BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "PUT NONE ON GUARD BUT AMERICANS." TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ESTABLISHED, APRIL, 1838. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1860. VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 39.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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GUM BELTING ALL SIZES AND THICKNESS, ... T. N. CARLINE

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EAST TENNESSEE FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE ... Tuition in Advance. ... JOHN W. PRESTON.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY. UNDER THE CONTROL OF COL. ... Superintendent at Hillsborough, N. C.

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All advertisements in which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements will be published due when inserted, except those with whom we have regular accounts.

No advertisement for a shorter time than one month will be inserted by a regular customer, except in cases where the attention is known to be premature.

KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

Engineer's Report

Engineer's Office Knoxville & Ky. R. R. Co., Knoxville, March 26, 1860.

Col. Jos. A. Mabry, President:—

Sir: I regret that the time which has occurred since I was elected Chief Engineer of your Company has not been sufficient, consistent with other duties to the Company, to enable me to present to you a more elaborate estimate of the cost of your road from Knoxville to Coal Creek, a distance of 30¼ miles, which latter point is by your Charter made a temporary terminus. Your board will remember that when I was called to your service, there were submitted to me the profiles and maps of the road, the estimates of the Engineers heretofore in charge of the work prior to its suspension, and also a statement of the available means of the Company to complete and equip the road. I was of course reluctant to express any opinion as to the practicability of making the thirty miles of road until I should have an opportunity to examine and revise the location of the line of road. These examinations, though then made without the use of instruments, satisfied me that the estimated means of the Company were sufficient, with proper changes of location, and elevating the grade at the most difficult points on the line, to complete the road; and reported to your Board. I was then directed to proceed to a careful examination of the line, and ascertain whether or not, savings upon the previous estimated cost which I had conjectured could certainly be made. Since that time I have revised the entire location of the entire line, from Knoxville to Copper Ridge, and I find that this first subdivision of 30¼ miles, (in length ten miles,) will cost for graduation, masonry and bridging, in addition to what was expended up to the time of the suspension of the work, the sum of $1,600.

I have also examined and relocated the heaviest portion of the next subdivision of ten and a half miles from Copper Ridge to Clinch River, and find that it will cost in addition to what has been expended, not exceeding $114,000. In view of the fact that this covers the most expensive and difficult portion of the road, you will not fail to observe that a very large saving is made upon the estimates heretofore submitted. This arises from the fact that by a change of location at the crossings of Copper Ridge and Bull Run Creek, and by the elevation of the grades, not only in the cost of tunneling the ridge, but that of crossing Bull Run Creek by means of a most expensive viaduct avoided.

The ten miles from Clinch River to Coal Creek I have not yet estimated from any location made by myself, or under my supervision, but from an inspection of the topography of this portion of the line, and from estimates founded upon the profiles and notes of my predecessors, I not satisfied that the graduation, masonry and bridging on this portion of the line will not exceed an additional cost of $74,000, and I believe that by a careful revision of the location, the cost may be reduced below that sum.

You may then sum up the cost of the graduation, masonry, and bridging from Knoxville to Coal Creek, thus:

Knoxville to Copper Ridge	$41 000 00
Copper Ridge to Clinch River	114,000 00
Clinch River to Coal Creek	74,000 00
Total, excl've Clh. River Bridge	$229,000 00

The cross ties for the road I have estimated from my experience upon the East Tennessee and Va. Railroad as follows:

Knoxville to Copper Ridge	9,000 00
Copper Ridge to Clinch River	9,000 00
Clinch River to Coal Creek	9,000 00
Total cost of Cross-Ties	$18,000 00

The iron for the 30¼ miles, and side-tracks, having a weight of eighty eight tons per mile, and chairs and spikes, all delivered at Knoxville, at present prices, will cost the sum of $167,000 00. The track-laying for the entire road will cost you the sum of $12,000. The equipments, including, engines, cars, depots and water stations, may be made to cost as much as either the inclination of your Board, or the demands of the business upon the line may require, but I am well satisfied that the necessities of your Company will not, as long as your road may be used only to Coal Creek, prompt a larger expenditure for equipments than $35,5000 00. If the business of the road should justify the erection of larger and expensive depot buildings at each station, then would this estimate be inadequate, but no such necessity it is supposed will exist until the road is connected with a line to Cincinnati or Louisville, or both cities.

From all the foregoing I am prepared to submit the following as an estimate of the additional cost necessary to complete the road from Knoxville to Coal Creek, adequately equipped to carry all the passengers and tonnage that may be offered:

For graduation, masonry and bridging	$200,000 00
For additional expenditures on Clinch River Bridge	16,000 00
For Cross-Ties	18,000 00
For Iron rails, Chairs and Spikes	167,000 00
For Track laying	12,000 00
For Engines, Cars, Depots and Water Stations	35,500 00
For contingencies	20,000 00
Total cost of Road	$467,500 00

You will thus perceive that if your Company has available means amounting to $500,000. The Road may easily be completed to that extent to which you propose to go.

The first six miles commencing at Knoxville, and including the heaviest portion of the work on the first ten miles, has been let to reliable contractors to be finished within eight months, and are in vigorous course of construction, so that you may expect to draw State aid at the rate of $10,000 per mile on the first ten miles by the first of November next, at or before which time track laying may be commenced, and if means sufficient are provided, the Road may be finished to Coal Creek within eighteen months from the present time.

For that division of the road extending from Coal Creek to the Kentucky line, I have made no estimate for the two fold reason that I have not had the time to do so, and your Board has not ordered it to be done at present.

In reference to the changes that have been made in the location, and in some instances in the grades, I desire to say a few words. A very popular error prevails in this part of the country to the effect that it is of the utmost importance, whether the means of a company will permit it or not, to reduce the grades of a road to a degree to correspond with those of other roads with which people have become familiar, rather than the grades should be adopted to the three considerations of practicability, resources of the Company, and prospective business of the line. To reference to your own road for instance, it would be utterly impracticable in view of the fact that it cuts at right angles the steepest ridges and the deepest depressions occurring in the valley of East Tennessee, to reduce the grade to 50 feet per mile, the maximum upon the E. T. & Ga. road. Again, if it were practicable at all, it would cost to make your 30¼ miles of road a sum of money far beyond that which any rational man would propose to raise for such a purpose. And then again, the business your line is to have does not now, and probably never will in all time to come, demand such a road.

In one instance upon your road has a grade exceeding 95 feet to the mile been adopted, and in only one instance does the distance where it is used, extend to 24 miles, and in no other instance does it extend over half that distance. In the main your road is made up of short, undulating grades, and will be conspicuously easily operated, and kept in a repair, consequent upon the avoidance of deep wet cuts, high bridges, and deep fills. I do not deem it necessary to submit to your Board anything in favor of this policy, in view of the means at your command, and your prospective tonnage. Independently, however, of the first consideration, I should have deemed it my duty to advise such a grade at the Copper Ridge, as the interest upon the amount of money that will thus be saved to your Company, at the rate of six per cent per annum, would be more than sufficient, not only to maintain the road, but with the same grade maintained throughout the entire line would amount to a sum quite enough to pay the entire running expense of the road. Since the experiment has been so successfully made of running freight and passenger trains over the 116 feet grades of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and over the grades of many other first class roads of the country, exceeding 100 feet to the mile. The popular and even the professional prejudice against what have heretofore been called steep grades, is rapidly yielding to the more sensible conclusion of constructing roads with the great est economy, that stockholders may at least enjoy the hope of a dividend. The charge that the minds of professional engineers as well as rational men generally, have undergone, has been produced to a great degree by the unprecedented improvement that has been made from year to year in locomotive machinery. When steam was first employed upon railroads the impression was general that no machine could or would be invented that could move beyond ten or twelve miles per hour, and that upon a perfect level track. Even at a period as late as when the Va. & Tenn. road was projected, and the Engineer reported that the construction of the road would be impracticable without a resort to grades of 68 feet to the mile, the impression was general in the State of Virginia that such grades could not possibly be surmounted by any locomotive with a single loaded car attached. Now upon the same road a single engine passes with a train of 27 loaded cars over a grade of 60 feet to the mile for 11 consecutive miles, and for short distances where the heavy embankments have settled the same trains pass over grades of 123 feet to the mile.

If I were so disposed I could encumber this report with many facts supporting the policy of adopting grades to the country traversed; the resources of the Company, and the prospective business of the road, but I deem it unnecessary to do so, as I imagine that there is no one of your Board, or indeed of your stockholders, who does not desire that your road should be constructed with the least possible expenditure of money consistent with an economical maintenance of the road, when constructed with the utmost safety to passengers over it, and with your desire to make its use both beneficial to the country and profitable to the stock holders.

As Col. Pritchard, the first Engineer in charge of your road, in a most elaborate report presented through the Board of Directors to the Stockholders and the public, the prospective income of your Company, and also the importance of your road as contributing to the convenience of the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati, with all the southern and southeastern States, I need not now recur to those considerations as reasons why you should be encouraged, not only to construct as much of the road as you now propose to build, but to urge it on until there shall be another bond of union between the people of the valley of the Ohio and those of the Gulf and Southern States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. MEE, Chief Engineer.

A Card.

Knoxville, Tenn. April 10, 1860.

Dr. Brownlow.—Dear Sir:—As your paper has the largest circulation of any journal in this country, and, (as we think) has for its object "the good of mankind generally", we send you the following for insertion:

There is a young fellow calling himself Dr. Methee, riding a large sorrel mule, carrying on the worst game of swindling that ever has been played on the people of this country. He is selling receipts for making soap, varnish, honey, and a hundred other things, and medicines to invalids. On trial his receipts all turn out to be a humbug, and his medicines on being examined are found to be cinnamon paregoric and such like, that he has prescribed for liver complaint, kidney affections, &c. He is a pretty sharp fellow, and very well calculated to do a nice job in the swindling line if some means are not taken to stop him. He has taken no doubt hundreds of dollars from the county. We owe him a coat of tar and feathers and a ride on a rail, and we will let him know that we pay our debts if he ever shows his face here again, or even on this side of Mason & Dixon's line, though he professes to have originated in Washington county, Va., but as it is characteristic of Northern men, we locate him across the line. Doctor, you can publish this by detail or abbreviate it to suit yourself. You will confer a favor on the people of this country, and elsewhere by exposing the swindling rascal and let them know who they are dealing with. Yours &c., C. S. ALEXANDER.

W. C. JONES.

The Homestead Bill—Gov. Johnson and the Southern Democracy.

The New York Tribune of the 10th inst. contains the following paragraph:

"The United States Senate yesterday determined to postpone all other orders till the Homestead Bill should be disposed of. This was accomplished mainly by the energy of Wade of Ohio, with the assistance of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee.—Mr. Hunter did his best to defeat the attempt, but in vain. The Homestead Bill will now be discussed and acted upon by the Senate."

The following was the vote on Mr. Wade's motion to postpone all prior orders, and take up the Homestead bill of the House of Representatives.

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Nesmith, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—20.

Nays—Messrs. Benjamin, Bragg, Brown, Clayton, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Polk, Powell, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, and Wigfall—22.

The motion, it will be seen, was carried by twenty Republican votes—all that were present—aided by six Democratic votes, viz: Messrs. Douglas, Fitch, of Indiana, Johnson and Nicholson, of Tennessee, Pugh, of Ohio, and Rice, of Minnesota. Messrs. Johnson and Nicholson were the only Southern Senators who voted with the Republicans. Had they voted against Mr. Wade's motion, it would have made a tie, and the motion would have failed.

Not a Southern Senator, save these two, voted in the affirmative, and not a Republican Senator in the negative.

The Republicans, aided by the six Democratic Senators above mentioned, having succeeded in postponing all prior orders of the day in order to take up the Homestead bill, Mr. Doolittle, one of the Republican Senators from Wisconsin, the next day made a strong speech in its favor—dwelling with especial force on the consideration that its passage would tend to promote the rapid development of the free States on the path of our empire westward, and to prevent the Africanization of the teeming South west.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that Mr. Mason, of Virginia, after the conclusion of the speech, called the particular attention of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, to the avowed aim and object of the homestead bill, as explained and defended by Mr. Doolittle. It was part and parcel of a policy looking to the predominance of the free States and to the political subjection of the slaveholding portion of the Confederacy. Under these circumstances it seemed to him passing strange that a Senator representing a slave holding constituency should be found cooperating with those who thus openly avowed the purposes and objects of the measure in question."

Mr. Johnson rose to reply to these remarks of Mr. Mason, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.—*Nashville News.*

Mr. Crittenden's Declination.

At the festival given in Alexandria on the 12th inst., the birth day anniversary of the immortal Clay, Mr. Crittenden took occasion to announce his declination in advance of the Presidential candidacy, in the following felicitous terms. We copy from the *National Intelligencer:*

"Mr. Crittenden declaimed all idea and all wish for the Presidency, signifying his preference to retire and rest after a long period of public service. He did not underrate the station, whatever he might think of some men who had held it.—He had no hope he could have it if he wanted it, and does not want it if he could have it. He said this out of no mock modesty; he had always said it. For himself, he had served out his time, and it was time to retire. Mr. Clay, however, was a man fit for the Presidency, and he was long anxious to see him President. All we want now, is a proper sort of Chief Magistrate. Not a man of vacillation, but a man of strong and good heart, who could sit here jocosely among his fellow citizens to night, and to morrow go with them and put his hand to make a strict execution of his duty, and a man who could not do that should give place to a stouter and better man. It was Jackson's force of character that gave him his popularity.—A proper President must have a physical as well as moral courage; so as to meet a man who should come from the North or the South with threats upon his tongue and say to him, "Sir I am President." A man who has not the heart to do this is not fit for the place. If the least fracture or crevice be in him his weakness will be sure to be found out. His administration will be made to bend. But, on the other hand, if he be brave, and firm, and honest, the Union will be safe. I am, said Mr. Crittenden, no candidate for the Presidency."

Difficulty Between Attorney General Black and Hon. Robert J. Walker.

On Wednesday afternoon Hon. Robert J. Walker sent a peremptory challenge to Attorney General Black, by the hands of Senator Brown, of Mississippi. It is said that Mr. Black replied to the bearer of Mr. Walker's challenge, "say to Walker I will not accept." The action of Governor Walker grows out of the testimony of Mr. Schnable of Pennsylvania, in relation to President Buchanan's Kansas letter. That part of the testimony which led Mr. Walker to take this course is as follows: Question—Have you recently conversed with any member of this administration on the subject of this letter? If so, are you at liberty to speak of it? Answer—I have recently had such conversation. There is no secret about it; no confidential restraint upon either of the parties. I have described the scene to many persons since Friday last. I presume this committee, like many others, has heard of it. I had an accidental discussion with Attorney-General Black upon the truth of the existence of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying and I affirming. He declared that no such document existed, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it. He affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter existed no good citizen would withhold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President. He replied "Yes," that he challenged its production; that if Governor Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself required him to produce it. That in point of fact, however, he said the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect. Many severe remarks passed between us. He was in a state of great excitement. When I referred a second time to my having seen it, he again, in high rage, declared that I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Gov. Walker or any other person pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretence to cover up a perpetrated or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting the Black Republican ranks. He further added, that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, (to use his exact words) "We will put a shirt upon him from which he will never escape." Question.—In case you had such interview, what led to it? Answer—I was making a visit to one of the editors of the *Constitution*, in reference to another matter entirely; I met Judge Black there accidentally; I did not expect to see him; my business with the editor was in no way directly or indirectly, connected with the objects of this committee; I decline answering the question solely on the ground of irrelevancy. It is rumored that other challenges may grow out of the testimony of Mr. Schnable and Gov. Walker, involving other members of the Cabinet.

The American Presidents.

GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

George Washington was born at Bridge's Creek, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1732. At the age of nineteen, he was appointed one of the Adjutant Generals of Virginia. In 1754 he joined the expedition of Gen. Braddock, who was killed, when the command devolved on Washington, whose masterly conduct at the retreat is celebrated in history. He was soon appointed Commander in chief of the forces of Virginia, and in 1758 led the expedition to Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg,) which repelled the French from the western frontier. In 1774, he was sent to the Continental Congress, and in 1775, he was appointed Commander in chief of the American army, and served through the Revolution, refusing to receive any pay, and only reimbursement of his expenses. In 1787 he was appointed a delegate to the National Convention for framing the Constitution, and was chosen its President. In 1789, he was unanimously elected President of the United States for four years, and unanimously re elected in 1792. He declined a third election, and issued his farewell address. After Mr. Adams's inauguration, he retired to Mount Vernon where he died, Dec. 14th, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His virtue and patriotism have won for him the imperishable title, throughout the world, of "Father of his Country."

JOHN ADAMS.

John Adams was born in Braintree, Mass., Oct 30, 1735, was educated at Harvard College. In 1775, he was elected to the Continental Congress, in 1777, Minister to France, and in 1780, Minister for negotiating a peace with Great Britain. In 1789, he was chosen Vice President, and re elected in 1793. In 1796, he was elected President, and served four years. On the 4th day of July, 1826, the aged patriot died in peace, uttering, just before his death, where asked for a sentiment for the day, "Independence forever!"

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Thomas Jefferson was born at Goochland, Va., April 13th, 1743. He entered William and Mary's College in 1760, and in 1767 was admitted to the bar. In 1769, he was elected to the Colonial Legislature, and in 1775 to the Continental Congress, and was the author of the Declaration of Independence. In 1779, he was elected Governor of Virginia. In 1784, he was appointed Minister to France. In 1789, Washington appointed him Secretary of State. In 1796, he was elected Vice President, and in 1801, President, and re-elected in 1804. He died July 4th, 1826.

JAMES MADISON.

James Madison was born in Orange county, Va., March 6th, 1857. He graduated at Princeton in 1771, and studied law. In 1775, he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and to Congress in 1779, to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and for ten years was a leader in Congress till 1797. He was Secretary of State from 1801 to 1808, succeeded to the Presidency in 1809, and was re-elected in 1813. Mr. Madison died at his beautiful residence, Montpelier, Va., and his grateful countrymen have styled him "Father of the constitution."

JAMES MONROE.

James Monroe was born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758. He left William and Mary's College to join the army, under Washington, and was engaged in the principal battles. In 1790, he was elected to Congress, in 1788 to the United States Senate, and in 1794 he was appointed Minister to France. In 1799, he was chosen Governor of Virginia, in 1803, again Minister to France, afterwards Minister to London; in 1807, became Secretary of State. In 1816, he was elected President. In 1820, he was re-elected. He died in New York, July 4th, 1831.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams was born in Braintree, (now Quincy,) Mass., July 11th, 1767, graduated at Harvard College in 1787, and studied law. In 1796, he was Minister to the Netherlands, afterwards to Portugal and Prussia; in 1803, United States Senator, Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard College; in 1809, Minister to Russia; in 1814, at Ghent, signed the Treaty of Peace; in 1815, Minister to England, was Secretary of State eight years under Monroe. In 1824, he was elected President. In 1830, he was elected to Congress, and remained till he died, Feb. 23d, 1848.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson was born at Waxhaw, South Carolina, March 15th, 1767. At thirteen, he joined the army, was wounded and taken prisoner. In 1786, he was admitted to the bar; in 1796, elected to Congress from Tennessee, and in 1797 to the Senate; from 1798 to 1804, was Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; in 1814, Major General, and captured Pensacola. January 8th, 1815, he fought the battle of New Orleans. In 1821, Governor of Florida. In 1823, United States Senator from Tennessee, and in 1829, elected President, and in 1832 re-elected. He died June 8th, 1844.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Martin Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5th, 1782. In 1803 was admitted to the bar; in 1815, was appointed Attorney General of the State. In 1812, was elected to the State Senate, and in 1815, was appointed Regent of the University, in 1816, re-elected to the Senate. In 1821, he was elected to the United States Senate, re-elected in 1827, in 1828, elected Governor of New York, in 1829, Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State, in 1831, Minister to England, and in 1832, elected Vice President. He was selected President in 1836, and is still living.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Gen. Harrison was born February 9th, 1773, in Berkely, Vt.; graduated at Hampden Sidney College, joined the army in 1791, was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, in 1797, and 1799, its first delegate to Congress. He was Governor of the Territory of Indiana, thirteen years. In 1811, he fought the battle of Tippecanoe; in 1813, that of Fort Meigs, and of the Thames, in 1816, he was elected to Congress from Ohio; in 1824, to the Senate; in 1828, Minister to Columbia, South America. He was inaugurated President, March 4th, 1841, and died April 4th, of the same year.

JOHN TYLER.

John Tyler was born in Charles city, Va., March 29th, 1790. At seventeen he graduated with distinction, and studied law. In 1823, he was elected Governor of Virginia, and also re-elected to the United States Senate, of which he was elected President, pro tem. In 1841 he was elected Vice-President, and on the death of Harrison, he succeeded to the Presidency. He now resides near Williamsburg, Va.

JAMES K. POLK.

Was born in Virginia, in 1775, and removed to Tennessee in 1806, where he resided until he was called to the Presidential chair. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1818, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1824, he was elected to the Legislature; in 1825, he was elected to Congress, in 1835 elected Speaker of the House, a post he filled for five successive sessions. In 1839 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and in 1845 he was elevated to the Presidency. He died at his residence in Nashville, June 15th, 1849.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Gen. Taylor was born in Orange County, Va., November 24, 1784. He was reared a farmer in Kentucky. In 1808, entered the United States army, in 1814 commanded an expedition against the British and Indians, on Rock River; and 1832, was engaged in the Black Hawk War; in May, 1845, fought the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; in September took Monterey; in February, 1847, fought the great battle at Buena Vista; March 4th, 1848, he was inaugurated President, and died in office, July 9th, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Millard Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7th, 1800, worked on a farm until he was fifteen, learned the trade of a clothier, at sixteen, commenced the study of law, enabling school to defray expenses, and in 1823, was admitted to the bar. In 1829, was elected to the Legislature, in 1832, to Congress, in 1836 re-elected, and also in 1838, in 1847, was elected comptroller of the State, and resigned it to accept the Vice Presidency in 1848. July 9th, 1850, on the death of President Taylor, Mr. Fillmore became President. He resides at Buffalo, New York.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Franklin Pierce was born at Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824, commenced legal practice in 1827; elected to the Legislature in 1829; in 1832, was Speaker of the House, and in 1833, elected to Congress; in 1837, he was elected to the United States Senate, which office he filled until he resigned in 1842. He went to Mexico as Brigadier General in 1847, where he was engaged in several battles. He was elected to the Presidency, and inaugurated March 4th, 1853. He is still living.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan was born in Franklin County, Pa., April 23, 1791. He received a classical education, and studied law in Lancaster county, which has since been his home. He was twice elected to the Legislature, and was in Congress from 1820 to 1830. In 1834, Jackson gave him the mission to Russia. On his return, he was elected to the United States Senate, and re elected, and in 1845, Mr. Polk appointed him Secretary of State. In 1853, he was Minister to England. He returned in May, 1856, and was inaugurated President, March 4th, 1857.

AN ACT to Charter the Tennessee Medical Benevolent Society.

Whereas it sometimes happens that worthy members of the medical profession become reduced in circumstances; therefore, for the relief of such especially as be members of the Tennessee Medical Benevolent Society, or of their families, should they need assistance, and of such other members of the medical profession or their families as may be deemed by said Society suitable objects of its benevolence.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That Dr Frank A. Ramsey and Dr. John M. Boyd, of the county of Knox; Dr. J. W. King, of the county of Rutherford, Dr. James Sevier, of the county of Washington, and Dr. B. B. Lenoir, of the county of Roane, and their associates, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the style of "The Tennessee Medical Benevolent Society," and by that name may use a common seal, sue and be sued, own property and enjoy generally all the powers and privileges of an incorporated body, except that of Banking.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Society hereby chartered shall have power to sub-charter such auxiliary Medical Benevolent Societies as in the opinion of its members may be necessary to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number of individuals, citizens of the State of Tennessee.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said Society shall be located in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, and shall have existence ninety-nine years.

W. WHITTHORNE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TAZ. W. NEWMAN, Speaker of the Senate.

Passed March 13, 1860.

State of Tennessee:

I, J. E. R. Ray, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original enrolled act on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at office on this 9th day of April, A. D. 1860.

J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

Andrew Johnson "Sick at his Stomach"—His "Head Heels."

We are glad to see that occasionally even a Democrat will get tired of the slavery agitation. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, is disgusted with the hobby upon which he and his party have heretofore relied to get into power. In a speech in the Senate on the 11th he said:

"We have been driven round and round on this slavery question like a horse yoked to a sweep-stick. But if the slavery agitation is to be subjected to be introduced always, I must be always come before the Senate."

Really it seems to matter if some member of the party were to introduce the Ten Commandments somebody would find a "nigger" in them somewhere. The question are, if interpreting a Scripture text, he would argue that God is indifferent to slavery, for God is in every and present in the universe of the slave population, and in the end, perhaps should it, while on the other hand, if some, because from the Bible were to introduce the Lord's prayer, somebody would immediately find a "nigger" in it, and would argue that it had a tendency to abolish slavery, while another would argue that it would abolish it. Is it not time the legislation of the country should be directed to something else, and should not some other things be considered? I do believe the country, North and South, are becoming sick and tired of the constant agitation of this question to the exclusion of all others. I do trust that the people of the country will rise above this agitation and the purposes for which it is kept up.

AUSTRIA CROSSES THE ATLANTIC.—

The House of Hapsburg, which already owes so much more to Venus than to Mars, seems to be invoking the Goddess of Beauty to provide it with a refuge in the New World, against the possible whims of Fate and the tides of revolution in the older hemisphere. The Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, now on a visit at the Court of the Emperor of Brazil, is reported to be negotiating a marriage between the oldest daughter of that sovereign and his own brother, the Archduke Louis Victor. The persons principally concerned in this "delicate piece of matrimonial diplomacy are hardly old enough to interfere with any arrangements that may be made for their "settlement in life;" the Archduke Louis being barely eighteen, and his intended bride, the Princess Isabella, not quite fourteen years of age. As the Emperor, Don Pedro, has no sons, this young lady stands in the direct line of succession to the Brazilian throne; and should the projected match be carried out, it is quite within the range of probability that the Hapsburg family, like the family of Braganza before them, may be indicted to an American Emperor for the "comforts of a home." We cannot congratulate our friends of the Southern Empire on the chance of such a result.—*N. Y. Times.*

Notice to Newspaper Subscribers.

In order to authorize publishers of newspapers to notify their subscribers of the time when their subscriptions expire, Congress passed the following act:

An act authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire, and in relation to postage on dead letters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of section third of the act of Eighth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, establishing the rates of postage on printed matter, is hereby so modified as to read as follows: namely:

Second, There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the wrapper or cover thereof, except the name, the date when the subscription expires, and the address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on all dead letters delivered within the limits of any city or town by carriers, under the authority of the Post Office Department, one cent each shall be charged for the receipt or delivery of said letters, and no more.

Approved April 2, 1860.

Mr. Clay and the Territories.

We find the following in the Richmond *Enquirer:*

In 1847, Henry Clay, then a member of the United States Senate, introduced into that body the following resolution:

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to prohibit slavery in a Territory of the United States, would create a serious alarm and just apprehensions, would be a violation of good faith toward the inhabitants of such Territory who have removed thereto with their slaves, and because, when such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof shall be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

This resolution enunciates true Democratic doctrine, and was voted for at that time by such Democrats as Benton, Calhoun and Silas Wright. Mr. Clay seems to have attached much importance to the action of Congress on his subject.

Now if this resolution of Mr. Clay, enunciating the right of the people to decide the character of their own institutions "when such territory shall be admitted into the Union," is, as the Intelligencer says, the "true Democratic doctrine," it was entirely different doctrine from that enunciated by Douglas or held by the entire Northern Democracy. These latter, with Douglas at their head, believe in no such "true Democratic doctrine."

John Bell in Arkansas.

At a meeting of the opposition of Ouachita county, Ark., on the 28th ult., John Bell, the distinguished National Statesman of Tennessee, was recommended for the Presidency. The following brief, well expressed and comprehensive resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, as Southrons and friends of the Constitutional Union of the States of this confederacy, we cannot, consistently, support, for the Chief Magistracy of the Union, either a champion of the "higher law," a believer in the "irrepressible conflict" of free and slave labor, a disunionist per se, an advocate of "squatter sovereignty," or, one opposed to the removal of all obstacles "which impeded the due and faithful execution of the provisions of the law for the restitution of fugitive slaves."

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of our National Convention to pursue such policy as shall appear most likely to emancipate our common country, from misrule on the one hand and lawless agitation on the other, and thus, if possible, restore the government to its original purity and simplicity.

Resolved, That we have abiding confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, and would hail his nomination for the Presidency by our National Convention, with unfeigned delight.