhibition they will be returned in the same conveyance, to the same place, unless otherwise disposed of.

5. The Treasury department will afford, as far as practicable, through the Revenue Cutter Service, facilities for forwarding objects from the different Atlantic ports to New York.

6. Should the vessel designated to convey the goods to London not be in readiness to receive them on their arrival at New York, they will be stored at the navy yard, and afterwards put on board free of expense to the owners.

7. All goods intended to be forwarded to the exhibition by the Government vessel from New York, should be delivered at that place duly marked, and with suitable invoices, containing the corresponding markings, the words "London Exhibition," and the name of the exhibitor.

8. No article will be received at the navy yard after the 10th day of January, 1851, as the vessel will sail soon after that period.

9. All expenses in London for cartage, unpacking, arranging for the exhibition, and removing of packing cases, must be paid by the owners of the goods or their agents.

10. State Committees are desired to inform the Executive Committee on or before the 1st of December next what amount of ground and wall space they can creditably fill with the products of their respective States. States from which no information on this point shall at that time be forwarded, will be presumed to require no part of the space allotted to the United States, and it will be distributed to the other States, according to their several requirements.

11. Detailed statements relative to the exhibition and to the several classes of objects appropriate thereto, have been furnished to the several State Committees, and will be supplied to those who may require more particular information, upon application to the Executive Committee.

12. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

PETER FORCE, Chairman.
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Sec'y Ex. Com.

REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON.

1. The exhibition is to be opened in Hyde Park, London, on the first day of May, 1851. The building, constructed chiefly of cast iron and plate glass, 1,818 feet long, 408 feet wide, 108 feet high, with a machinery room, 987 feet long and 48 feet wide, will be nearly fire-proof.

2. Goods will be received, between the first of January and the first of March, 1851. After the latter day none can be received.

3. The productions of all nations will be exhibited together under one general classification.

4. Articles to be exhibited will be divided into four sections, viz: First—Raw materials and produce; Second—Machinery; Third—Manufactures; Fourth—Sculpture, models and plastic art.

5. Exhibitors will deliver their goods at their own charge and risk at the building in Hyde Park.

6. Articles likely to perish during the period of eight months, from the first of January to the first of September, are not suitable to be exhibited. This applies more particularly to certain articles derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

7. Exhibitors will be at the cost of their own insurance. Glass cases when required, must be furnished by the exhibitor.

8. Any exhibitor may, by permission of the Royal Commissioners, employ a servant to keep in order and explain the articles which he exhibits, but not to invite purchasers.

9. Prices are not to be affixed to the articles exhibited, but may, as to the opinion of the exhibitor, be stated in the invoice sent to the Royal Commissioners.

10. No articles of foreign manufacture can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the express sanction of the central authority of the country of which they are the produce.

11. Goods will be admitted without the payment of duty, and sealed with the official seal of the Board of Customs, till their arrival at the building; but bonds will be required of the owner or agents for the payment of duties in case they should be sold in England after the exhibition is over. No goods can be removed until the exhibition is finally closed.

12. The rules of awarding prizes will conform to the section or department to which the goods belong.

13. In the department of raw materials and produce, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials the novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the superior skill and ingenuity in the preparation, will be considered.

14. In machinery, prizes will be given in reference to novelty in the invention, superiority in the execution, increased

efficiency or improved economy in the use of the article exhibited. Its importance in a social point of view, and the difficulties in perfecting it, will also be taken into account.

15. In manufactures, increased benefits such as permanency of colors, improved forms and patterns, superior quality or higher skill in workmanship, new materials, beauty of design in forms or colors, with reference to utility, and other relatively to excellence of production, will be the basis of decision.

16. In sculpture models and the plastic art, rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of art to manufactures—and, in the case of models, to the subject they represent.

17. Juries to consist partly of Englishmen and partly of foreigners, will be composed of men of known ability to form a judgment—above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality.

18. No competitor for a prize can be placed on a jury