The Baton Rouge Gazette.

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THE BATON ROUGE GAZETTE,
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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.

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PROFESSIONAL.

THOMAS GIBBES MORGAN, | PHILIP HICKY MORGAN
T. G. & P. 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-tf.

J. W. SEYMOUR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office on Laurel Street,
dec14 Baton Rouge, La.

H. W. SHERBURNE.
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE WITH J. W. SEYMOUR, ESQ.,
Laurel Street, between Third and Maine 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. 1v. *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.

THEY REFER TO:

Gov. Joseph Walker,	Messrs. Nalle, Cox & Co.
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M. Frank,	" T. K. Price, Esq.
Garrison & Fuqua,	" John Holmes, Esq.,
Covert & Cobb,	" Hon Judge McCaleb.
Clinton.	New Orleans.

aug30 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. 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 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
C. SIMON & BROTHER,
(*Successors to JOHN HAHN*)
KEEP A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *Clothing, Hosiery, Hats and Caps,*
No. 118 Old Levee.
May 10 y. NEW ORLEANS.

CONTI STREET VERANDAH,
FORMERLY "CONTI HOTEL,"
Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee sts.
New Orleans.
J. J. COMAUX & CO. Proprietors.
may 10 1y.

NOTICE.
EDWARD McKITRICK.
IS PREPARED to take all contracts in his line, and executed with neatness and dispatch, all kinds of Jobbing attended to.

N. B.—Plans and specifications given when required, gratis. jan 4, y.

THEO. A. JAMES. | CHAS. T. BATTIS
THEO. A. JAMES & CO.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
AND
Gent's. Furnishing Establishment.
No. 82 Commercial Street,
(*One door from Camp-street,*) *NEW ORLEANS.*
DRESS COATS, Frock Coats, Cloaks and Sacks, Pantaloons, Vests of all qualities, Stocks, Cravats and ties, Shirts, superior quality; Merino, Wool, Cotton, Under-shirts, Drawers, and all articles belonging to a Gentleman's Dress.
Key in it

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. Devalls 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 disipline 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)	9
Drawing,	10
Music (Piano)	15
Use of Piano, *for practice,*	3
Guitar,	18
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 ususal rates. aug23-y.

BATON ROUGE
FEMALE SEMINARY.
MRS. M. W. READ—PRINCIPAL.
A NEW Academic Year will commence at this Institution, on *MONDAY, the 22 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 chool.
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 instuctors 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 is 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 distingaished characters of the United States.

No pupil will received for a shorter term than one quarter, (consisting 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.

English per quarter,	$10 00
French " "	8 9 00
Ancient Languages,	$15 00

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, N. Dewy, Gov. of Wisconsin.—Hon. Eliazer Root, Sup't Public Instruction,—Wisconsin.; Hon. E. 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; Raphiel 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 Mrs. 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 *first Monday in October,* for the reception of Pupils.

All the branches of a complete English Education will be thought. 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, Geometery, Tigonometery, 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

References.

Prof. Alex. Lintner,	J. C. Guyon, Esq.
Richard Leuche, Esq	H. V. Sims, Esq.
Gov. Jos. Walker.	Anon. Adams Esq.
James M. Elam, Esq.	Col. S. Henderson,
P. M. Herron, Esq.	Dr. W. M. Adams,
	Jean R. Demoore, Esq.

STEPHEN RASELISCH'S
Oyster Saloon and Eating House,
LAFAYETTE STREET,
Next door to the Florence Coffee House.
THIS new and excellent SALOON which it is a scale greatly superior to any other establishment in Baton Rouge, is now open for the accommodation of the public in general. With ample experience, and an unremitting attention to business, the proprietor hopes to merit a share of the patronage of his numerous friends and the public generally. may 24, 1ym.

☞The following communication was received by us some few days since. Accompanying it was a printed circular, addressed "to the Governor and State Authorities of the State of Alabama and the Authorities of Mobile, and also of the State of Mississippi and Texas," and signed by most of the Executive officers of our State, recommending Dr. PLOUGH as "a gentleman of great energy and experience as well as an ardent advocate of the above objects" i. e. to establish A GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' EXHIBITION AND FAIR AND ALL HUMAN INDUSTRY, UPON A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT SCALE," to be followed by annual Fairs in the City of Mobile, and also Natchez Mississippi and Texas."

This is the first we have heard of this matter, but we hope, if it is undertaken that it will succeed. It is a matter of paramount importance to the South that its products should be so brought together, so as to show at once their different perfections.

We also received several complimentary notices extracted from the Press of Alabama, but cannot find room for them.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 21, 1851.

To the Editors of the Baton Rouge Gazette:

GENTLEMEN—Allow me the liberty and pleasure both to acquaint you with the object of my mission through the different States. You will read in the enclosure the full meaning and manner of the proposed Exhibition. You will also see by the different notices of the voice of the Press in this State upon our humble suggestions.

So far, I am happy to inform you that this important subject for bringing out the agricultural and mechanical interests of our country in the South and South-west, has been received here with great pleasure and eclat. There is in fact but one opinion, from the Governor down to the most humble man of industry—all are in favor to push our measure ahead; it has also received the good wishes unanimously of the Legislature (now in session) and we hope in a few days delegates will be appointed from the House and Senate to attend the Industrial Convention we propose to take place in New Orleans, on the 1st day of January next, there to deliberate on further proceedings, to carry the object in contemplation in successful operation. More anon.

I have the honor to remain,
Your friend and servant,
A. L. PLOUGH.

About Kossuth.

A meeting took place between Kossuth and the First Division of the New York State Militia, composed of uniformed volunteer, corps, and numbering about five thousand men, at Castle Garden, on the evening of the 16th inst. We copy an extract from the description given by the Courier and Enquirer:

"The turn-out of the Military was the strongest that we have had for some time, and the scene in Castle Garden throughout the evening, the most brilliant and exciting we have ever witnessed in that building. The stage was occupied by the Hungarian officers who are with M. Kossuth, by Major General Sandford and Staff, and the Brigadier Generals and Staffs. In the private boxes, and in the centre of the stage were some Hungarian ladies, and the families of the general officers. The stage itself was decorated with a handsome scene, and the curtain was composed of an American and Hungarian flag. In front of the stage was stationed a well disciplined band, of some forty brass instruments, led by Allan Dodworth. The members of the band were all dressed in a magnificent Hungarian uniform.

"At eight o'clock the doors were closed the Military having all arrived and a scene was presented which is but seldom witnessed. The soldiers were in full uniform and remained covered. The effect of so many brilliant uniforms, and the many plumes waiving, as may well be imagined, was very beautiful. In the centre of the Hall were grouped a number of the Regimental Standards, and every nook and corner of the building was filled with the members of the Division."

Gen. Sandford commanding the division delivered an address to Kossuth, in behalf of the citizen soldiers of the city. Kossuth's reply was extemporaneous—the first speech of the sort he has made on this side of the Atlantic—and was very spirited as well as eloquent. It fills nearly a column and a half of the Courier. We take a few passages, showing the views and intentions of Kossuth, as suggested by the peculiarities of the occasion:

"I am a very dry prosaic man, and besides I grow old. Service and toil have worn out the freshness of my mind; and I apply my humble abilities according to the exigencies of the time, and according to the exigencies of the present time, I frankly confess that my brains are more filled with tactics and strategies than a rhetorician. You are citizen soldiers; that is your glorious title; that is the title to which I have the ambition to aim; so I hope you will kindly excuse me if I give you no eloquent speech, but rather that I speak to you in a soldierly manner, plainly and frankly, without any pretention whatever to skill. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, do you know what is the finest speech that I ever in my life heard or read? It is the address of Garibaldi to his Roman soldiers when he told them—"Soldiers, what I have to offer you is fatigue, danger struggle and death; the chills of the cold nights in the free air, and heat under the burning sun; no lodgings, no munitions, no provisions, but forced marches, dangerous watch-posts and the continued struggle of the bayonet against batteries—those who love freedom and their country may follow me." (Cheers.) That is the most glorious speech I ever heard in my life; but of course that is no speech for to-day. I will speak to size I meet again the soldiers of Hungary (Cheers) to fight once more over the battle for freedom and independence. And so may God bless me, as I know there will be no Hungarian who will not follow his colors. As it has been, so it must be, and so it will be. There is yet another, I remember very fine speech. It is that of the old Covenanter, who spoke to his soldiers these words before a battle—"Now, boys, put your trust in God, and keep your powder dry," (tremendous cheers and laughter.) Gentlemen, that must be my motto for to-day. I will put my trust in God; but I do not know if my sickness will not cast some damp upon my powder."—(Laughter.)

Kossuth having taken his seat he was again cheered with the same enthusiasm, and Gen Sandford rose and proposed a serious of resolutions declaring that his division sympathised with Kossuth and his country's cause; that the intervention of Russia was a violation of the laws of nations and an outrage upon justice and humanity.

"That we regard Hungary as having entitled herself to the position of an independent nation; and we respectfully urge her recognition by our Government at the earliest appropriate season.

"That we hold the right of every nation to regulate its own domestic concerns, without the interference of any other power—a principal of international law—and that we will urge the recognition of this principle by our Government in its intercourse with foreign nations.

"That for the purpose of aiding the Governor of Hungary, in his efforts to establish the independence of his country, that a committee be appointed, consisting of the general officers, and three officers from each regiment of this Division, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions from this Division, and to unite with any committee to be appointed by our fellow citizens, in aid of the Hungarian fund."

These resolutions were adopted by the immense assemblage without a dissenting voice, and immediately after Capt Richard French, of the Lafayette Fusileers rose, and offered on the part of his company, one thousand dollars to the Kossuth Fund.

Many of our readers may think that we are devoting too much space to this man, but no one who reads the northern journals and observes the engrossing interests felt for his every word and movement, can fail to perceive that his visit to this continent will exercise an important influence—the character of which has yet to be devolved upon our affairs. It is therefore, proper that our citizens should be apprised of all that is necessary to a right understanding of what is going on concerning the man and his mission.

At the Press banquet as at the Corporation dinner, several clergymen were present. But one spoke at the former entertainment, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who by previous arrangement responded to the toast.

"CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—The sun that shines beyond the clouds of Revolution."

A few extracts from his oration will serve to make his views understood:

"There are Revolutionary Societies, too, established in this country, which have their missions not only in France, but in Asia, Persia, Arabia,—in almost every part of Europe, and all over the world. There is the Bible Society, also, one of the most revolutionary organizations in the world. Do not think I mean a play upon words. Why, the whole New Testament itself gives more bomb-shells more rockets, more devastating elements against the power of despots, than all other books taken together. And that man who sends a Bible, or a Protestant minister to preach the Bible, is a missionary of revolution. This is no figure of speech. Every step of progress that that man makes is preparing that people for civil and religious liberty, as the sun is preparing the tree for blossoms, and caused its buds to shoot." * *

"Now gentlemen, you will ask me "do you believe in interfering?" I do believe in interfering, and how, I will tell you in one word. By just those ways that will make our intention felt. If it be less, then good. If it requires more, then take more. I do not believe one word of this cant. I used to think I was a peace man but I am afraid I ain't. (Laughter.) I do believe that while God is the author of peace among nations, yet you must reach all by such influences as you can; and though it be by war, I believe that even war is better than a state of things where there is no right of war. I do not regard war as the worst evil this world knows. There are states in which men are compelled to be in wretchedness.

"I believe the expressed opinion of America, will make the Autocrat of Russia come to a stand still—if we may be permitted to say; "Thus far shalt thou come but no farther." If he understands from the outcry that is made, it is enough But if he wants more—if it is not enough—then let him have one more round—one formal goverment protest, and if that is enough, well and good, and if that is not enough, then give him something else.—(Cheers.)

* * * * * *

"It seems to me that if the history of the world had been ransacked to find an occasion where we might, with propriety bring our doctrines to the test, no better time could be found than that which is now come. I think that above all lands Hungary is the land, and above all other men Louis Kossuth is the man. It seems as if God for a long time had his eye upon Hungary, and he has given her sound families, purity of religion, and institutions which prepare the people for self-government.

* * * * * *

"What then may we not expect, when Italy shall rise and shake her head, so long gory with its own blood, and appearing like Samson, with his eyes put out. Oh that there was some man who might arise and whom we could trust as the friend of law and order—of social order and republicanism as we believe in it—Blessed be God! That man has appeared—I pronounce Governor Kossuth the man who under the banner of republicanism will best sustain the principles of conservatism. [Cheers.] He will preserve more than any other the purity of the family—the just foundation of society, and a government with just laws."

Mr. Michael Doheny, an Irish refugee, responded to a toast to the political exiles of Europe. He reviewed.

"The late action of the United States Senate on the Kossuth resolutions, to canvass the doctrine of non-interference, to declaim against the use to which the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff had been employed during late European revolutions, and to declare that the only doctrine of gospel he would hold in this matter was—just one million of dollars and a hundred thousand armed men."—*Tuve Delta.*

Immigration in Ireland.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writes:

"The thinning of the population proceeds, in spite of wind and weather, as briskly as it did in the month of May last. The quays of Dublin are just now crowded with emigrants, chiefly from the western counties, and the bulk of them of the most wretched class of the peasantry. There are, no doubt, exceptions, but whole hordes of the poor creatures who are talking of shipping here have not sufficient covering for the journey to Liverpool, not to speak of an ocean voyage of some 3000 miles A Dundalk paper contains the following statement in reference to the 'flight' of farmers from the northern counties: 'An M. P. of an Ulster county, passing thro' this town last week, stated that the Government were becoming alarmed at the crowds of emigrants leaving Ireland. He informed the person with whom he was conversing, that the Ministry will devise some measures early in the next session to check emigration. It is probable, he said, that they will pass an act limiting the ports from which emigrants shall sail to one or two, and compel the owner of each emigrant vessel to pay a tax of 4 to £5 for each passenger taken on board.'"

The Waterford papers state that the tide of emigration from that part is as brisk as ever. In one day two steamers left for Liverpool, having on board between them 400 passengers, and those for the most part consisting of the "energetic and persevering portion of the peasantry." In addition to all this, an Ulster correspondent of the Western Star, writes thus: "In my last I gave an intimation of the extent to which emigration from Ulster was proceeding, although the local journals seem to have taken very little notice of the matter. I have since heard from trustworthy sources, sufficient to convince me that if some of the landlords do not soon come to some arrangement with their tenants, different from that which prevails at present, another year will not elapse before there is as great an exodus from Ulster as from our own province."

It was calculated some time since that a sufficient number of persons left Ireland for the United States yearly to populate a first class city, and the departures are daily increasing. Before very long the Emerald Isle will be like its last rose of summer left blooming alone.

PEACEABLE SECESSION.—It was, we think, in the county of Neshoba that the Governor had for a hearer one John Wilkins. Mr. Wilkins was a plain farmer, rough featured and honest looking. He was a downright, thorough Democrat, of the Old Hickory stamp. He was at Talledega, the Horse Shoe and New Orleans and of course knew something of war.—Gov. Quitman on this occasion was unusually eloquent. He spoke feelingly of the hardships encountered in fighting his country's battles. Yes, (said he,) when the drums of his country beat to arms, he left his wife and children and hastened to the scene of conflict. He had marched over burning sands, through mud and through chapparel to find the enemy. He had fought the mexican at Cerro Gordo, and he had slept upon the ground, *with only one blanket between him and the cold earth,* and his wife and children away back in Mississippi. He had charged, rallied and charged again at Chermbusco. That he had bled in the chapparals of Chepultepec. and he had marched on to the city of Mexico, and raised the American Eagle in the Halls of Montezumas. He had done all this, and more too, to serve his country, and he was now before the people of Mississippi willing to serve them again.

Throughout the delivery of this speech Mr. Wilkins' emotion was uncontrolled—tears galloped over his hardy cheek in rapid succession, and as soon as the Governor descended from the stand, grasping the Governor's hand, he wrung it violently, all the while blubbering as a whipt school-boy. "And you say Governor," commenced Mr. Wilkins, (snub) "that you left your wife and children (snub) (snub) behind, (snub.") "Yes sir," says the Governor. "You say, you slept at *Sherry Gordy* (snub) in the mud with one blanket? (snub.") "Yes sir." "You say you suffered *mightily* at Shepul—(snub) —tepeck? (snub) and fought all the way to Mexico," (snub, snub.) "Yes sir."—(snub, snub) "*Well, Gurner* (snub.) *good bye—you have* (snub,) *done enough for your country,* (snub.) I'LL HAVE TO VOTE FOR FOOTE.—*North Mississippian.*

A LARGE FAMILY.—Philip Fishburn, a revolutionary soldier, who died recently near Carlisle, Pa., in the ninety-fifth year of his age, was the father of eighteen children—eight of whom are dead—seventy-five grand children, and sixty-one great grand children, amounting to one hundred and fifty-four in all! Twenty-six of these are dead, and one hundred and twenty-eight still living, among whom are some of the stanchest farmers of Cumberland county.

☞A fellow-traveler Hughes paper declares that the principle of Secession (disunion) directly from Heaven.

Yes, sent up by the Devil.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone.

The N. Y. Tribune says, Thadeus Bell, one of the very few survivors of the Revolutionary struggle, paid the debt of nature at Darien, Conn., a short time since. We noticed the fact at the time, but, we have since learned the following incidents in his eventful history. Among other engagements of note, he was present at the burning of Danbury, and took part in the pursuit of the British to their embarkation at Compo. Although ninety-three years old, so strong was the impression made on him, by the death of the brave old Wooster at Danbury, that all his faculties became engrossed in relating it.—But still more animated and excited did he become when giving his reminiscences of the descent at Horse Neck, by Putnam, the wholes in his hat from several musket shots fired at him during his descent, and the memorable orders, "Come on brave boys," with which the gallant veteran rushed to the conflict, which soon became a fierce pursuit.

He was one of the congregation who, with their pastor, Dr. Marthen, were seized during divine worship by a band of tories and conveyed to the British headquarters at New York. Here he suffered all the horrors of a cruel imprisonment for four months, under jailors influenced by mortified hate. Under these tortures his brother sank and died; and so severely did he suffer that he had to be conveyed to his home on a litter. During this imprisonment he saw frequently from the window of his cell the notorious Arnold riding out alone, shunned even by those who paid for his treason.

He retained his faculties to the last—could read without glasses, and his hearing was as unimpaired as his sight. He died resigned and in the fullness of faith, leaving his blessing and an honorable name to six surviving sons and daughters, thirty-eight grand and seventy-eight great grand children.

Modern Literature at Oxford.—The outer world knows the existence of a Mr. Thackeray, whose name is a "household word" in England and America, India and Australia, only second to that of a Mr. Dickens, who is a graduate of no college, not even that of barber surgeons, while the subject of our narrative duly matriculated at Trinity after being a Carthusian. The lectures lately delivered at Willis's Rooms are not quite effaced from the memory of the intelligence, rank, and fashion of this metropolis, while their purport flew on the wings of journalism to the extremities of the Anglo-Saxon universe. Previous to delighting the capital of Scotland and other great communities of the empire and the United States with a repetition of these masterly recitals of blended wisdom, wit, genius, and kindly humanity, the lecturer bethought himself of addressing them to the rising youth of our two great nurseries of the national mind; and it was necessary, before appearing at Oxford, to obtain the license of the authorities—a very laudable arrangement, of course. Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington is the Chancellor in charge of the learned garrison on the banks of Isis, and if applied to would doubtless have understood at once the man and his business. The Duke lives in the broad atmosphere of the every-day world, and a copy of the *Snob Papers* is on a snug shelf at Walmer Castle. But his deputy at Oxford is the Vice-Chancellor and D. D., the Rev. Frederick Charles Plumtre, on whom the modest applicant waited with submissive bow, presenting his card. "Pray what can I do to serve you, Sir," inquired the bland functionary. "My name is Thackeray." "So I see by this card." "I seek permission to lecture within the precincts." "Ah! you are a lecturer; what subjects do you undertake—religious or political?" "Neither; I am a literary man." "Have you written anything?" "Yes, I am the author of *Vanity Fair.*" "I presume a Dissenter—has that any connection with John Bunyan's book?" "Not exactly; I have also written *Pendennis.*" "Never heard of those works, but no doubt they are proper books." "I have also contributed to *Punch.*" "*Punch!* I have heard of that; is it not a ribald publication?" The upshot of this strange dialogue between the great popular master of the pen and the Master of University Coll., Oxon, was the requirement of a "reference as to character" from this general favorite of the reading public, who in deep consciousness of his comparative insignificance in the presence of so awful a Don, humbly gave the name of his particular friend the Bishop of the diocese, Samuel Wilberforce, which was held to be satisfactory. We mean no disrespect for the college dignitary here introduced; he is doubtless a worthy, good, and kind old gentleman, probably not without his share of such acquirements as the place affords and custom sanctions. He, perhaps, is not deficient in mental culture, such as it is, usually attainable from Alma Mater. We have no pretension to apply to his case the satiric line of the Frenchman about an academic president elsewhere, who with solemn gravity, according to the law of ponderous enthymemes—"Tomba de chaise, en chaire au trône academique." He has possibly won his present position by the assiduous application of his faculties in the prescribed routine. But we do marvel and confess our amazement at the state of things which ignores no lack-creasily the current literature of the country, the living examples of our language, and the most original and powerful thinkers of our generation.—*London Evening paper.*

Depending on circumstances.

Said Disch to Sambo, as they were taking a loving promenade

"Sambo, what your choice 'bout the married life? tink it 'tter happy?"

"Well, I'll tell you, dat are 'pends altogether how they treat themselves."

Novel Application of Gutta Percha.

A novel charge of felony was heard before the Tynemouth Borough Bench on Wednesday—a case, too, of considerable importance to gas companies. The Borough of Tynemouth Gas company supply their customers with gas by meter, the company furnishing the meter and the piping from the street leading thereto; the the consumer the pipe to the burner. Of course, the company only receives payment for that quantity of gas consumed, as indicated by the meter. A person by the name of Hibbard, a small shopkeeper residing in the low town, having failed in business, the *employes* of the gas company went on Monday to fetch away the meter, and cut off the supply. They removed that instrument, and broke off the piping within the shop, which extinguished a light there, but to their astonishment they observed a light still continuing to burn in the back premises. They looked about them, and at last discovered that the gas burnt at that light was conveyed by a gutta percha tube from the company's pipe to which it was attached. Upon further search it was found that an upper room could be lighted by the same means, and that by an ingenious contrivance, the gas could be turned from the meter, and the light in the front shop be furnished by the gas abstracted from the company's pipe. The men reported to the directors, and that body determined to institute a charge of felony against Hibbard, as they must have been cheated to a considerable extent by this ingenuous device. He was accordingly given into custody, but on Wednesday, after hearing the case, and considerable legal discussion between the gentleman who appeared for the prosecution, and the magistrate's clerk, the bench came to the conclusion that the charge did not amount to felony, and dismissed it. The company intend to take the case to the Northumberland sessions by indictment.—*London paper.*

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SURPLUS?—The question as to what can and should be done with the surplus of the Exhibition is not yet settled. Difficult as it was to raise the preliminary fund, it threatenes to prove much more difficult to dispose satisfactorily of the residue. The Royal Commissioners are not the first body of men who have felt the heavy responsibilities of sudden wealth; and, as is often the case in such matters, their embarrassments are greatly increased by the multitude of counsellors in whom there is *no* wisdom. Speculators of all kinds would appear to have been racking their brains during the last few months to invent eccentric uses for their golden harvest. Besides the many projects brought under notice of the Royal Commissioners through the press we believe there is a large room entirely filled with the claims, proposals and pretences formally laid before them in writing. A selection from these proposals would form an amusing commentary on national tastes and individual vagaries.—The authorities in one obscure little town think that the surplus could not be so well employed as in the enlightenment of *their* town with gas. One individual considers the London Sewerage as the best claimant on the commissioners' bounty,—another urges the embankment of the Thames. A new Endowment of grammar schools has more than one strenuous advocate. Emigration, National pawnshops on the plan of Continental *Monts de Piété,* Parks for the People, Discount Banks, Loan Societies, and Exploring Expeditions are among the schemes which, though remote from all the objects of the late gathering of nations, are not ridiculous. One projector has conceived the splendid idea of spending the money in guilding the dome of St. Paul's! A gigantic statute of Prince Albert is proposed. A national Soup-kitchen is proposed A permanent Teetotal Congress is proposed. There is scarcely a hospital, a ragged school, a dispensary, a refuge for the destitute, in the country, which has not put in its title. Irish fisheries, Highland poverty, and Welsh quarries, all fancy they have claims on such a fund not to be denied. Indeed, the amount and variety of crude and impossible suggestions are prescribed only by the natural limitations of human vagary and inconsistency.

CONTRAST AND BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—At the drawing of the Lottery of the Golden Ingots at Paris lately, at which an immense number of persons were present:

"Number 2, or that of the prize of 200,000f., was gained by a journeyman hair dresser of the Montaigne, near the Cirous, and close to the garden walls of the Elysée. At the proclamation of No. 13, a prize of 10,000f., a voice was heard from the multitude in the Circus, crying out—"*Le voilà, voilà! Graces à Dieu! c'est moi, c'est moi! j'ai gagné. Oh! mes amis, que ma mère va être heureuse!*" [Here it is, here! Thanks to God! I am the person—it is I. I have won. Oh! my friends how happy my mother will be!"] The person who thus expressed his joy was a young man of 20, a chair-turner's apprentice of the Faubourg St. Antoine. It is but just to say that the 3,000 persons who filled the amphitheatre all rose and applauded, in the most enthusiastic manner, the youth who first of all thought of the pleasure the good luck would give his parent. The youth was afterwards received in triumph by the crowd outside.

No. 8 (a prize of 30,000f.) was won by a sergeant of the Republican Guard, who was at the very moment doing duty outside the Circus. The soldier smiled when he heard of his good luck, but did not appear for a moment to be diverted from his duty; he remained on horseback as before. The drawing terminated at 3 o'clock for the two hundred tickets of 1,000f., and notwithstanding the sombre and cold appearance of the day, the crowd continued to increase in the direction of the Champs Elysées. The Garde Republicaine returned to their quarters at half-past 3 o'clock, but the crowd continued to linger on the spot.—*Paris letter, 16th ult.*

The 100,000 franc prize is said to have been drawn by one of the engineers of the northern Railroad.

☞The CANADIAN appeared with his "Address" early on Thursday morning last.