

# ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—\$2 a year, payable within three months from the first of January; \$1.50 in advance for the first of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

For advertising the names of candidates for office, see page 2.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1850.

W. THOMPSON, is the authorized agent for the "Post," in the city of Baltimore, Md.

## WANTED.

At this office, an Apprentice, to learn the Printing Business. A boy who can read and spell well, and who would be willing to serve long enough to acquire a thorough and general knowledge of the business, can secure the place by applying immediately.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On Saturday last the following gentlemen were chosen Aldermen of the town of Athens for the present year:

J. S. Bridges, Wm. H. Ballew, R. C. Jackson, F. Boyd, B. Gilbert, W. Schorn, and W. H. P. McDerott.

On Tuesday evening they met and organized. W. H. Ballew, Esq. was chosen Mayor.

It is confidently expected that efficient measures will be immediately adopted, looking to the improvement and cleansing of the streets, &c.

## TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

Reverend Division Sons of Temperance will celebrate the first day of June by public procession, speeches, &c. All true Sons of Temperance are requested to join with them in the proceedings of the day. The citizens generally are invited to be present.

## EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

It affords us great pleasure to announce that a contract for the completion of the grading, furnishing the remainder of the timber, and laying down the track from Dalton to the Hiwassee river has just been closed by the Chief Engineer with the firm of Wm. Grant & Co. on advantageous terms to all parties, being at a very considerable reduction from Green's contract. The firm consists of Wm. Grant and Thos. Callaway, Esqrs., of Bradley county, and Col. S. D. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania. The first named gentlemen are so well known in this section of Tennessee as men of ample means, enterprise and energy, that the mere announcement of their connection with this contract will satisfy every the most depending friends of the road that the completion to the Hiwassee within the year is now a question beyond a doubt. Col. Reynolds is a gentleman of energetic and energetic country, and will personally superintend the work. We are also authorized to state that advances have been received from Nashville which render it certain that the 6 per cent bonds, loaned to the Company by the State for the purchase of iron rails and equipments, will be issued as soon as required. In view of these facts, it behooves us on this side of the river to be looking around for the ways and means to extend the road to this place and to the Tennessee. We have been calling upon Hercules long enough—we must now put our own shoulders to the wheel, and make a united and vigorous effort, and the thing is done. The increase in value of a single crop is enough to finish the road to this place. McClain can build the road—the question now submitted to our farmers, merchants, and business men, is, will she!

**MAIL CONTRACTORS.**—We are pleased to learn that Dr. J. B. Taylor & Co., of this place, have obtained the contract for the daily mail line from Knoxville to Chattanooga. The Company is composed of enterprising and responsible gentlemen, who will carry the mails through with certainty and celerity. The service is to be performed in four horse coaches, which have been ordered from the North, and as none but careful and experienced drivers will be employed, in a short time the traveling public will be furnished with as good and safe accommodations on this line as can be found any where in the State.

**MADISONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.**—We neglected last week to call attention to the advertisement of this Institution. The Trustees have recently had erected a large and commodious building, and secured the services of Miss C. M. Melville, formerly of the Greenwell Academy. The high reputation which this lady has acquired as an accomplished and successful teacher, cannot fail to secure a large number of pupils for the Institution at Madisonville.

Will some friend who possesses the desired information, be kind enough to let us know how many steamboats are now plying on Tennessee river, between Knoxville and Decatur, Alabama. It seems to us that we have noticed in the Register the record of some fifteen or twenty new boats within the last two or three weeks.

**POTTERY.**—T. B. Love, Esq., of Cedar Grove, McMinn county, manufactures a most excellent article of Stone-ware. Some fine specimens were sent to our office last week.

## IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

It is certainly gratifying to witness the spirit of improvement which is beginning to manifest itself among the people of lower East Tennessee generally. The fact at last seems to be taking hold of their minds, that a new and more prosperous state of things is approaching, and that they have but to make a little effort and stretch forth their hands to obtain the advantages and benefits which may always be secured by the enterprising and industrious. It is true, the Railroad is not yet finished, yet as it proceeds along the line below this point, and as it begins to take its course, it will be of no small advantage to the country which it penetrates. Its influence is already being felt, as is evidenced by the spirit of improvement to which we have alluded.

We are glad to perceive that our friends below are beginning to appreciate the advantages of their position, and as the Road approaches our town, we trust that our citizens will become aroused from the apathetic and leader slumber which has so long sealed their eyelids to their true interests. They have it in their power to effect much in the way of concentrating a large and profitable business at Athens. Situated in the midst of a most healthy and fertile section, with ample water power in its vicinity for mills and machinery, with a populous country all around it, vast in extent and rich with the elements of mineral and agricultural wealth, the natural tendency of the trade of which too must be to this point when the Road is completed, nothing is needed to secure a most prosperous business to the town but a little enterprise and industry on the part of its citizens. Will they do this, or will they slumber on, and let their neighbors get an almost immeasurable distance in advance of them? Look around you, citizens of Athens—see what is doing at other points where they have not the same advantages which you possess. The spirit of improvement, of enterprise is abroad all round you in every direction—others are putting forth their energies to secure the prosperity which always follows active enterprise, and shall we sit down, idly denouncing, with folded arms, and wondering when "good times" will be along! The time for dreaming has gone by, and the time for action is now at hand, and the man who clings to such and idle notions when he sees that active industry is sure of reward, is an unprofitable loafer in the sight of God and his country! No man ever rose without effort—no community ever prospered without practical enterprise. And enterprise does not consist in the mousing of petty schemes or the concocting of large and impracticable plans, but in the achievement of satisfactory results. The man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor; the man who sits down and does nothing when there is so much to do and so many incentives to be doing, is a public curse. Will our citizens arouse, shake off their apathy, and stretch forth their hands to secure the prosperity which is within their reach. A little well directed effort at the right time will accomplish a great deal of good.

But we have already extended this article more than we contemplated. We trust our object will be understood and the motive appreciated. We will recur to the subject again.

**Geo. Green has out another address,** in pamphlet form, to the people of East Tennessee, a copy of which fell into our hands yesterday. We have barely had time to glance at the contents, but we gather from what we read that the object is to create the impression that he has a heavy and valid claim for damages for the relinquishment of his contract, and to frighten the Directory. Now the General either has a claim for damages, or he has not. If he thinks his claim is good and will be sustained by the judicial tribunals of the country, why not at once institute legal proceedings, and cease to burthen the public ear with his private grievances. The editor of this paper will not be suspected of entertaining any unkind feelings towards Gen. Green, and will be ready at all times to accord him full justice; but, in view of all the circumstances, we think he is pursuing a most extraordinary course. As to getting back into the contract again, that is past praying for now, and we hope the General's better judgment will lead him to see the error into which his warmth of feeling is evidently hurrying him. He cannot arrest the work, as any arrangements that may be created will rapidly disappear before the practical energy now engaged in its prosecution.

**DAGUERROTYPES.**—Those of our citizens wishing true likenesses of themselves had better call on Mr. Lawrence soon, as we understand he intends leaving in a few days. From specimens of his skill exhibited to us, we can safely recommend him to our readers, as an artist fully understanding his business.

"You that have beauty should to Lawrence take it;  
You that have none should go and let him make it."

## THE COMPROMISE QUESTION.

The accounts from Washington in regard to the settlement of the slavery question are of a rather vague and unsatisfactory character. The unexpected opposition to the measures reentered by the committee of thirteen has led some to believe that nothing definite or final will be effected at the present session, while others think that they will pass the Senate by a close vote, and be delayed, embarrassed, and perhaps defeated in the House. Without pretending to know which of the speculations may be correct, or whether either, it is not to be denied that the prospect for a speedy adjustment is less favorable than we were led to believe a few weeks since. Indications and threats of opposition from quarters not expected are already made, and the excitement will probably increase as the decisive moment approaches. The country had been led to believe that a better feeling was about to prevail among the ultra men in Congress on both sides, and to expect, from the high character and conservative views of the members composing the committee, that they would be able to digest and report such measures for the settlement of the difficulty as would readily pass both houses, satisfy all sections, and forever put to rest the exciting questions at issue. The Committee labored in good faith to meet this expectation, and the compromise they have reported seems, to our mind, to be well adapted to secure the support of all who are really anxious to see the question settled. And yet it is meeting with some decided opposition, not only in the Senate, but in both extremes of the Union. The rabid and hypocritical Abolitionists of the North denounce it as a base betrayal of his section to the slave power of the South, while some of the pro-slavery men of the South are equally ardent in denouncing it, as conceding every thing to the North. This twofold opposition is certainly to be regretted, yet at the same time it is the highest compliment that could be paid to the labors of the Committee—the opposition of both extremes is evidence that the Report does truly embrace the ground, and it proves also that neither of the factions have any disposition for compromise whatever—that neither intend to yield any thing for the sake of peace, harmony and quietude; or in other words, that they do not want the difficulty settled at all. They have made it a most successful hobby for the accomplishment of selfish and sinister purposes, and as it is not yet quite ripe to death, they are not willing to give it up. Their present position will at least have one good effect: it cannot fail to convince the people of their hollow headedness, and show them who are the true friends of the Union, who are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, and who are striving to war and destroy every thing for the gratification of their own selfish ends.

Notwithstanding the prospect now is less favorable to a speedy adjustment, yet it is hoped that wisdom and patriotism will prevail, and that something will be done to put the matter to rest and take from the hands of the agitators the firebrand with which they have been trying to kindle up a flame to consume the country. The people expect this of their servants in Congress, and will hold to a fearful accountability those who may be instrumental in defeating it.

**GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.**—We learn from the Courier of the 18th that a most destructive fire broke out in Charleston on the preceding day, which destroyed property to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Our thanks are due the Hon. Josiah M. Anderson for various favors.

We learn from the Knoxville papers that some enterprising gentlemen are about to purchase a steamboat for the trade between that point and Dandridge. The public however are left in the dark as to whether it is to travel the land or water route.

**BALTIMORE, May 16.**—Two thousand bales Cotton sold to-day, at an advance of an eighth of a cent. Four thousand bags of Coffee sold at auction—bid at from 7 1/2 to 9 1/2. Government Securities are improving.—*Char. Cour.*

**NEW ORLEANS, May 16.**—Only one thousand bales Cotton sold to-day, at a low price. Rio Coffee quoted at 7 1/2 to 8.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**  
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Edward H. Wright, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States at the Court of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

There were two fatal cases of Cholera reported here to-day. The reports of interments in twelve cemeteries for the week ending this morning, number in all twenty-seven from Cholera. The weather is now unfavorable and apprehensions are entertained of the disease increasing.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**WASHINGTON, May 15.**  
The subject of the hostility of the Republic to the members of General Taylor's Cabinet has, of late, attracted much attention. On Saturday the subject was discussed in the Cabinet, and it is understood that General Taylor gave to each member of the Cabinet the most satisfactory assurance of his continued confidence. The editors of the Republic, therefore, abandoned their position. Mr. Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, formerly an editor there, and lately Register of the Treasury, succeeds them. The Republic has recently favored the views of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster as to the adjustment of the slavery question, and it is to be hoped that its tone will undergo no change in this respect. [The Republic, under its new editor, realizes this hope.—*Eds. Courier.*]

It is now certain that there will be no Cabinet changes except, possibly, through the resignation of Mr. Crawford.

The Galpin Committee are to report this week, and it is known that they will condemn the allowance of interest on the debt.

The House of Representatives yesterday agreed, by common consent, to stop debate on the California message and bill, on the second Tuesday in June—that is, four weeks hence. But, if not ready for action, then they will further postpone the day. I do not believe that they will be prepared to act for two months. They wish the action of the Senate to precede theirs. When the debate is closed on the bill, amendments will be considered and discussed, which will occupy three or four weeks longer. No one undertakes, with confidence, to predict success for Mr. Clay's scheme. But, with some modifications it will pass the Senate. What the House will do it is impossible to imagine, for the members are hesitating and uncertain as to their course. The Northern Whigs would follow Mr. Clay, if they could do so without hazarding their popularity at home.

The deficiency bill was finally passed yesterday, and it is the last appropriation bill that will be passed before the great question of the day is disposed of.

The Census bill is not yet quite finished. But the Senate have concurred in the House amendment, fixing the number of Representatives in the House at two hundred and thirty-three. That part of the plan which provides for the collection of statistical information was warmly opposed by many Southern members.

## WASHINGTON, May 16.

Mr. Douglas, yesterday, moved as a test of the sense of the Senate, on Mr. Clay's bill, to lay it on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas, 21—nays, 28. The Southern opponents of the measure were all willing, except Mr. Yule, to give the friends of the bill an opportunity to consider and approve it. The result is rather favorable to the ultimate success of the measure, in the Senate. The bill was taken up, and Mr. Seward was about to commence the action, by moving the Wilmot proviso; but Mr. Jefferson Davis struck the first blow. He moved an amendment to the tenth and twenty-seventh sections, by substituting for the words "the legislative power of the Territory shall pass no law in respect to African slavery"—the words, "no law conflicting with the right of holding African slaves as property, as existing in any State of the Union." Mr. Davis wished to render certain to Southern men, the right to go into the Territories with slaves, and hold them there, without being subjected to the expense of litigation in the Federal Courts, if slavery was to go into a Territory, there must be some laws respecting it—laws protecting the rights of the owner.

This motion gave rise to a long debate, which is not yet concluded.

## WASHINGTON, May 17.

The Senate again took up the Compromise Bill, today. Mr. Foot, continued his very energetic and forcible speech in favor of the scheme of compromise, and particularly in vindication of the views of Mr. Clay, as to the question of slavery in the Territories.

How the Southern Senators, who have, for one reason and another, expressed some hostility to the bill, will ultimately vote, we are yet to see, when we come to practical amendments. But it is now thought here, that after obtaining such amendments as a majority of the Senate will, for the sake of harmony, agree to, nearly all the Southern Senators will go for it, and thus secure its passage.

I learn, to-day that there are signs of an improved feeling on the subject among Northern Whig members, and particularly those of New York. On the whole, the prospect is more cheering than it was when the Southern disinclination to the compromise first inspired confidence in its success.—*Cor. Char. Cour.*

The spirits have appeared at Barnesville, Conn., and have commenced throwing silver spoons at Mr. Mathews. He says he has no objections to the knockings, if they will only throw five more and make up the set.

**DEATH OF COL. LAUGHLIN.**—Col. S. H. Laughlin, of Warren county, Tenn., died in Washington city, on the 5th inst., after a protracted illness. He was the founder and for some years editor of the Nashville Union, repeatedly represented his senatorial district in the Tennessee legislature, in which body he was a leading member of his party and was Recorder of the General Land office under Mr. Polk's administration. He was a man of many amiable social qualities, an able lawyer, a politician of shrewdness and unflinching industry.—*Nash. True Whig.*

"I am now going to do for you, what the devil never did by ye," said a parson in his valdictory to his flock, "that is, I shall leave you."

The recent freshets in the Mississippi have done great damage to the Cotton plantations.

## THE MISERABLY POOR RICH MAN.

The other day an old man died, leaving a large property. Poor man—he had toiled for eighty years, and little by little his gains increased, until he reckoned himself worth a hundred thousand. At the outset he thought he would be contented with twenty thousand—then his desires reached fifty, and so on, to a hundred thousand. And how hard the poor man had toiled! Even when rich, the loss of a few dollars would distress him greatly, for his heart was bent upon the accumulation of wealth. He had scarcely a thought for any thing else, and when death tapped at his chamber door, it found him quite unprepared to answer the dread summons. Physicians were called—but all the skill and all the gold in the world could not furnish a day's respite. And so he died—rich in the world's goods—but poor, oh, how poor at heart! Throughout his long life he had scarcely ever thought of the future, and when beckoned away, he was filled with lamentations and remorse. Not that he had been an ungrateful child—but he had refused to hearken to the call of charity—he had thought only of self—self—and now he would give goods for one day, in which to make his peace with Heaven.

Let the living learn a lesson from this little story. Vast possessions are no recommendations in the world to come.—Even Stephen Girard, with his immense estate, could not take enough money with him to pay for a night's lodging in the other world. Good deeds—love—self-denial—humanity—charity—which is greater than them all—are the only recommendations to enjoyment hereafter. The man who lives to himself and for himself, may cheat himself into the belief that he is happy, but he will see his mistake when death admonishes him that his race is run.

## THE MORAL CHARACTER OF PIGS.

Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in their habits, and negligent in their personal appearance. But whether food is best eaten off the ground, or from China plates, is, it seems to us, merely a matter of taste and convenience, about which pigs and men may honestly differ. They ought, then, to be judged charitably. At any rate, pigs are not fitly enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. As to their personal appearance, you don't catch a pig playing the dandy, nor picking their way up the muddy streets, in kid slippers. If one chances to wallow a little deeper in some mire hole than his fellows, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of the earth than his brethren, he never assumes an extra importance on that account; neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it. The only question seems to be, is he sold a hog? If he is, they treat him as such. And when a hog has no merits of his own, he never puts on aristocratic airs, nor claims any particular respect on account of his family connections. They understand, full well, the common sense maxim, "every tub must stand upon its own bottom."

## For the Athens Post.

**LINES TO MISS LAURA M.—O,**  
On being presented by her with a Bouquet.

BY JOHN F. POWEN.

I thank thee, Laura, for those flowers—  
I could not offer less,  
Yet more, perhaps, would not as well  
My gratitude express.

Not less I prize them as a gift  
For coming, child, from thee;  
For well I ween thy guileless heart  
Knows no hypocrisy.

At viewing, girl, their beauteous tints,  
That with thy cheeks doth vie—  
Why clothe a thing in such fair robes,  
I thought, so soon to die!

The morning's beam on them may rise,  
The evening's ray be shed;  
But with the chilling winds of night,  
Their beauteous tints have fled.

Yet as the dying winds go by,  
Their dying odors rise,  
And borne upon the wings of death,  
With fragrance fill the skies.

So, girl, thy cheeks must bloom and fade—  
Lily's fragrance pass away;  
So you, through faith and hope, may soar  
To realms of endless day.

## Boston, May 12.

The Eddyville (Ky.) Telegraph, of the 27th ult., contains the following:  
A strange and unexplained appearance has recently attracted attention to a field, covering the tract of land known as the "Bend," on the Cumberland river, below and adjoining Eddyville. It appears that the recent freshet which overflowed the Bend caused the soil to be considerably washed, and exposed a substratum which is strewn in considerable quantities with rifle and musket balls. No one at this place, or who perhaps may be now living can give any account how the phenomenon has happened. Many of the bullets are much crushed, looking as though they had been shot out of guns. But what deeds of blood and daring may have occurred upon the Bend, are now unknown, and must forever remain buried in the mysteries of the past deeds of men.

**LAND REFORM.**—We hear with pleasure that Daniel Webster is preparing to make one of his grandest efforts in favor of the proposition to offer every man a Free Home from the Public Lands. Gen. Shields has a bill for that purpose in preparation, which it is hoped, will combine the votes of all the friends of the principal. Our informant understands that, from the imperfect canvasses made, this or some other good bill will pass the Senate by ten and the House by thirty majority.—*N. Y. Sun, 13th inst.*

## For the Athens Post.

### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a stated meeting of New Providence Lodge, No. 138, held at the Lodge room in Maryville, on Monday evening, 13th May, A. L. 5830, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 7th inst., our esteemed brother Jno. F. GILLESPIE, Esq., departed this life at his lodgings in this place, aged fifty-five years—Therefore

Resolved, That in this act of an inscrutable but wise Providence, society has been deprived of a good citizen, the legal profession of which he was a member an able and intelligent counsellor, and the Masonic Fraternity a worthy and esteemed brother.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning as a testimonial of respect for the memory of a departed brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his only surviving parent and friends, as a testimonial of our sympathy with, and the tender of our sincere condolence, for the loss of a son and brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Knoxville papers; Port Folio, Nashville; and Athens Post.

By order of the W. M.  
J. M. KENNEDY, Sec.

### MORAL OF THE PARKMAN MURDER.

The New York Mirror draws—and, in our opinion, very correctly—the following "moral reflections" from the Parkman tragedy:

The indirect cause of the murder was the pecuniary extravagance of the murderer—The habit of living beyond his income, and the duplicity which followed in the desperate struggle to "keep up appearances"—The direct cause was the exacting demand—the persevering and insulting *dias* of his creditors. There is no doubt but the gaunt and grim collector, hunted and haunted his poor debtor, until he drove him to desperation; until in the sensitive imagination of his victim, he ceased to be a man, and became a dunning spectre—an unappeasable and heart piercing cry for money, as inexorable as death and as relentless as the grave. The final result of this goading system, should teach creditors to beware how they harass their debtors; and it should teach poor men to beware how they place themselves in a position to be oppressed by heartless millionaires; and, finally, it should teach all men to beware of selling themselves to the devil on any terms whatever.

An evidence of the strong interest felt in the permanence of our republican institutions, is furnished in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in the literary and political circles of France, to a friend in this country:

"I hope, my good sir, that your fatal question of slavery will receive a satisfactory solution and will not endanger the peace of our dear United States. Your population should never forget that, on the moderation there will depend the peace and happiness of the world.

"Any thing, which would impair the unity of your admirable Republic, would prove fatal to the great object of progress which we have in view on this side of the Continent."

The following couplet contains good advice for every body:

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,  
Five things observe with care;  
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak;  
And how—and when—and where.

An exchange paper says: "The man who refused a neighbor a bucket of water, was seen in front of our office yesterday—his first appearance since that memorable occurrence." Bold man, that. His impudence is only excelled by his meanness.

### HARRISBURG, Pa., May 13.

A disgraceful scene took place in the House of Representatives this afternoon.—On the occasion of the vote being taken on the report of the Conference Committee on the Appointmen Bill, the Democratic side of the House refused to vote and left the House without a quorum. A scene of almost indescribable excitement and confusion ensued. Thus the matter yet stands. The prospects of the adjournment of the Legislature from present indications are quite distant.

### Boston, May 12.

It is asserted on good authority that, to the family of Prof. Webster, all efforts for a mere commutation of the unfortunate Professor's sentence will be distasteful to them as they desire at the Governor's hands an unconditional pardon.—*N. Y. Globe.*

**CONVICTED OF SEDUCTION.**—We understand that Mr. Cyrell Carpenter, formerly of this city, and well known as a baggage-man and conductor on the Auburn & Rochester rail road, was convicted on Friday, of seduction, under the statute, at the Ontario Circuit, held at Canandaigua, and sentenced to the Auburn state prison for two years.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

**THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.**—The Portsmouth (Va.) Whig says that a call was made last Monday, for the people of Nansemond to meet for the purpose of electing delegates to the Nashville Convention.—When the hour arrived for the meeting to assemble, not a single person attended.

The woman who regularly reads the newspapers, will be much the more suitable companion for a well-informed husband, and exert more influence in the family than the otherwise could.