# The Baton Rouge Gazette.

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The BATON ROUGE GAZETTE is published every SATURDAY morning, at $3,00 per annum, payable in advance, or $5,00 at the expiration of six months.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
*BATON ROUGE, La.*

WILL practice in the Courts of the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East and West Baton Rouge, and Iberville—and in the Supreme Court of the State, and Circuit Court of the United States, New Orleans. dec 21-tf.

**J. W. SEYMOUR,**
*Attorney and Counsellor at Law.*
Office on Laurel Street,
Nov14 Baton Rouge, La.

**H. W. SHREVEPORT.**
*Attorney at Law.*
OFFICE WITH J. W. SEYMOUR, ESQ.,
*Laurel Street, between Third and Main Streets.*
jan 25-y.] BATON ROUGE La.

**JAMES M. ELAM.**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
OFFICE NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
june 8, 1y. *Baton Rouge, La.*

**H. M. FAVROT.**
**Atty. and Counsellor at Law,**
OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE,
june 8. 1y. *West Baton Rouge, La.*

W. J. A. ROBERTS, RUFUS K. HOWELL.

**ROBERTS & HOWELL,**
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

HAVE formed a Partership in the practice of their profession, and tender their services to all those who may be pleased to intrust business to their management and care.

Having devoted much time and attention to the study and practice of Criminal Law for the past seven years, they particularly commend themselves to those who may need their services in that department of their profession.

OFFICE FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE BASEMENT.
No. 27, Camp street, New Orleans.
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| Clinton. | New Orleans. |
| aug 30 tf | |

**Drs. ENDERS & ALLEN.**
*Office on Lafayette St.*
☞ Two doors North of the City Hotel.☜
Nov 8, tf. BATON ROUGE, LA.

**Dr. D. Devall.**

INTENDING to reside permanently in this place respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Baton Rouge and the vicinity.

Office (after the first of September,) in the house now occupied by Judge Morgan on Laurel street. aug 23-y.

**Doctor R. H. GANO.**

HAVING lately removed to Baton Rouge, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the vicinity. He is a graduate of the Louisville Medical School, and has had some practical experience in the treatment of disease. He hopes by strict attention to all cases confided to his care, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Office on *Laurel between 3rd and Main Sts.*, Where he may be found, when not professionally engaged. may 24-3mo.

**Dr. A. WOOD.**

HAVING located permanently in Baton Rouge, tenders his services to the citizens and vicinity in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. After having much experience in the principal Surgical and Fever Hospitals North, and also, the Advantage of several years country practice he feels confident, he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

☞ His office, is at the residence of Mrs. Hubbs' on *Church Street, and opposite H. T. Waddill's Drug Store*, where he may be found at all hours during the day and night. feb 15, 3m.

**CHAS. EMANUEL & CO.**
**Gentlemens' Clothing & Furnishing.**
STORE, 42 CAMP STREET,
may 10 1y. New Orleans.

CHARLES SIMON. JOSEPH SIMON.
PARIS & NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE
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(*Successors to JOHN HAHN.*)
KEEP A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *Clothing, Hosiery, Hats and Caps,*
No. 128 Old Levee,
May 10 y. NEW ORLEANS.

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FORMERLY "CONTI HOTEL,"
Conti Street, between Chartres and Old Levee sts.
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**EDWARD McKITRICK.**
IS PREPARED to take all contracts in his line, and executed with neatness and dispatch, all Right of Jobbing attended to.
*N. B.*—Plans and specifications given when required, gratis. jan 4, y.

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**THEO. A. JAMES & CO.**
**FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,**
AND
**Gent's. Furnishing Establishment.**
No. 62 Commercial Street,
(One door from Camp-street,)
NEW ORLEANS.
DRESS COATS, Frock Coats, Claths and Satins, Pants and Vests, of all possible styles colors and shad; Shirts, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Wrappers, Under-shirts, Drawers, and all articles pertaining to a Gentleman's Dress.
Nov 23


## EDUCATION, &c.


**Baton Rouge Female Seminary.**

MRS. D. DEVALL, will re-open her School in this place on the 15th September, in the house now occupied by Judge Morgan on Laurel street.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Education, *ornamental* as well as intellectual.

The services of a Parisian Lady, Madame Deloffre, (for many years the Conductress of a Boarding School for young Ladies, in Paris, of the very first order,) have been secured, for the *French* department including, if desired, Italian, Ornamental needle work, Mezzo Tints Painting, etc.

Music (Piano) by Mrs. C. Devall, for some years a teacher in the Natchez and Elizabeth Academy, more recently in Mrs. D. Devall's School, W. Baton Rouge, Guitar and Vocal music, by Monsr. Vay.

Every attention will be paid to the manners and deportment of the young Ladies, and strict discipline enforced.

**Terms.**

| | |
|---|---|
| For Boarding and Tuition in English per quarter of *Eleven weeks*, | $37 50 |
| Bed and Bedding, Towels and Napkins, | 2 50 |
| Washing, per dozen, | 50 |
| Day Scholars, (in English) | 10 |
| do do (in French) | 5 |
| Drawing, | 10 |
| Music (Piano) | 15 |
| Use of Piano, *for practice*, | 3 |
| Guitar, | 15 |
| Vocal Music, | 6 |

Payment, *Quarterly in advance*—no deduction for loss of time, *less than one month*. Should the pupils remain during *vacation, board will be charged* the usual rates. aug23-y.

BATON ROUGE
**FEMALE SEMINARY.**
MRS. M. W. READ—PRINCIPAL.

A NEW Academic Year will commence at this Institution, on *MONDAY, the 22d of September*, 1851.

The Principal takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to the Friends and Patrons of the Institution, and indulges the hope that she will continue to merit the same generous confidence heretofore reposed in her.

The services of skillful and competent Assistants have been secured, and the Principal pledges herself to spare no exertions in establishing the School upon a sound moral and educational basis.

September 13, 1851, tf.

**Female Seminary.**

MR. & MRS. FORD, assisted by their daughters, will resume the duties of their School Establishment on Monday, the 29th inst.

Instructions are given in the higher branches of an English Education, and strict attention paid to those of daily use. They teach French and other languages, Music, Instrumental and Vocal, with the Piano and Harp.

They have extensive and convenient accommodations for Boarders, and hope for a continuance of the public patronage.

College Buildings, Baton Rouge, sept 13, 4ts.

**Baton Rouge High School.**
*Rooms north west corner of Church and Hypolite Streets.*
**Commencement, First term, Monday, Nov. 17th, 1851.**

MR HERRISON has associated himself with Mr. Jos. T. Axtell, (late Principal of the Wisconsin Institute for the blind) for the purpose of establishing a permanent School that will afford parents and others having the care of children, an opportunity of giving them a thorough education. The proprietors of this institution are in hopes that they will be able to found an establishment, which will afford to the youth of this portion of Louisiana, the same advantages as the best academies of the north. The instructors will spare no pains, and will endeavor to develope in their pupils the moral nature as well as to cultivate the intellect. They consider it as important to rear children well as to instruct them properly and are well convinced that all education to be of lasting benefit, must rest on a moral basis too exalted to be sectarian. The course of study in this school will comprise instruction in ancient and modern languages, History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, Political Economy, Book-keeping, Chemistry, &c. &c. As a guarantee to the public of the capacity of the instructors, we would say that Mr. H. received his education at the seminary of Versailles in France, from which institution he has a certificate; and that Mr. A. is a graduate of the Ohio Institute for the Blind, and has in his possession testimonials of regard from several distinguished characters of the United States.

No pupil will received for a shorter term than one quarter, (excluding of eleven weeks) and no deduction will be made for lost time except in case of sickness. Parents are expected to furnish books, stationary &c.

TERMS.

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|---|---|
| English per quarter, | $10 00 |
| French " " | $ 9 00 |
| Ancient Languages, | $15 00 |

*REFERENCES.*

His Excellency, N. Dewy, Gov. of Wisconsin.—Hon. Elianor Root, Sup't Public Instruction,—Wisconsin; Hon. I. P. Walker, U. S. Senate;—George Moore, St. James parish La; T. P. Vaughn M. D. D. Devall. M. D. Trasimond Landry, Esq. Rev. A. H. Lemon; Rev. R. J. Harp; Raphael Hebert, Esq.

N. B. Pupils in the elementary branches, will be received at corresponding low rates. Nov15 3m.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NIGHT SCHOOL.

MESSRS. Axtell and Herrison will open an English and French School, on Monday evening, the 17th inst, at the corner of Church and Hypolite sts.

Terms. . . . . $4 per month.

An opportunity will be afforded young men engaged in business to acquire the French language and also a thorough knowledge of English Grammer, Arithmetic and Geography.

Application must be made to Mr. Herrison at his room on Church st, or to Mr. Axtell, at Mr. Lilley's, corner Church and Third sts.

Nov. 15 3 months.

**Female Institute.**

MRS A. E. CARRIGAN, (*late Miss Marshall*) will re-open her institution on the *third Monday in October*, for the reception of Pupils.

All the branches of a complete English Education will be taught. In addition to which, those desiring it will be instructed in the Latin, French and Spanish Languages; together with the higher branches of Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometery, and Astronomy; also Chemistry, Botany and Natural Philosophy.

Arrangements have been made with a competent Professor of music, to give instructions on the Piano and other instruments.

The Institute is situated on St. Charles Street near the North Boulevard.

☞ Terms moderate. A few boarding Scholars can be accommodated.

She hopes by prompt attention, to receive the kind patronage of those who have known her as a Teacher for the last eighteen months in the Public School, Ward, No. 1. For further particulars consult the following

*Referees.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Prof. Alex. Dimitry, | J. C. Gayle, Esq. |
| Richard Lowder, Esq | H. V. Bauer, Esq. |
| Gov. Jos. Walker, | Adam Adams Esq. |
| James R. Ryan, Esq. | Col. S. Hernandez, |
| P. M. Hayes, Esq. | Dr. W. M. Allen, |
| | John R. Denegre, Esq. |

[illegible]

Oyster Saloons and Dining Houses,
LAFAYETTE STREET.
*Next door to the Phoenix Coffee House.*
THIS new and excellent SALOON is now open, which is on a scale greatly superior to any other establishment in Baton Rouge, where ladies and gentlemen can be served with every thing in the Oyster line, in the best manner, and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and try the merits of the establishment. [illegible]


## Bloomerism.

Bloomerism is a dead failure in England. The press and people are all against it.—In this country it is gradually disappearing, and latterly Mrs. Bloomer in an article in the Lilly, of which she is editor, recants, saying that if she had known the ridicule the costume would have brought upon her, she never would have started it.

The excitement was altogether harmless, but the attempt was most ridiculous. Its signal failure will learn Mrs. B. to rather bear the ills she has than fly to others she knows not of. We fancy she or any other woman would rather suffer the from weight of a dozzen petticoats than be laughed at in the manner, the devotees to this innovation have been.

☞ We see it stated in an exchange that Scribe, the French dramatist, is about to produce his 306th comedy! This goes ahead of James White horses, and his lovely evenings when two travellers might be seen coming down a gentle slope.

☞ A Mr. Wells of the Admiralty has proposed a plan for visibly lettering all light houses, to obviate the frequent mistakes as to their identity. This will indeed be a great invention—one which is greatly needed, and which will be of vast assistance to mariners.

JACKSON MONUMENT.—The Jackson Democratic Association announces that the sum subscribed to the Jackson Equestrian Statue ($12,500) is exhausted, and about $7,500 more are required to complete and erect the statue. An appeal is made for further contributions, so that the work may be finished and the statue erected on the 8th of January next.

There are four rich editors in Massachusetts. What a State! There are also sixty-eight rich old bachelors. What a shame!—*Exchange.*

They should be sent here—particularly the bachelors. We promise they shall be provided for.

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF PRIDE.—"Proteous" of the Newark Daily Advertiser, in a letter from New York says:

"The wife of a man of means and the daughter of a wealthy citizen of this city—people, too, fond of show—recently died. She had been called beautiful before a family of children had gathered around her, and she had not renounced her claim to that title. She died and a large concourse was invited to the funeral. The coffin was made of ivory-wood, inlaid with silver lined with plain satin. The whole top was removed and the deceased lay in state in her narrow home. She was dressed in a white merino robe made like a morning gown faced with white satin profusely quilted and ornamented. The sleeves were open, similarly lined and rought—a stomacher of the richest embroidry covered the breast, whence all life had forever fled. The head was covered by a cap of choice lace and a wreath of fresh flowers arranged around. The hands were crossed upon the breast with the fingers covered with expensive jewelry, which seemed to sparkle, as if in glad pride that the bright eye was dim forever. Thus bedizened, poor food for worms she went down into the grave, there to await her God!"

APPROPRIATE SENTIMENT.—In closing the worlds exhibition, Prince Albert made an address which concluded with the following elegant and admirable sentiments; enumerated with much emphasis and force:

"In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided in their respective characters of jurors and associates foreign and local commissioners, members and Secretaries of local and sectional committee, members of the society of Arts and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking with heartfelt pleasure the singular harmony which has prevailed among the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it.—Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and, while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessings. He has vouchsafed to our labors, let us earnestly pray that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of natures productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect and may grant this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands, and thus by showing our mutual dependence, upon each other, be a means of promoting uniting unity among nations, and peace and good-will among the various races of mankind."

THE PRINTER.—Many men who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers. Sir Wm. Blackstone, the learned commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. King George III, learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest theologian that ever lived, is a printer.—Gentlemen of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held up to the credit of the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

EQUITY.—An eccentric old gentleman being waited upon with his surgeon's bill contained some time over its contents, and desired the man who called with it to tell his master that the medicine he would certainly pay for, but as for the visits which he had received, he should *return them.*

The Cuban question still attracts interest, and efforts are being made in certain quarters to make President Fillmore the only executive who has ever insisted upon our non interference with other presses.—The following article taken from the Washington Republic of the 27th ult., will place the matter in its true light.

## Gen. Jackson and President Fillmore.

Immediately on the failure of the unfortunate expedition of LOPEZ, the soleorgan of the DEMOCRATIC party in this city assailed the PRESIDENT with great violence and bitterness, on the ground that he had employed language in the proclamation improperly denouncing such expeditions in the light of the law of nations as adventures of robbery and plunder, and warning all who might engage in them that they would have no claim for the interference of the Government of the United States in their behalf.

We justified the language of the proclamation on the ground that it was the duty of the PRESIDENT to set forth the whole truth, in order to present the expedition in its proper light to the country, and thereby prevent the young and inexperienced from taking part in it, under the idea that it was a meritorious or lawful adventure. It is well known that this prompt and decided appeal of the PRESIDENT answered, to some extent, the purpose for which it was designed. It broke up other expeditions, and prevented many young men from joining LOPEZ, who would otherwise have shared the fate of his unfortunate followers. Numerous letters have been received from the expeditionists, and from their friends and relatives, expressing the deepest regret that the warnings of the PRESIDENT had been unfortunately counteracted by the efforts of the fillibustering press to misrepresent the character of the adventure, and to induce the reckless youth who embarked in it to believe that they were only treading in the footsteps of LAFAYETTE and KOSCIUSKO.

The journals which had thus encouraged the expedition, and become thereby responsible for its disasters, sought very naturally to divert public indignation from the real authors of the calamity, by assailing the Government for its proclamation.

In discussing this question, we first showed by the amplest authority, from the most eminent writers on national law, that the language of the proclamation was merely adopted from the law of nations.—We cited the best authorities, most conclusively, to all the points in issue. Our DEMOCRATIC contemporaries ridiculed the idea of quoting GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF and VATTEL on these matters; and we confirmed the views of these writers by the more modern authority of Chancellor KENT and Mr. Justice STORY. This would not answer. Our DEMOCRATIC friends were as violent and vituperative as ever.

Anxious to satisfy them, we showed that Mr. FORSYTH and Mr. VAN BUREN took the same view of the law as Mr. FILLMORE; and we cited from Mr. VAN BUREN's proclamation in regard to the Canadian insurrection language still more emphatic and pointed than any expressions employed in the document which was the immediate subject of controversy.

This took the Opposition somewhat aback. Here, at least, was good, reliable DEMOCRATIC authority. But the force of it was evaded by the fact that Mr. VAN BUREN had fallen into disgrace with his party, and could no longer be looked upon as infallible.

Time ran on, and we received the charge of Mr. Justice MCLEAN, which went beyond the proclamation, and denounced the adventurers as "pirates and outlaws."—This language had been ascribed by the *Union* to President FILLMORE, though he had never used it. We pointed it out to the attention of our contemporary, and reminded him that Mr. Justice MCLEAN was a DEMOCRATIC appointee, and indebted for his elevation to General JACKSON himself. Still our contemporary scorned the idea of surrendering his own opinion to that of a Justice of the Supreme Court. His own view of the law was, in his judgment, quite as good, if not a little better, and we had quite despaired of finding any authority directly in point to which our contemporary would yield a hair's breadth.

We then fell in with the law of the case as laid down by Gen. JACKSON, Doctor of Laws, and made so by the first university in the country. Here we thought we might rest. Not a day passes that our contemporary does not appeal to the great name of Gen. JACKSON. To-day it is "Jefferson and Jackson" — to-morrow "Washington and Jackson"—but always JACKSON. So we quoted JACKSON. We gave the General's own words, as recorded in the judgment of the court-martial in the case of ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER.—We repeat them here, that the country may see how strong and decided they are, and how far they go beyond the language of President FILLMORE:

*"It is an established principle of the laws of nations that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of another nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance and becomes an outlaw and a pirate."*

This was a little too much for our ex-minister. It would not be the thing exactly to pooh-pooh the authority of Genl. Jackson, L.L. D. For the first time, our contemporary begins to fear that he must be wrong, for he religiously believes that the general was a great moralist as well as an infallible judge. But even now he has not the manliness to retract his error, or to admit that he has been assailing the the Administration without reason, or against reason. So he seeks to diminish the force of Gen. JACKSON's law by abusing the men in whose case it was laid down. He denounces Arbuthnot and Ambrister as monsters, "whose *barbarian atrocities*, as traffickers in human flesh, and the murderers of women and children, justly forfeited their lives." Now these unfortunate men were not even accused before the court martial of the crimes thus recklessly laid to their charge. There was not only no proof, but there was no allegation of any barbarities or murders in their case. The main allegation was that they, being British subjects, had encouraged and aided hostilities against a nation with which their own was at peace. It was on this ground, and this ground alone, that Genl. JACKSON declared they had "forfeited their allegiance," and become "out-laws and pirates."

We do not undertake to quote a jurist against a soldier to our contemporary, even on a point of law; but we submit that, as far as General JACKSON *agrees* with GROTIUS, he ought to be considered pretty good DEMOCRATIC authority.—Where there is a difference of opinion, we concede that GROTIUS must go the wall.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.—Punch is happy to hear that the system of educating the Army answers exceeding well, and that the candidates answer so well the questions proposed to them, that it is in contemplation to submit to the growing intelects of the rising military generation something of a more difficult nature than has yet been offered.

Their advance in tables has been so rapid that those who used once to understand nothing beyond the billiard table and the mess table, have their minds now furnished with half a dozen tables besides, including the multiplication table, the interest table, and a quantity of other tables, the leaves of which have been furnished from the best authorities.

The following are a few suggestions thrown out for the benefit of those who are entrusted with the delicate task of teaching the young military idea to do something more than shoot, which was formerly his sole accomplishment. If fourteen pounds make one stone, how many stones will make one stone wall?—If five yards and a half make a Pole, what is the height of a Hungarian?—Test with two birds the accuracy of the arithmetical proposition, that thirty and a quarter square yards will make one perch, and that two gallons will make one peck.—If there are sixteen nails in one yard, how is it that there ought never to be more than five nails in a foot?—If a certain number of hogshead make a pipe, is it possible, with any quantity of bird's eye, to make a cigar?—If the earth takes twenty-four hours to get round the sun, how may hours will it take for a son to get round an angry father?—Reduce pounds to shillings by billiards, brandy-and-water, and cigars. If fifty-four gallons make one hogshead, how much pig headness will be necessary to make one butt?—If a twelve dozen make a gross, how many dozen make a publican's score?—If seventy-two words are required in common law to make a sheet, how is it that one word will sometimes make a wet blanket, when a favour is being asked?—If four journeymen dyers earn three pounds a day by dyeing, and spend it all, what does it cost each man to live?—*Ibid.*

CONJUGAL ARRANGEMENTS.—A few days ago (says a paper before us) the Tribunal of Correctional Police tried M de Castillon, a young man of large property of Aix and Madame Cremieux of that city, for adultery. The case was a most extraordinary one. Having induced Madame Cremieux to elope, M. de Castillon conveyed her to Brussels, where they took up their residence in a fashionable hotel. The husband went after them in company of a police officer, and the guilty pair were brought back to Paris in custody. But M. Cremieux than withdrew the complaint he had made, and did so, he alleged, at the request of his wife's family. He demanded 1,000f. from M. de Castillon for the expenses of the journey, and after some bargaining, consented to accept 500f. Negotiations were subsequently entered into between Cremieux and De Castillon the result of which was that the former undertook to leave his wife to the latter, and never to prosecute him, on condition that he would pay 30,000 f. The money was duly paid, and it was Cremieux himself who went to De Castillon's notary to recieve the promissory notes, and definitively settled the affair. He had at first asked for 40,000f., and it was only after some discussion with de Castillon that he consented to accept the 30,000f.—In virtue of this strange convention, Madame de Cremieux returned to de Castillon; but Cremieux subsequently laid a complaint against them for adultery. Just before his wife returned to the young man Cremieux said to him—"Though you have got my wife for 30,000f., I offer to bet you 500f. that in less than six months she will have another lover. To This de Castillon replied—"I will take your bet, but it must be written down. Cremieux in giving evidence spoke of this scandalous transaction with the greatest nonchalance, and his conduct and language excited intense indignation in the auditory. Madame Cremieux, on being called on for her defence, did not deny the adultery, but said that her husband had ill-treated her any driven her from his hme. She admitted that she was aware of the pecuniary arrangements between him and her lover. M. de Castillon said after he had entered into the convention to pay the 30,000f., he thought that Madame de Cremieux was perfectly free, and that Cremieux would have taken measures to procure a legal separation from her. The Tribunal only condemned Madame Cremieux to fifteen days imprisonment, and M. de Castillon to 1,000 fine.

ETHIOPIANS UNPOPULAR IN PARIS.—While on the subject of French theatricals, we may here advert to the re-opening of the *Théâtre Vaudeville* under a new management. The new piece written to display Mddle. Dejazet, "Ouistiti," narrowly escaped being a complete failure, owing to its containing an Ethiopian part—on the first evening enacted by the piquant and ever-green actress with a black face. Since Mddle. Dejazet has laid by correctness and, jet, and shown herself in her true colours, the piece—unchanged, not to say a repulsive one—seems to have recovered itself, and to draw a public.—*London Paper.*

☞ To know how bad you are, you must become poor; to know how bad other people are you must become rich.—Many men think it is virtuous that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. Be careful and not mistake principles for potatoes.—*Albany Dispatch.*

LEGEWOOD MISTAKE.—A gentleman accustomed to the signature of a firm in which he was a partner, having to execute a mercantile document, one of his children offered to do it for him. Smith, Jones & Co. [illegible]

## Powder as a Motive Power.

We have had an opportunity of inspecting a model of a novel, and very curious machine, invented by Mr. Daggett, of Roxbury, well known for his ingenious and not altogether unsuccessful attempts to construct a machine for flying, or travelling in the air.

The present invention is an engine to produce either stationary or locomotive power, without the aid of steam—the propelling medium being nothing but gunpowder, and a very small quantity of that, acting by concussion upon compressed air. The machine is very simple, consisting of a large reservoir, constructed of iron, in the form of a steam-engine boiler, with two explosive chambers attached to it on one side. At the connexion of these explosive chambers with the reservoir there are valves which open into the reservoir, against a spring.

The reservoir being filled with atmospheric air, a blast is given in one of the explosive chambers. This shook acts as a plunger to an airpump, and forces a new supply of atmospheric air from the explosive chamber into the reservoir.—The air is of course worked off from the reservoir, like steam, operating upon a piston, and giving the motive power.—When one explosive chamber has been discharged and the valve closed, as it is instantly by the force of the spring, the action of the machine is such as to produce a similar discharge in the other chamber—and thus a regular and constant fresh supply of atmospheric air is kept up. The discharge is effected by a hammer, moving backwards and forwards with the machine, and striking, in the manner of a gun-lock, upon the explosive chambers alternately. The powder is supplied regularly by the movement of the machine, and in such quantities as may be desired—the arrangement being such as to admit of the application of more or less, as greater or less power of propulsion may be required. It is evident from the experiments made with the model, that an astonishingly small quantity of powder will be requisite for any practical purpose to which the machine may be applied. Chemists who have examined it vary in their estimates of the quantity which will be required to propel an ordinary locomotive. None however, set it higher than half a pound to a mile.

Mr. Daggett, we believe, has taken measures to secure patents for his machine both in this country and in Europe.—*Boston Traveller.*

The contradicting propensities of women are as great in New York as elsewhere if Willis of the Home Journal is authority, and from his experience he ought to be;

### The Contradictory Couple.

"I do believe," says the husband, taking his spoon out of his glass, and tossing it on the table, "that of all the obstinate, wrong-headed creatures that were born, you are the most, so, Charlotte."

"Certainly, certainly, have your own way, pray. You see how much I contradict you," rejoined the lady.

"Of course you didn't contradict me at the dinner-table; oh no, not you!" says the gentleman.

"Yes, I did," says the lady.

"Oh! you did!" cries the gentleman.—"You admit that?"

"If you call that contradiction, I do," the lady answers; "and I say again, Edward, that when I know you are wrong, I will contradict you. I am not your slave."

"Not my slave!" repeats the gentleman, bitterly; "and you still mean to say that in blackburn's new house there are no more than fourteen doors, including the wine cellar?"

"I mean to say," retorts the lady beating time with her hair brush on the palm of her hand, "that in that house there are just fourteen doors, and no more."

"Well, then," says the gentleman, rising in despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides; "this is enough to destroy a man's intellect, and drive him mad?"

By and by the gentleman comes to a little, and re-seats himself in his former chair. There is a long silence, and this time the lady begins.

"I appeal to Mr. Jenkins, who sat next to me on the sofa, in the drawing room, during tea."

"Morgan, you surely mean," interupts the gentleman.

"I do not mean anything of the kind," answers the lady.

"Now, by all that is aggravating and impossible to bear," cries the gentleman, clenching his hands and looking up in agony, "she is going to insist upon it that Morgan is Jenkins."

"Do you take me for a perfect fool?" exclaims the lady. "Do you suppose I don't know that the man in the blue coat was Mr. Jenkins?"

"Jenkins with a blue coat!" cries the gentleman with a groan. "Jenkins in a blue coat?—a man who would suffer death rather than wear anything but brown!"

"Do you dare charge me with telling an untruth?" demands the lady, bursting into tears.

"I charge you, ma'am," retorts the gentleman, starting up, "with being a monster of contradiction—a monster of aggravation—a—a—a—Jenkins in a blue coat! what have I done that I should be doomed to hear such statements?"

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—A Gutlaie, Esq., a distinguished machinist of Chicago, has recently perfected an invention which, it is believed, will effectually guard against the danger of steamboat explosions.—*Crescent.*

We suppose this must be some means by which the laws making those suffer who are the cause of them, may be enforced.

The intellect was granted not to receive passively a few words, dates and facts, but to be active, for the acquisition of truth. Accordingly, education should labor to inspire a profound love of truth, and to teach the process of investigation.

☞ The Hon. Daniel Webster, has resigned, to view the city of New Orleans early in February.

## Progress of Display.

"It isn't necessary to penetrate into the suburbs, or wallow along the wharves, in order to see how our splendid metropolis is growing. Take a saunter in Broadway any of these November afternoons, from one to four o'clock, and you will see plenty of the most substantial evidences that New York is growing and increasing in all the elements of wealth, fashion, and magnificence, almost beyond conception or calculation. Take a stand at Stewart's or Beck's at a fashionable hour, and you will very soon begin to perceive that you are in the midst of a great, almost immeasurable world of fashionable extravagance and display. Hundreds of splendid equipages, caparisoned in silver, and surmounted by liveried coachmen and footmen, roll continually by in one gay and flashing stream, until the eye, satiated with these evidences of social splendor, turns inward and loses itself in speculation upon the origin and history of the new fangled aristocracy who thus ape the show and extravagance of European nobilities, without the dignity, the repose, and the intellectual brilliancy which there at once its excuse and justification. It is a bitter and humiliating moral lesson, after all which one reads in an hour in Broadway."—*N. Y. Day Book.*

CAPT. KID NOT A PIRATE.—At a late meeting of the New York Historical society Judge Campbell delivered a lecture vindicating Capt. Kidd from the charge hereto undisputed, of having been a pirate. The following sketch of the lecture is given by one of the New York papers:

Judge Campbell showed that Kidd had been an officer in the English navy prior to 1691, when he married in this country and took the command of a merchant ship owned by Mr. Robert Livingston—He was then very much respected, and the Counsel in May of that year awarded him £150, and publicly commended him for certain services rendered to the colony. About the year 1695 the coasts of New England were invested with pirates, and the Earl of Belmont, whom the King had sent out as Governor, proposed to the home government to fit out a ship of 30 guns, and 150 men, and commission Capt. Kidd to command her in a cruse against the buccaneers. This proposition was made upon the suggestion of Mr. Livingston, who expressed great confidence in Kidd's courage and capacity, and offered to pay one fifth of the expenses. The government was then unable to furnish the required vessel, but the Earl of Belmont, Lords Halifax, Somers, Romney, Orford, and others contributed the necessary funds, and entered into articles of agreement with Livingston and Kidd.

These articles were duly filled in the state paper office, and on the 11th of December, 1695, the Court of Admiralty issue a commission, authorizing Capt. Kidd to take all French cruisers, and the king's enemies, &c. The Adventure galley was fitted out, and in the following April, Capt Kidd sailed to New York, where he enlisted a full crew, and then commenced operations as a privateer. In the meantime the Whig noblemen concerned in fitting out the Adventure were impeached. Rumors were spread that Capt. Kidd had turned pirate, and when he entered Boston in June 1699, he was seized and sent to England where he was convicted of piracy, and executed in May 1701. The impeached lords were afterwards acquitted. The circumstance attending Captain Kidd's trial was such as to give reason to suppose that his conviction was brought about by the government for the purpose of influencing the House of Peers against the impeached noblemen, and Judge Campbell argued with much force.

☞ The weakness of *pride* which rests itself on the accident of birth, the station of ancestry, or chance of fortune "puffed up," is often brought before us, and always provokes a smile of *pity*, rather than excites a harsher feeling. The idea of a man, priding himself on the worth of his grandfather, the noble blood that courses his veins the descendant of some noble, Lord, Count, &c., while he as far as intellectual powers and real usefulness is concerned is a mere unit in the sum of life, is pitiful—and even there in many instances, when the genological course is traced a generation or two back *their origin* is found in the lowest and most humble walks of life. What strange fanaticism! The following historical fact is directly to the point:

"A country girl travelled from Green Cross, near Manchester to London, during the troubles of Charles the I, to ask a place as servitude. Failing in this object of her ambition she engaged herself at what was called "tub woman" to a brewer—that is she carried out the beer from the beer house. Pleased with her healthy, handsome face, the brewer raised her to the position of his servant—then to that of his wife—finally to that of a widow with a handsome dowry. She engaged Mr. Hyde, then celebrated as a Lawyer, to settle some puzzling money matters for her; and his own money matters being not only puzzling, but in a hopeless state just then, he *proposed* to the rich widow and married her.—Mr. Hyde became Lord Chancellor and Earl of Clarendon. The only daughter of the marriage became wife of James II. and mother of the Princesses Mary and Anne; and so the poor "tub woman" ended her life as Countess of Clarendon, and mother to one, and grand mother to *two Queens of England.*"

Should not this teach us a lesson that all that "glitters is not gold,"—that the true nobility is that of goodness. Goodness elevates and makes rank, and without it rank is a glittering nothing. It is a web that a breath can destroy, though it glitters with the sun and the dew.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."
[*Fredsburg Sentinel.*

☞ More pleasing than the dew-drops that sparkle upon roses, are the tears that play upon the cheek of beauty.

☞ "Do you keep matches? asked a young, fast retailer.—Oh, yes, all kinds," was the reply.—"Then I'll take a trotting match."