

The Baton Rouge Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIII, NUMBER 47.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

J. C. CHARLOTTE & M. G. BRYAN PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

THE BATON ROUGE GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CHARLOTTE & BRYAN.

OFFICE ON FLORIDA STREET.

TERMS. 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.

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.

ALL POLITICAL ADDRESSES, for the exclusive benefit of individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

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

All advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be published till forbid, or at the option of the publisher.

PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

For ten lines or less, not alterable, 3 months \$ 5. Do do do do do 6 months 10. Do do do do do 1 year 18.

PROFESSIONAL.

THOMAS GIBBS MORGAN, JAMES WICK MORGAN

T. G. & F. H. MORGAN, 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 21-1f.

J. W. SEYMOUR, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office on Laurel Street, Baton Rouge, La. 4614

H. W. SHERBURNE, Attorney at Law, Office with J. W. Seymour, Esq., Laurel Street, between Third and Main Streets. [at 15-7] BATON ROUGE, LA.

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

H. M. FAVROT, Atty. and Counsellor at Law, OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE, 185 8. 1v. West Baton Rouge, La.

W. J. A. ROBERTS, RUFUS R. HOWELL, ROBERTS & HOWELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the practice of their profession, and tender their services to all those who may be pleased to intrust them with 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 FIRST FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE BASEMENT.

No. 27, Camp Street, New Orleans. THEY REFER TO: Messrs. Nalle, Cox & Co. Messrs. Oakley & Hawkins. Messrs. H. Palmer & Co. Messrs. G. M. Miles. Messrs. T. Payan & Co. Messrs. M. C. Neuhar. Messrs. McKee, Koffman & Co. Messrs. G. M. Miles. Messrs. T. J. Pines, Esq. Messrs. Corbett & Cobb. Messrs. T. H. Holmes, Esq. Messrs. Clifton. Messrs. Hon. Judge McCalhoun. New Orleans. aug 30-1f.

DR. ENDERS & ALLEN, Office on Lafayette St. Two doors north of the City Hotel. Baton Rouge, La. Nov 8, 1f.

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 23-7f.

Doctor E. M. 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 Louisiana Medical School, and has had some practical experience in the treatment of disease. He gives strict attention to all cases confided to his care, to merit a share of public confidence.

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 his profession, 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 Mr. Habba on Church Street, and opposite H. T. Frazier's Drug Store, where he may be found, at all hours during the day and night. Feb 15, 3m.

CHAS. EMANUEL & CO. Gentlemen's Clothing & Furnishing STORE, 42 CAMP STREET, May 10 1y. New Orleans.

PARIS & NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE C. SIMON & BROTHER, (Successors to JOHN HAZEN) KEEP A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Clothing, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, No. 119 Old Levee, May 10 1y. NEW ORLEANS.

CONTI STREET VERANDA, FORMERLY "CONTI HOTEL," Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee and New Orleans. J. J. COMAUX & Co. Proprietors. May 10 1y.

EDWARD McBRICK, PREPARED to take all contracts in Millinery and executed with neatness and dispatch, at kinds of fashionable specialties. H. R. - Dressing attendances given, and quilts, gowns, etc. Jan 4, 7f.

FRED. A. JAMES, CHAS. T. ESTLIN, FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, Gent's Furnishing, Hat-Making, No. 23 Common Street, NEW ORLEANS.

DRESS COATS, Frock Coats, Coats and Suits, Pants and Vests, of all qualities, styles and colors, and every variety of Millinery, Hats, Bonnets, and Trimmings, and every article pertaining to a Dressing Establishment. No. 119 Old Levee, NEW ORLEANS.

EDUCATION, &c.

Baton Rouge Female Seminary.

MRS. D. DEYALL 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, as usual as well as intellectual.

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

Music (Piano) by Mrs. G. Davell, for some years a teacher in the Natchez and Elizabeth Academy, music recently in Mrs. D. Devals School, W. Baton Rouge, Guiter and Vocal music, by Messrs. 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 } \$37 50 per quarter of Eleven weeks. - - - - - } 2 50 Bed and Bedding, Towels and Napkins. - - - - - } 2 50 Washing, per dozen. - - - - - } 1 00 Day Scholars, (in English) when H. - - - - - } 10 00 do do (in French) - - - - - } 9 00 Drawing - - - - - } 10 00 Music (Piano) - - - - - } 2 50 Use of Piano, for practice, - - - - - } 2 00 Guitar, - - - - - } 18 00 Vocal Music, - - - - - } 6 00 Payment, quarterly in advance, and disbursements for fuel, etc. will be made at the end of each month. Should the pupils remain during vacation, board will be charged at the usual rates. aug 23-7f.

BATON ROUGE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. M. W. READ—PRINCIPAL.

A NEW Academic Year will commence at this Institution, on MONDAY, the 23d 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 expressed 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 18, 1851, 1f.

Female Seminary.

MRS. & MRS. FORD, assisted by their daughters, will re-open their School on Monday, the 29th inst.

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 life. 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 patronage of the friends of the College Buildings, Baton Rouge, Sept 13, 1851.

Baton Rouge High School.

Rooms north west corner of Church and Hypocrite Streets.

Commencement, 1st term, Monday, Nov. 17th, 1851.

MR. HERRISON has associated himself with Mr. J. H. Estell, (late Principal of the Louisiana 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 in the English language, French, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, Political Economy, Book-keeping, Chemistry, &c. &c. As a guarantee to the public, the proprietors of the Institution, 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 is in the possession of testimonials of regard from several distinguished characters of the United States.

No pupil will be received for a shorter term than one quarter, consisting of eleven weeks; and no tuition will be made for less than ten months, in case of sick-leave. Parents are expected to furnish books, stationery, &c.

TERMS. English per quarter, \$10 00 French " " " 9 00 Ancient Languages, \$15 00

REFERENCES. His Excellency, N. Dreyer, Gov. of Wisconsin—Hon. Elias A. Ford, Public Instruction, Wisconsin; Hon. L. P. Walker, U. S. Senate; George Moore, St. James parish La.; T. P. Vaughn M. D. D. Devall, M. D. Trismond Landry, Esq. Rev. A. H. Keown, Rev. R. J. Harp; Raphael H. B. N. P. in the elementary branches, will be received, at corresponding low rates. Nov 13 3m

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NIGHT SCHOOL.

MESSRS. AXTELL and Heizen will open an English and French School, on Monday evening, the 17th inst, at the corner of Church and Hypocrite.

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 Grammar, Rhetoric and Geography.

Application must be made to Mr. Herrison at his room on Church at, or to Mr. AxteLL, at Mrs. Lilly's, corner Church and Third sts. [Nov 13 3 months.

Female Institute.

MRS. A. CARRIGAN, (late Miss Stoddard) will re-open her Institution on the 1st Monday in October, for the reception of Pupils.

All the branches of a complete English Education will be taught. In addition to which, the instruction will be instructed in the Latin, French and Spanish Languages; together with the higher branches of Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Astronomy also Geography, History and Natural Philosophy.

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

The Institute is situated on St. Charles Street near the Market.

Terms moderate. A few boarding Scholars can be accommodated.

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

References. Prof. Assoc. Drury, J. C. Carter, Esq. Rev. J. W. Walker, A. S. Adams, Esq. James E. Dean, Esq. Col. S. Harrison, M. D. W. H. B. Esq. Dr. W. M. Adams, Esq. Rev. J. H. Keown, Esq. Rev. R. J. Harp, Esq.

Pick and Bruttally.

The following sporting incidents are worth notice—some as showing the indomitable perseverance and courage of a low born man; and the other as evidencing the cruel and vulgar taste of a few persons who should be better taught. Fortunately the latter instances are becoming more and more rare.

PEDESTRIANISM: 1000 MILES IN 1000 HALF-HOURS.—Some years since, the feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours was considered next to an impossibility; but here we have to record the wonder doubled. This has been accomplished on the Surrey Cricket ground, Kennington Oval, by Richard Manks, whose feats of walking present instances of the capability and endurance of the human frame altogether unparalleled.

Manks commenced his feat on Friday, the 26th, of last September; but, being suddenly attacked with diarrhoea, he was compelled to give up on the Monday following, after having walked 126 miles. His surgeon ordered Manks to rest for a time, to recruit his health and strength. The pedestrian reluctantly yielded to this, and for a fortnight he remained under medical treatment. On Friday the 10th October, he re-commenced his great task, starting for the first mile at four o'clock in the afternoon; and on he went, full of spirit, completing his first 100 miles on Sunday evening, 12th Oct., his second 100 miles at 44 mins. 10 secs, past four o'clock on Tuesday, 14th Oct.; and finally giving up his 1000th mile at half past 11 o'clock on Friday morning, Oct. 31.

The weather was delightfully fine for the season up to Wednesday, 15th Oct, when it rained heavily throughout the whole of the day; after which it continued favorable up to Tuesday night, 28th Oct, when, at about 10 o'clock, there commenced a heavy fall of rain, which continued for nearly six hours; this was very trying for the almost worn-out pedestrian; and, although so near the finish, many persons were apprehensive that he would not be able to complete his task; still onward Manks went, against the most fearful odds and obstacles; although his feet were severely blistered, his limbs in great pain, and he altogether showed the frightful effects of his incessant labor. On Wednesday the weather cleared up, yet the ground was slippery and difficult to traverse; notwithstanding his treading path was strewn with seaweed, each separate mile took two or three minutes more of his limited period to go through, whilst his feet were covered with blisters and sores. The surgeon ordered them to be poulticed, which was done. Manks's shoes were then changed and cut, to give him more ease, and in that state he kept on his task. During Wednesday night it again rained heavily, so that it was with great difficulty Manks could get over the ground. Thursday morning brought again sunshine, which enabled the pedestrian to proceed; and the 1000th mile was gone over in 7 min. 40 sec., in the presence of upwards of 3000 spectators, besides a great crowd outside the Oval.

To perform every 100 miles, 50 hours were required, including rest, meals, change of clothing, ablution, &c. The average rate of walking for the first 300 miles was about 14 minutes per mile, leaving about 16 minutes only for rest, &c. The next 300 miles took 16 minutes for an average for a mile, leaving less than 14 minutes for sleep, &c. The third 300 miles averaged 15 min. 30 sec. per mile, allowing about 13 minutes rest between each mile; and up to the finish about the same time was taken. Every mile Manks walked measured 1784 yards, being 21 yards above the requisite distance; consequently, to complete this monstrous feat, he went 11 miles, 7 furlongs, and 100 yards above the stipulated 1000 miles.

Manks's appetite remained good, and his general health excellent; ten minutes sufficed to refresh him at any one time. His partook of animal and other nourishment food eight or ten times during the twenty-four hours; including game and poultry, roast beef and steaks, mutton and chops, &c.; strong beef tea he drank in considerable quantities. Old ale was his favorite beverage, and he took tea with brandy in it during the night.

Manks has been heard to declare that never again will he attempt such a frightful feat. At half past two o'clock on Friday morning, he refused to rise, cried like a child, and said to the time-keeper, "I shall walk no more," asking "do you want to kill me?" But at length he was induced to persevere unto the finish.

Solemn and Alone.

Western ministers are far more sociable than their brethren of the east. Starch does not grow out west, and theology is less in analogy with broad cloth. And we must confess, that we know of few merrier or happier places than Presbytery after adjournment. The following is one of the anecdotes, the absolute verity of which it would be a sin to doubt:

"Our missionary agent, H— was one of the cleverest fellows alive, the life of every circle. He had one of those faces whose vivacity was contagious. He never dawdled upon a roomful of folks, but they instantly felt a strong propensity to laugh. We believe mirthfulness in him must have been second to no organ, except conscientiousness. They had all been telling their stories, after adjournment, as they sat in a good old Dutch farmer's kitchen when H. entered.

"Come, H—, tell us a story. You agents are all sorts of people, and are always accumulating anecdotes. Your sermons are more than half picked up in that way, and you have a style of sermonizing, *ad generic*, which as the schools have not recognized it—we will baptize the anecdotal style.

H. yielded—seated gracefully in the old arm chair—placed his feet on the top of the stove, and began.

"The most solemn wedding I ever attended was in K. You have all doubtless seen singular things in your country experience in that line; but mine is unique—prodigious—appalling. One evening, just at dusk, I was waiting on a cadaverous-looking fellow, who mysteriously intimated to me that I was wanted that evening in a hymenial capacity. The fellow's hat was not all a hat—part of the brim was gone." He was a landholder, evidently, for his rents were commended a heavy fall of rain, which continued for nearly six hours; this was very trying for the almost worn-out pedestrian; and, although so near the finish, many persons were apprehensive that he would not be able to complete his task; still onward Manks went, against the most fearful odds and obstacles; although his feet were severely blistered, his limbs in great pain, and he altogether showed the frightful effects of his incessant labor. On Wednesday the weather cleared up, yet the ground was slippery and difficult to traverse; notwithstanding his treading path was strewn with seaweed, each separate mile took two or three minutes more of his limited period to go through, whilst his feet were covered with blisters and sores. The surgeon ordered them to be poulticed, which was done. Manks's shoes were then changed and cut, to give him more ease, and in that state he kept on his task. During Wednesday night it again rained heavily, so that it was with great difficulty Manks could get over the ground. Thursday morning brought again sunshine, which enabled the pedestrian to proceed; and the 1000th mile was gone over in 7 min. 40 sec., in the presence of upwards of 3000 spectators, besides a great crowd outside the Oval.

A deep sense of awe settled upon me. I was about to call aloud when a noise arrested my attention. I looked to the corner where the noise proceeded, and there I saw—(I was mistaken in saying there was no furniture—there was a ladder with every other round broken out, and a square nailed on.) I looked and saw a pair of legs coming down, followed by another man my age—stricken friend. The bride followed in a neat striped calico dress, and a bonnet which was leghorn, (probably) so called from its resemblance to two familiar objects in nature—a teg of bacon and a hen of whiskey.

The pair confronted me; the bridegroom in the blue stage of age—the bride in a blue calico. I saw that they expected me to marry them. I began. I took breath after a short prayer. I do not think that prayer was particularly incense. I progressed successfully through the prescribed formula. I pronounced them man and wife, and again entered upon a short concluding prayer.

As I ceased speaking, and opened my eyes, I was alone. Bed and bridegroom had disappeared while I with sanction had been officiating for them, and where they were and what they were doing, I could not tell.

The frogs and crickets were singing merrily. I walked three miles and a half home, and went to bed. And do you believe it? I never got any fee. Take it all in all, it was the most solemn wedding I ever attended."

THE NEW COSTUME.

Highly Important!

DEBARRATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1851.

When, in the course of passing events, it becomes necessary for the woman of one nation to break off the bonds which fashion has thrown around them, and to assume among the females of other nations a separate and distinct dress, to which the laws of Nature fully entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of *modernity* requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to this assumption.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all women are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of health—to secure these rights dresses are instituted, deriving their fashion from the consent of those who adopt them—that whenever any form of dress becomes destructive of health or comfort it is the right of woman to alter or abolish it, and to substitute a new dress formed and shaped on such principles, and arranging its contour after such a mode as to them shall seem most likely to promote their health and insure their happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that costumes long established should not be changed for light and trifling causes—and accordingly woful experience hath shown that woman-kind are more disposed to suffer, while the evils arising from their costume are sufferable, than to fight themselves by abolishing the long and very inconvenient skirts to which they have been accustomed. But when the long trains of their dresses, invariably sweeping the pavements as they move along, evince a design on the part of the Tyrannous Fashion to reduce our woman under its absolute despotism, it is their right—it is their duty to throw off the long and cumbersome skirts, and to provide shorter ones for their future wear.

Such have been the patient sufferings of our American women, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of dress, and to adopt other modes for their future comfort.

The history of the present TYRANNOUS FASHION is a history of repeated injuries to the comfort of the women and to their pockets, having in direct object the constant soiling of their garments, and the mutilation of their health. To prove this, let facts be submitted to all candid women, and to the rest of the world.

Skirts have refused her ascent to those modes of dress, most wholesome and necessary for the preservation of female health.

Skirts has forbidden her mantua-makers to introduce any new costumes, however handsome and convenient, until her consent has been obtained.

Skirts has refused for the accommodation of large districts of women, the privilege to dress in frocks and trousers—a right most inestimable to them and formidable to their tyrants only.

Skirts has aimed to prevent the women from assembling together to deliberate on the advantages which would result from throwing off the yoke of the TYRANNOUS, for the sole purpose of forcing them to a constant compliance with her own measures.

Skirts has invariably assailed with ridicule all those of the sex who, with womanly firmness, have endeavored to assert their rights and regain their independence.

Skirts has endeavored to prevent the adoption of the new costume in all the States, for the purpose of enabling foreigners to maintain that influence in regard to the modes of dress which they have always exerted over the women of the country.

Skirts has affected to render the mantua-makers independent of, and superior to, those who ought in fact to hold them under their power.

Skirts has combined with dressmakers abroad to subject our women to modes of costume foreign to, and injurious to, their American constitutions—prohibiting them, by acts of pretended jurisdiction.

From venturing to promenade our streets, in the proposed new and every way becoming female apparel.

From consulting their own comfort and convenience in regard to locomotion and the free use of their limbs.

From abandoning the long skirts so voluminous in their folds, and so prejudicial to health.

From setting off their long trains in all parts of the United States.

From introducing any new costume disapproved of by a Paris mantua-maker.

Skirts has, by forcing upon us her extravagant modes of dress, plundered our pockets, committed ravages on our health, and destroyed the lives of many of our people.

A TYRANNOUS who thus subjects us to the inconveniences and injuries arising from the introduction and maintenance of her foreign fashions, is unfit to be the ruler of a free woman.

We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which requires our immediate separation from foreign mantua-makers, and hold them in regard to the proposed new costume as we would all others—in opposition, enemies—in support, friends.

We, therefore, the free women of the United States of America, in our various meetings throughout the Union assembled, appealing to the civilized world and all the rest of mankind for the redress of our intentions, and with a fixed determination to consult our comfort, our convenience and our health, do solemnly publish and declare, that in regard to our dress, we do right ought to be free and independent; and that hereafter and forever we are resolved from all allegiance to the TYRANNOUS FASHION; that all connection between us and the Paris mantua-makers ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent women, we have full power to adopt and wear the new costume of such mode and shape as best becomes us, walking forth redeemed and disenthralled from the long trains in which we have hitherto been enslaved and enjoying that full and complete liberty in the new dress to which we are so justly entitled.

And we do hereby declare, that we do hereby declare, with a firm reliance on the protection of enlightened and liberal men, we mutually pledge to each other our assistance, our influence, and our sacred honor.

Witness our hands, this 4th day of July, 1851.

THE FREE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

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