

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1854.

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**TERMS:**  
THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year, payable in advance, or \$5 if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.  
Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. A liberal discount is made to those who advertise by the year.  
Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forlorn and charged accordingly.  
For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5 per line.  
Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blank, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style, and on reasonable terms.  
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will be promptly attended to.  
Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis. No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.  
Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1854.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Messrs. Alfred Edwards & Co., Silk Jobbers, have failed for \$500,000.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship United States has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with advices from San Francisco to the 1st instant.

The Democratic Convention, after considerable disturbances, split and nominated two tickets.

The trial of the City Marshal of San Francisco has resulted in his conviction.

The fire at Mayville consumed five squares, involving a loss of \$250,000.

W. B. Sheppard has been hung for the murder of Henry Day.

The wheat crop of California has been harvested and the yield is large.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.

The Steam Ship Charles Morgan has arrived at this port from Galveston, Texas.

Among her passengers are the Hon. R. J. Walker and the Hon. T. Butler King.

General Smith had called for six Companies of mounted troops, and the Governor, it is stated, would promptly respond to the call.

Walker's Pacific Rail Road contract has been signed and sealed.

A letter from San Antonio states that the Indians were organizing a large expedition against Mexico.

Texas has gone almost unanimously for the Maine Liquor Law.

The crops in Texas were very promising.

**PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.**

The most important change was made by Congress at its last session in the bounty lands and pensions to widows of deceased soldiers, if they apply during widowhood, whether through the death of the husband performing the service of any subsequent husband. Heretofore, in case of marriage after the death of the husband for whose service application was made, the law forbade the allowance of the claim. As amended, the law now gives the land or pension, or both, as the case may be, to those whose claims were thrown out on account of a second marriage, in case the applicant has again become a widow, and is now one. The only widowhood requisite is that she must be a widow at the date of her application. This fact is important to many poor widows.

**CONSOLATION.**—The physicians of the New York Hospital say that seven-eighths of all persons who die of cholera, are those who have been suffering from some other disease, and "who could not live long under any circumstances." This is consoling news to victims of the cholera. We publish it for the benefit of "all persons concerned." Those who die of cholera have the consolation to know that it makes but little difference. If they had survived it, they would have died at another time of some other disease.

**THE "POPULAR MEASURE."**—Long John Wentworth, in speaking of the unsuccessful applicants from Illinois for office, gets off the following:

"Ask the immense number who came on here from Illinois for office! Not one got anything. Indeed out of the whole crowd who were here making all the noise they could, and writing home letters to make all sorts of impressions in favor of the bill, not one got an office. Not an office. Not an original mover of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has profited thereby. Not a man has got an office. Rumor says that the President says he is willing to help those who came in at the latter end and made sacrifices to get the measure through; but he thinks it is better to let a popular measure go than to let it be taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known, that a comparative small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die."

**CAMPFIRE PRODUCING INSANITY.**—The Toronto Colonist says:

"We are informed that no less than eight persons have been admitted into the Lunatic Asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known, that a comparative small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die."

**ALARMING FACTS.**—Statistics show that the foreign population of the United States is about as one to eight; but, notwithstanding this disparity, which must astonish those who are familiar with the noise of their parianism, four-fifths of all the pauperism, more than two-thirds of all the pauperism, riots, rapes, burglaries, arson, thefts, perjuries, forgeries, and other great crimes committed in this country, are committed by this small percentage of the whole population. More than half the public charities, more than half the police, more than half the cost of labor of the administration of our internal affairs, are for foreigners.

## TENNESSEE BANKS.

The following classification of the Banks of Tennessee will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers, at home and abroad.—The free Banks, it will be remembered, secure the redemption of their notes by depositing with the State Comptroller, as required by law, bonds of the United States, or bonds issued or endorsed by the State of Tennessee, to the amount of their issues, dollar for dollar, and their notes bear the signature of the Comptroller upon their face. Only the bonds of this State, and the bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, endorsed by the State, and therefore equally as responsible, have, as yet, we believe, been thus used under the free banking law as bank capital security.

**FREE BANKS.**

Bank of Memphis, Memphis, do  
Southern Bank of Tenn., do  
Commercial Bank, Nashville, do  
Bank of Nashville, Nashville, do  
Bank of Middle Tenn., Lebanon, do  
Exchange Bk of Tenn., Murfreesboro', do  
Bank of Knoxville, Knoxville, do  
Farmers' Bank, do  
Bank of Tazewell, Tazewell, do  
Bank of Dandridge, Dandridge, do

**STOCK BANKS.**

State Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, (old)  
Union Bank of Tennessee, do do  
Farmers and Merchants' Bk, Memphis do  
Mechanics' Bank, do (new)  
Citizens Bank, do do  
Bank of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, do  
Bank of Ocoee, Cleveland, do  
Lawrenceburg Bank, Lawrenceburg, (old)  
Bank of East Tennessee, Knoxville, do

\*This bank suspended in 1847, and was recently revived, and again suspended on the 22d instant. The new notes were mostly circulated in distant States.

Schamyl Bey, the famous Circassian chief, has been appointed by the Sultan to the Supreme command of all the Turkish and Circassian forces in Asia co-operating against Russia. He is thus promoted to the highest rank recognized in the Turkish military establishment. Originally this warlike chieftain was but the head of the Kabarda Circassians, a small tribe on the northern banks of the Terek, but his military skill and achievements have gradually procured for him the support of all the Circassian tribes, as well as of a portion of those in the neighboring province of Daghestan. He is described as being of lofty stature, dark complexion, and with very bright eyes. His physical frame is distinguished for its extraordinary strength. His military career began in his youth, and he is now between forty and forty-five years of age. His air possesses a stern melancholy, though his manners are engaging. He speaks very little, but is the master of all the dialects spoken in his territory.

Among the valuable proofs of a wise and statesmanlike administration of our foreign policy, the Boston Post refers to the brilliant results of the negotiations to enlarge our commerce and to protect our rights:

1. The treaty with Mexico, by which serious difficulties of boundary have been peacefully adjusted; a right of way for interoceanic communication has been secured; a valuable acquisition of property has been gained, and thus a rupture with that country avoided.

2. The treaty with Japan, by which a new world has been opened to commerce, commenced, it is true, under the previous administration but concluded by this.

3. A similar commercial treaty with Borneo, by which our trade in that region will derive a great advantage.

4. The brilliant success in obtaining of Denmark, for American vessels, an exemption from the Sound tolls—an exemption that no European nation enjoys, and which was required by a firm protest against their injustice, enforced by urgent argument.

5. An important treaty with Russia, by which the great and searching principle of "Free Ships, Free Goods," is made a part of the international law between the two countries.

6. The reciprocity treaty with Canada—a liberal, comprehensive and splendid measure. American to the core in its basis—securing a large measure of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the extension of fishing rights; and closing up sensibly and thoroughly, important points of dispute with Great Britain.

7. A number of treaties with the Indians, extinguishing their titles to lands in the territories.

**DEATH OF A MURDERER.**—The Chickasaw Intelligencer, published in an Indian nation, and edited by an Indian, gives the following account of the death of the Indian Lequash, alias Polecat, alias Morgan, the just surviving murderer of Messrs. Stems and Leppleman. Morgan, pursued by his tribe, travelled almost two hundred miles to the tent of a distant brother, which he entered at night, and in answer to inquiries propounded to him, repeated a truthful narration of his crime, pursuit and escape. His brother heard the tale, reminded him of former admonitions, and requested him to promise to surrender himself to justice. He refused, and in a few moments fell dead by the hand of a man noble enough to sacrifice even a brother upon the hallowed altar of public justice.

**HORRIBLE MURDER.**—An exchange states that a few days ago, near New Albany, Indiana, Adolphus Swaneger deliberately shot and killed his son Charles, whom he had forbidden to come to his house, because of improper attentions paid by Charles to the old man's second wife.

E. P. Christy, one of the originators of the Christy Ministrels in New York, in a statement relative to his concerts, says that the gross receipts of twelve years have been \$317,589 37, of \$160,873 60 were profits.—The whole number of concerts is stated at 2,792.

Don't despair. If you slip down, just get up. A stout heart is as sure to finally weather the gale, as a pretty girl is to bring down the man of her choice.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 24.

The Asia arrived with Liverpool dates of the 12th.

Gotschakoff, the Russian envoy at Vienna, announces formally that Moldavia and Wallachia will be immediately evacuated, consequently the advance of Austria is countermanded. The envoy subsequently signed an agreement with France and England to insist on guarantees for further peace with Russia, and not to be satisfied with status quo.

The Russians continue to retreat and the Turks to advance, but no fighting.

Active preparations still continue for the invasion of Crimea.

Nothing from the Baltic except a report of the bombardment and capture of Bomensend.

The King of Saxony was thrown from his carriage and died in half an hour.

Prince John, a brother of the late King, has issued a proclamation countering by the Ministers, announcing his accession.

Three thousand French soldiers, and six hundred English marines landed at three points on the Island of Aland with very little interruption. The fort was to be attacked next day. Napier off Bomersund.

The Paris Monitor publishes that the French Government refused to grant the armistice.

Peace may be obtained on the following terms: abolition of Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Serbia and Moldavia; freedom of the mouth of the Danube; a revision of the treaty with reference to the Russian limits on the Black Sea, and no power to have a protectorate over Turkish subjects.

Madrid quiet. The people forcibly prevented the Queen from leaving Spain, and determined on having a trial, which the Ministry granted.

A letter to the London Times says the Hudson Bay Company enjoys the exclusive use of the Russian American coast. By this England puts a stop to its possession by the U. States.

Eighty thousand Turks are now in Wallachia.

The cholera has broken out at Varna.

The British Parliament have called the attention of the Government to the necessity of still more energetic measures for the suppression of the slave trade in Cuba. They were sure that Espartaco would give his best assistance.

Lieut. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of the rifle regiment, has forwarded to the Secretary of War from Paris the resignation of his commission in the army of the United States. Lieut. Bonaparte is an American by birth, and a grandson of Prince Jerome, youngest brother of the great Napoleon. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated with credit in July, 1853. After serving with his regiment a year, he went, with his father, Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., of Baltimore, on a visit to France, where, report said, he was received with distinction by his kinsman the Emperor, and the consequence, as appears, has been the resignation of his commission in our army.

**SALARY TO CEASE WITH THE OFFICE.**—Not long since an agent of the government, who was removed, but who assisted for some time afterwards in preparing the accounts and assisting his successor, claimed a continuance of his salary while so employed. In the settlement of his account at the Treasury Department it was held that his compensation as agent must cease when he received notice of dismissal, (or at the expiration of the term of office, when not re-appointed,) and that for the services he subsequently rendered, the government was not responsible.

**NEVER HOPE YOU DON'T INTRUDE.**—Reader, a word—serious, sober, heartfelt word. This is it: Never think you don't intrude. You do. You pop into a parlor, perhaps. There sit in the twilight and bliss, lounging on a sofa a loving couple. Of course, you hope you don't intrude. But you do though. You drop into an editorial room. Business is driving. Every man is busy to his uppermost hair. You hope you don't intrude. You do, and most confoundingly. You happen into a neighbor's just as they set down to tea. A favorite company (to themselves) is gathered and for a special society.—You do intrude. Put it down for a certainty that you do. Call upon a lady while house-hold duties clamor her attention, and every moment is a golden one. Just hope you don't intrude. But don't think you don't, for you do—say part or parcel of yourself is an intrusion, and a most unwelcome one. So on and so forth. You, your friend, your companion, everybody intrudes when they interfere with the time, business, pleasures, places, &c., of others. Bear it in mind.

**A BRIGHTER VIEW.**—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser is of the opinion that the Fusionists will fail in their effort of party disorganization. It says:

"From present appearances, we are inclined to believe the efforts of the disorganizers will fail. We have faith in the sound, wise principles of the bone and sinew of the party; and however willing they are to advance the interests of a clique so long as they do not clash with the well being of the party, they will resist any attempt to sacrifice that party to any selfish schemes. The cry of opposition to the encroachment of slavery sounds very well in their ears, so long as it can be made to subserve the general good; but the abandonment of their principle for the sake of raising upon the ruins a purely sectional party, and arraying one portion of the Union in open hostility to the other, will never be sanctioned by them. They are wily still, and whips they intend to remain. It is well that they begin to understand their true position.

The next elections will be held in Vermont and Maine on the 5th and 11th of September.

## SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

We know not who is the author of the following remarks—we find them floating unclaimed and unmarked—we were about to say—the broad current of newspaper literature; but they are not unmarked—on the contrary, they are marked by a great deal of good sense, and as such we recommend them to the attention of our readers.

"The local press is emphatically the representative and the exponent of the local interests, wants and wishes of each community, and on its energy and watchfulness the community rely. Each community should first see that its local press is put upon a firm and substantial footing, which can only be done by a steady and liberal patronage.

If each member of a community would become a paying subscriber to the paper of his own town and county, six months would not elapse before the enlargement and improvements which would take place in our papers would enable each person to dispense with one or more Northern papers, without finding his facilities for intelligence in the least diminished.

A people commit no greater error than that of permitting their local press to languish by reason of an inadequate support.—Never say your country paper is small and not worth taking; give it the support to which its place of residence, and the next should be enlarged and improved so as to meet the full expectations and wants of a community in which it is located. We believe that publishers are generally liberal in responding to a liberal patronage by the improvement of their papers, as appreciation of such liberality.

If a man is able to take but one paper, that should be the one published nearest to his place of residence, and the next should be the one published at the commercial metropolis of his own State. For local and State interests he will have rendered himself able to consult his taste as to the paper he will lean upon for amusement or additional reading from abroad.

**THE CUBAN QUESTION.**—A letter from Paris says.—We shall see how the Cuban question—the question which interests Americans at this moment more deeply than any question of administrative policy in Spain—will be affected by the actual revolution. If the impression of our own minister at Madrid (whose son and secretary, Mr. Nevill Soule, passed through Paris last Thursday on his way to London) be correct, the solution of the Cuba question will be facilitated by the recent event: the new government, of whatever complexion it may turn out to be, will not be likely to find in the alleged reluctance of the Spanish people such an insuperable obstacle to the sale of Cuba, as Don Chalonero de la Barea found, or pretended to find. Whatever party shall come uppermost in the struggle will not be apt to find the millions to be offered by the United States government an incongruous resource for enabling it to retain its ascendancy.

**A GERMAN WOMAN PASSED THROUGH** Dayton, Ohio, on the 1st, having with her six children, all boys, born at the same time. They were six months old, small but sprightly. It is supposed that this case is almost if not quite unprecedented. As many may have been born at once before, but most or all of them have generally been still-born or have died at birth.

**A SECTIONAL CONGRESS FOR 1855-'56.**—A Washington letter, says—

"The election news seem to indicate that there is great danger of electing a sectional Congress for 1855-'56—the worst thing that can possibly befall the country. The democratic party feel confident that the illustrations of sectionalism furnished by such a Congress will have the effect of making the national democratic party stronger in the contest of 1856 than it has ever been before. A Northern House, Southern Senate and conservative constitutional President will do no harm to the Republic."

**MINISTERS' WIVES** are remarkable for three qualities, viz: piety, amiability, and multiplying children. The two first are more scarce in the world than the latter. We don't know how to account for it, but wherever sermons and white cravats are done up, young humanity is as plenty as gossip at a tea table. Perhaps some folks can tell.

**JOHN W. DAVIS** of Washington City, has been removed from the Post office, because he was alleged to have been elected to the City Council by the Know Nothings.

The Lebanon Herald says that \$40,000 stock has been subscribed towards the building of the factory at that place, and that there are fair prospects that the remainder necessary to rebuild (\$35,000) will shortly be taken.

**DICKINSON FOR THE PRESIDENCY.**—Under this caption, we find the following paragraph in the *Estontion*, G. A. Independent Press, of the 19th inst.

"The Charleston Courier says that the Millidgeville Recorder and Estontion Press have nominated Dickinson for the presidency. Our contemporary, though right as to the Recorder, is wrong as regards us. We suppose the mistake arose from the fact that we cling to the N. Y. Herald. Though a great admirer of Dickinson, we have no idea of committing ourselves to him for the present. We stand on our own feet. We want an opportunity of supporting at the next election some tried national Democrat, whose antecedents, and weight of character will be sufficient guarantees that he will faithfully, boldly, and prudently perform the offices and duties of guardian of this great nation. We are not now prepared to express our preference."

**RATTLESAKE CAUGHT BY HAND.**—A gentleman from Manchester assures us of the truth of the following statement:

An Irishman in our informant's employ recently discovered, in the neighborhood of that city, a rattlesnake five and a half feet in length, and having five rattles. Pat, with more courage than wisdom, sprang upon his snake, and grasping it by its neck, bore it in triumph to a flour barrel, in which he deposited it. Having taken it to his house, he let it loose in a close room. After a time he entered the room, and again seized it in his hands and carried it unharmed to a show-box prepared for the purpose.

A merchant in New Orleans has been arrested for overdrawing this bank amount 7,000.

## MATRIMONIAL SCENE.

There are some funny scenes in this world. We annex one: 'My dear, this nonsense must stop! A thousand dollars for a party don't pay.' 'Pny or not, we must have one. What will the Dazzles say if we come off meanly?' 'I don't care what the Dazzles say; I am determined to be the victim of summary no longer. What did you do last week? Paid a hundred dollars for a gold edged coat-suit?' 'And what if I did, I got it below the market price. Mrs. Gadder paid \$120 for one greatly inferior.' 'I don't care one cent for Mrs. Gadder, nor for Mrs. Gadder's con-science. I say no more summary must come in this house. If it does, I will throw it out of the window.' 'And if you do, I will go into the yard and toss it back again! Undertake that, Mr. Firkins, and you'll discover that you have a woman for a wife.' 'You are a wasteful heedless tergiversant, madam.' 'And you, sir, are a brute of a husband. Dear me! here comes that old drawl, Mrs. Silk. Pray be decent for a moment. [Enter Mrs. Silk.] Happy to see you, Mrs. Silk. I was just saying to Alfred how delightful it would be if some old acquaintance would drop in and spend a morning with us. By the way Mrs. S., which do you think the most becoming—a shawl, or a talm? I insist on a shawl, but Alfred the dear soul, insists that I shall have a talm. To this I object that talmes are expensive, and will soon become unfashionable; but in spite of all this, his fondness continues, and he still insists that it shall be a talm, and nothing else. Now, as a kind, good friend, I ask you, Mrs. Silk, what would you advise? 'Why, I should certainly side with your husband, and say a talm, of course.' 'Well, dearest, since Mrs. S. joins you, I suppose I must yield. Go to Beck's and choose anything you may deem becoming. But be back early to dinner. Hours are ages, love, when you're not here. I will, my sweet!' 'Firkins rises, tips his beaver to Mrs. Silk, imprints a kiss on his wife's cheek, but with such force that the mark makes it look very much like a bite. Mrs. S. shrieks, but excuses herself by saying that she thought he was a spider. The summary question was resumed again; that afternoon, and with such warmth that Mr. Firkins was forced to lock Mrs. F. in the bed-room.

There were some queer doings in the Recorder's Court of the First District of New Orleans on the 15th inst. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out by Col. Fields in behalf of one of his clients. The prisoner was arrested on a new affidavit, and brought before Recorder Sammers. Col. Field in a very offensive manner declared that that functionary was acting illegally, and might wake up in jail. The Plearyan tells the rest of the story as follows:

"The Recorder at once ordered the Clerk to make out a commitment for contempt of court, and Col. Fields was taken into custody. He then requested permission to make out an affidavit, which was granted, and he went into the Clerk's office for that purpose, but returned in a few minutes without the affidavit, and informed the Recorder that he was a "d-d jackass." Mr. Summers, feeling as a man, not a judge, at once adjourned the court and leaped from the bench, intending to chastise the man who had so grossly insulted him.—He was prevented, however, by the officers of his court, who remonstrated with him upon the impropriety of noticing the insult at such a time and in such a place, and he desisted and resumed his seat. In the meantime Col. Fields had drawn a pistol and dared the Recorder to come on. He was immediately disarmed and taken out of court, and so the episode ended."

**SANTA CLARA WHEAT AGAINST THE WORLD.**—The editor of the *San Jose Telegraph* has visited the wheat fields of Mr. F. G. Appleton on the Goodrich ranch, and from his statements the growth and yield of grain are beyond anything we have ever heard of even in California. It is thought it will yield eighty bushels to the acre:

"We saw a cluster of wheat the product of one grain, with 119 stems and the same number of heads; 53 of these heads averaged 72 grains to the head, and the whole number of heads would have averaged more than 50 grains to the head. Think of it—5360 grains produced from one seed. We saw it with our own eyes, and yet it seems to us incredible. We saw, too, a cluster of four, the product of one grain of seed, having 102 fine heads."

**A FEMALE MAIL RIDER.**—The Alexandria Gazette has the following paragraph:

The mail between Alexandria and Dumfries, is now carried regularly and punctually on horseback, by a young lady, who acts in the place of her father, who is sick. She has now been thus engaged for several weeks, and has never missed a day, or been out of time—riding twenty-five miles every day.—Her industry and courage are worthy of honorable mention.

**HONEY IN THE CUP.**—The Boston Post says—

"There are thirteen thousand marriageable girls now in the factories at Lowell. It is pleasant to know in this world of misery, that there are thirteen thousand men yet to be made happy."

The Sunday Atlas, in a fit of revolutionary enthusiasm, says: "Hurrah for the girls of '76!" "Thunder!" cries a New Jersey whig—"that's too darned old. No, no—hurrah for the girls of '17."

There are few persons advanced in years, who consider their decease as an event which will shortly take place. An old gentleman aged only eighty-four years, on being informed of the death of an acquaintance at the advanced age of ninety-six, answered, "I am sorry to hear of his death, but I confess I am not much surprised. His constitution was naturally weak, and he was habitually careless of his health. I always predicted that he would not be long lived."

Mrs. Partington says that she was much elucidated last Sunday on hearing a fine discourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

## SENSELESS, IF NOT SPICY.—We not unfrequently see very good things very well said in the Dayton Gazette. If any one doubts it let him read the following:

"The tree is not more certainly known by its fruit, than is a town or city by its newspapers. A growing city, with an intelligent, enterprising, and thrifty population, will send out well-conducted, well-printed newspapers, crowded with advertisements, saying to every stranger who picks them up, 'See how sleek, well fed and fat our people make us; and inferrence, how prosperous, full-handed and liberal our people themselves must be.' How different a story is told by papers of another kind. When you open a dull little sheet, that looks as if it had been printed with sour apple-butter for ink, with six lines of editorial matter, preceded by an imploring notification that 'The publisher now calls, for the last time, on those who wish to pay their subscription in wood;' with few paying advertisements but those of the Sheriff, offering to sell real estate 'at two thirds of its appraised value' when you open a sheet of this kind, coming from a town you never thought of, what is your conclusion? Is it not that the place has 'gone to grass' and better be fenced in for pasture? Would you be likely to find of going there to invest money or to do business?"

**A PHILOSOPHICAL LOAFER.**—WITH ONLY TWO CENTS.—An evening or two since, as we were passing up Broadway, our attention was arrested by a soliloquizing loafer, who stood leaning against the railing of the Park, and holding forth to himself in the following rather odd, amusing and philosophical manner:—

"I've got two whole cents—I'd give them, and bust myself, if any body'd tell me where I'm going to sleep to night. Here I am, with only two cents half-past nine, and a severe night! Werrily I am a victim of misfortune! I don't see how 'tis I've vegetated so long as I have. Gen. Jackson says ever body's born equal—except me; I know I ain't and yet I'm just as good as nobody what's better.—I don't understand the philosophy of human nature—if I was ether folks and ether folks was me, I wouldn't let myself stand here freezing with only two cents, and no chance for lodging. There goes a couple of dandies—they ain't nobody—I wouldn't be a dandy for two shillins'. Them omnibus chaps ain't nobody neither—if they was, they'd let a fellow ride for two cents. Nobody don't take no notice of me, because they know a man in my situation despises all such mean triflers. Why couldn't I had the good luck to be born a boss? If I had, I 'spose I'd been a clam hoyer, and fed on shavings. If I was an oyster, 'twould be my misfortune to be a first-rate, plump fat fellow—the first one to be peppered, salted and swilled.' My eyes! these is scintillating times—only two cents, and a lousy look for lodging!"

We gave the unfortunate philosopher a sixpence, for which he took off his hat and thanked us very politely; but sang out as we left him—"Look'ere, I say, old hoss—couldn't you make this a shilling?"

**A "KEOW."**—Stranger, will you please to inform me the name of that animal tied to the post, "enquired a six foot Kentuckian of me, as I was in the net of stepping off the ferry boat on the Kansas shore. "A cow, sir, I believe." "Thank you—pass on," replied the corn-cracker. I stepped from the boat, and turned around just in time to hear the same question put to another passenger, who no doubt was a little flustered at the impudence of the fellow, and bawled out at the top of his voice, "A keow, I guess darn ya." Immediately the Kentuckian seized the afflicted Yankee, tured his face to the opposite shore, and gave him to understand very distinctly that if he ever dared to cross that river again it would be the last time.

I was astonished, and upon enquiring, learned that a cow was tied at every ferry in Kansas and Nebraska, and a six-footer placed at each landing, whose business it was to enquire of each new-comer the name of the animal; and if he said Cow, he was permitted to pass unmolested, but if he said Keow, he was considered a Yankee and an abolitionist, and was made to work light about.

**M. Barth, printer of Breslau, (Silesia),** celebrated a few weeks ago the 350th anniversary of the first book printed in his establishment. Mr. Barth's printing office is the oldest in Europe, and has been for three hundred and fifty years uninterruptedly in the hands of his ancestors and himself.

A late writer says there are two classes of people in England—poor devils and fox hunters. The former spends his existence in chasing after the living, and the latter in chasing after blood hounds.

An Association has been instituted in Va., under the impregnable name of Iron Heads, whose object it is to defend the Federal Constitution, maintain the rights of the States, protect civil and religious liberty, and preserve our glorious Union. They solemnly pledge themselves to support the Constitution, and extend a cordial welcome to the oppressed of all the civilized nations of the earth.

There is trouble among the Anti-Nebraska politicians of the Third Congressional District in Maine—present represented by the Hon. E. W. Farley, Whig. The Fusionists, at a late mass meeting nominated Mr. Knowlton. Mr. Farley refused to submit his claims to any but an out-and-out Whig Convention. Such a one will be called and nominated him without doubt for re-election.—There will be two anti-Nebraska candidates in the field, besides the regular administration candidate.

Truly and beautifully expressive is the following:

"Happy infant in the cradle,  
Endless space thou seem'st to see;  
Be a man—and all creation  
Is not wide enough for thee."

It seems that curiosity induced the Russians at Odessa, after the wreck of the Tiger, to open one of the *Mooroom* shells, it exploded, and they lost 17 men.

## DOGS CONVERTED INTO SUGAR.—One of the greatest discoveries of our day, says a French paper, is that made by Claude Bernard, of the constant formation of sugar in the liver of animals. Feed an animal how you will—with food containing saccharine matters, and with food containing no traces of them, you always find the animal has, from the blood, formed sugar for itself. This sugar, which is secreted by the liver, is like all secretions, under the influence of the nerves; system; you have only to cut what are called the pneumogastric nerves, and in a few hours all the sugar vanishes.

The amount of sugar thus formed in every healthy animal may be increased by certain influences, and then it gives rise to, or is the indication of various diseases. In one disease the quantity is so great that M. Theuard extracted 15 kilograms of sugar, (something like thirty pounds) from the secretion of one patient! Real sugar, too, and of irreproachable taste according to Boussingault, who tasted it. But now attend to this: what nature does in disease, man can do in the terrible theatre of experiment. C. Bernard has proved that there is a very small region of the spinal column (by anatomists styled the medulla oblongata,) the wounding of which (between the origin of the pneumogastric and acoustic nerves) provokes this increased secretion of sugar, and if with a sharp instrument you wound a dog or rabbit in this place, you will find that in a little while sugar has accumulated to an immense extent in the blood and liquids. What effect this new source of supply will have on the price of sweetmeats is a matter yet to be determined. This is certainly a progressive age. Converting a sore-tailed dog into so much loaf-sugar, is one of those scientific blunders which cannot do otherwise than give credit to the age.

**UTILITY OF TEA.**—In the life of most persons a period arrives when the stomach no longer digests enough of the ordinary elements of food to make up for the natural daily waste of the bodily substance. The size and weight of the body, therefore, begin to diminish more or less perceptibly. At this period tea comes in as a medicine to arrest the waste, to keep the body from falling away so fast, and thus enable the less energetic powers of digestion still to supply as much as is needed to repair the wear and tear of the solid tissues. No wonder, therefore, that tea should be a favorite, on the one hand, with the poor, whose supply of substantial food is scanty, and on the other way the aged and infirm, especially of the feebler