

ROSSUTH. Our Paris Correspondent has sent us translations of the several documents relating to the application of Kossuth to pass through France on his way to England.

On board the steam-ship of the United States of America, Mississippi, in the month of November.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1851. MONSIEUR LE PREFET: Delivered from my banishment to Kutubia by the generous mediation of the Governments, friends of humanity, I have just arrived at Marseilles on board the Mississippi, sent expressly to my aid by the Government of the United States.

I come to ask from the Government of the French Republic free passage and protection to cross France, having the intention to go directly to England. I am in company of my wife and of my three children, whom I desire to place in education in London before passing to the United States to thank the people and the Government for the generous aid which they have been so good as to honor my misfortune.

L. KOSSUTH. The answer of the Ministers at Paris to this letter was communicated by Telegraph to the Prefet, who addressed it to the American Consul, by whom it was made known to Kossuth.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 27, 1851. MONSIEUR LE CONSUL: I have the honor to inform you that, by a telegraphic dispatch which I have just received, the Minister of the Interior announces that the request made by M. Kossuth to pass through France on his way to England cannot be granted.

SULEAU, Prefet of the mouths of the Rhone.

M. Kossuth, after receiving this refusal, and when on the point of leaving Marseilles, sent the subjoined address to the "People," the Socialist Journal at Marseilles:

CITIZENS:—The Government of the French Republic have refused me the permission to travel through France, the people of Marseilles, obedient to the outbreak of one of those generous impulses of the French heart which are an indefinable source of the greatness of the nation, has honored me by a manifestation of its republican sentiments—a manifestation honorable in its motives, manly in its resolution, peaceful in its ardor, and majestic in its calm, as nature—that great image of God—before a storm.

It is not our province to investigate the private life of Kossuth before the commencement of the late struggle, and we therefore confine ourselves to the fact that judicial proceedings were instituted against him some years ago for misconduct in the performance of a trust in the county of Zemplin, and that he was not exonerated from the charges brought against him.

There are in both England and France, as we learn by the latest advices, many who disapprove of the above address, and our Paris correspondent thinks that "the American people generally will not fail to find much that is objectionable in its spirit and form." It elicited from the London Times on the 9th instant an article respecting Kossuth which is mentioned as having attracted a great deal of attention in England, and which it may gratify the curiosity of our readers also to see.

terramite resistance to civil war. The terrific outbreak of the 6th of October in Vienna followed, which was begun by a regiment of grenadiers tampered with by the Hungarian agents of Kossuth, and by "navvies" also set on by the same individuals.

From the London Times of Oct. 9. However commendable it may be to uphold the character of this country as a place of refuge for the proscribed of all denominations, and to express with becoming warmth our adherence to the great cause of freedom throughout the world, it is fitting, before we select any of the fugitives who have reached our shores for the reception of honors due to the good and to the great, to ascertain how far they deserve them.

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From the London Times.

THE LAST PUBLIC DAY OF THE EXHIBITION. Just before five o'clock struck, the feathery jet of water from Olsen's crystal fountain suddenly ceased, and the silence of the vast assemblage became deeper and more intense.

As soon as the anthem had closed there arose such cheers as Englishmen alone know how to give. These were continued for several minutes, and when the last of them died away there passed over the entire building, and with an effect truly sublime, a tremendous rolling sound, like that of thunder, caused by thousands of feet stamping their loyalty upon the board-floors.

A minute or two was allowed to elapse before the fatal signal was given, and during this brief interval the assemblage remained silent and motionless. At last it came, and a perfect storm of bell peals broke over the building. The committee seemed to have collected all their strength for a last effort in this department of their duties, and we do hope that to the other statistics of the great undertaking now closed, may at once be added the number of tympanums broken on the final day.

The executive committee, and the chief members of their staff, met in the transept when it was all over, and many hearty congratulations were exchanged on their brilliant labors. It is rarely indeed, that a body of men have assembled at the close of any undertaking with more legitimate ground for feeling pleasure and satisfaction. The Great Exhibition has been mainly the work of their hands, and its triumphant success is naturally regarded by them as their highest reward.

The Sabbath in England.—One of the most interesting meetings of the British alliance was that on which the subject of the Sabbath in the United Kingdom was taken up and discussed. The astonishing fact here developed, that about thirteen hundred and fifty long trains, besides many short trains, regularly run on Sundays; and that but three railroads, (in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively) were distinguished from the rest by their not allowing any trains to run on that day.

With burdens so heavy, pray how can you sing, I exclaimed as we met, with the air of a king. He replied, if it were twice as much more, it was merrier borne; and he sang as before. This world is a wondrous burden of cares, but cheerfulness eases the shoulder it bears; Contentment and love lighten every one's load, And level all hills in the traveller's road.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.—A locomotive and train on the Railroad, four miles from Murphysburgh, ran over a cow and was thrown over an embankment into a creek. One person was killed and several wounded. The locomotive was destroyed.

[BY REQUEST.]

RESOURCES OF SOUTH FLORIDA. I wish to direct your attention to all that part of Florida south of the line of frost, but particularly to the Manatee River and its advantages; and I shall give you a description of its climate, its lands, and its productions.

The soil generally is poor pine land; but it is not of that you boast; it is our wonderful climate, whose genial influence exerts itself alike on animal and vegetable nature. The heat is sufficient to stimulate a rapid and luxuriant growth, while it is never so intense as to become disagreeable.

Many valuable plants thrive luxuriantly here, even in the poorest soil. The Sisal or Manila Hemp grows on, despite of drought, overflow, fire, and even a slight frost; in three years you may cut it, and even with the present instrument for cleaning it, you may grow \$600 to the hand to the acre.

To the settler a thousand unexpected sources of gratification start up. He may eat here his own oranges, olives, bananas, and pine apples; he may fringe his yard with an esquire of his own cocoa tree; he may inhale at once the perfume of the lemon and the jasmine; he may sit under the shade of his oleander and grape myrtle trees, or he may sleep there, fanned by gentle winds, and lulled to rest by the music of the mocking bird.

There's not an acre in the broad soil of Florida that will not yield a rich return in something. They take but a narrow view of the economy of nature who will call land poor because it won't yield corn.

But, all the lands are not poor, even in the common acceptance of the term; we have thousands of acres that will grow cane, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo and sumach, while the poorest acre we have will amply repay your labor in potatoes, cassavas, castor-oil, arrow-root, hemp, olives, figs, peaches, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, pine apples, and grapes.

Our cane lands are equal to any in the world, while their position in a tropical climate gives them a value above any other lands in the United States. They are hammock lands, whose rich top soil finds a foundation in a bed of marl, averaging about twenty inches under the surface.

river of easy navigation and deep bar, (ten feet at low water,) and its access to New Orleans, perhaps enhancing its value.— There is land enough in the immediate vicinity for thirty plantations of about two hundred acres, each yielding a hoghead and a half to the acre.

But, it is not of our rich lands that I should speak; there's emulation enough after them; the poor man has no chance there. I would invite his attention to the poor lands, and teach him to trust to the climate for what he found wanting in the soil. I would teach him that there are valuable staples peculiarly adapted to that very soil.

The Enlarged Capitol, according to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, will cost \$5,000,000. The marble and setting for the exterior must cost at least twelve hundred thousand dollars, and that for the interior as much.

Emigration from and to Ireland.—A Dublin letter in the Limerick Chronicle supplies the following statistics in reference to the emigration from the former port: "Talking of emigration, it is idle to ask 'Where will it end?' Why it is only beginning.

Colt's revolvers are likely to be entirely superseded by a new revolving pistol exhibited in the Crystal Palace by Messrs. Dean, of London. The difference between Colt's and Messrs. Dean's pistol is thus described: The barrel and frame of Dean's are formed in one piece, and are consequently firmer and stronger.

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SPLIT AMONGST THE DEMOCRATS.

ALBANY, October 27. The Hon. Moses P. Hatch, Democrat of Oswego, is out with a long address to the Democratic electors of the 20th Senatorial District, in which he opposes the election of the nominees of the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, on the ground of their anti-ancient opinions.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any further extension of slavery, and believe that such extension should be prohibited by the legislation of Congress; that we consider it the duty of Congress to abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade, wherever it has the power under the Constitution to do so, as the duty to the principles of our Government and the spirit of the age; and that we are unopinionably hostile to the Fugitive Slave law, as violative, in many of its provisions, of the spirit and guarantees of the Constitution relating to personal freedom, and abhorrent to humanity and justice.

The "National Democrat" sees that his fingers are, day by day, more and more displacing fingers of "love and mercy." We quote:— At the present day, there are no less than 20,000 women in this city who live by using a steel instrument called a sewing needle.

THE undersigned will make Cash advances on all Produce for Shipment New York, on delivery on board any bound wharf, or at my Warehouses at the landing wharf, or at my Warehouses at the landing wharf, or at my Warehouses at the landing wharf, or at my Warehouses at the landing wharf.

LAW BOOKS! THE Subscribers are now residing on have on hand for sale, North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, 2 vols. or single volumes.

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OFFICIAL AC... We copy fr... ing letter, w... ritten to the... Northern New... Syracuse me... the strongest... of the law, with... cilities, and is... conduct in thi... The President... upon the gra... that which he... adherence to t... by the Co... DEPAR... W... Sir: The... that a disgr... been commit... have by force... bor from you... by resisting t... and setting th... that the state... rence are exa... place an app... cation upon... from you, t... the extent of... the efforts will... that of the o... offenders to t... the laws must... guard and an... sworn duty i... protected ag... that duty. I... cannot d... of your citize... and the fees... in bribing w... wantonly an... sacred duty, i... lie, by setti... lowed, must... fier charges... laws. I am... obedient serv... To James R... the United... rict of N... The Sign... The Albe... proceedings... published in... "There is... pression of... nion with... Syracuse an... where, beyo... tion famit... toleration o... out. The c... throughout... against all... nullify the... with equal... and preach... which lead... both, such... exhibits its... the State, a... suitable oc... More In... Ribbers.—... the Grand... thirty-nine... ed with pa... rage. This ma... true bills... with that e... IMPORTAN... Attach on... Redolent... ing the... By the... Major Bar... advices fr... On the pr... Matamoros... of the M... former ma... city, peng... emigrants... and in re... revolution... The ste... mouth of... informac... small Uni... A body... to attack... the reinf... ture. Some... Rio Gran... Revolutio... forwarded... partition... Col. C... Matamoros... Garrison... found the... Applying... American... mandor... American... was refus... Mr. C... Lexington... Mr. We... states th... depends... they de... first sa... to occupy... depend o... Observed... "We... whole of... united... measure... their gro... any one... English... FAIR... received... Oct. 3... I will... who say... Water W... any oth... rights of... public.