

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1855.

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**TERMS:**  
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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1855.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**—The New York money market appears to have been considerably disquieted by the financial and commercial intelligence received by the Atlantic. The market was affected, says the Express, by the ascertained fact that in the face of the active demand for breadstuffs and the belief industriously spread that instead of shipping gold to Europe we should be importing it from thence, a large amount (\$700,000) had been engaged and would be shipped for Havre by the steamer which was to leave on Saturday last. This shipment of gold, under the circumstances, goes to show, continues the Express, that we may and will send gold as well as breadstuffs, when they are dearer abroad than at home. We do not believe that any state of things will arise to produce an import of gold to an extent worth naming from Europe to this country, while California is one of the States, and produces it at the rate of fifty or seventy millions per annum. Whenever exchanges shall so rule as to preclude the profitable shipment of gold from the United States to Europe, in the regular course of trade, we may keep that part intended to pay for imports of European goods into California, and thus settle the exchanges as between Europe and the Eastern portion of the United States.

**SMART CHILDREN.**—Blackwood's Magazine says, a child three years of age with a book in its infant hands, is a fearful sight. It is too often the death warrant, such as the condemned stupidly looks at—fatal, yet beyond his comprehension. What should a child three years old—nay, five or six years old—be taught? Strong meats for weak digestions make no bodily strength. Let there be nursery tales and nursery rhymes. I would say to every parent, especially every mother, sing to your children, tell them pleasant stories; be not too careful lest they get a little dirt upon their hands and clothes; earth is very much akin to us all, and, in children's out-of-door plays, soils them not inwardly. There is in it a kind of consciousness between all creatures; by it we touch upon the common sympathy of our first substance, and beget a kindness for our poor relations, the brutes. Let children have a free open air sport, and fear not though they make acquaintance with the pigs, the donkeys, and the chickens—they may form more friendships with wiser looking ones; encourage a familiarity with all that love to court them—dumb animals love children, and children love them. There is a language among them, which the world's language obliterates in the elders. It is of more importance that you should make children loving, than you make them wise. Above all things, make them loving and then, parents if you become old and poor, these will be better than friends that will never neglect you. Children brought up lovingly at your knees, will never shut their doors upon you, and point where they would have you go.

**MORMON AFFAIRS.**—A Washington letter says: Col. Stoeptoe of the United States army is here, the guest of the President at the Executive Mansion. It will be remembered he was appointed by the President last winter to succeed Brigham Young in the Governorship of Utah, but declined to accept the responsible position. I understand it his opinion that no other than a military Governor, with an adequate military force, can ever prove the error of Young's boast, that he will be Governor of Utah until God Almighty tells him he need be Governor no longer. As military Governor, Col. Stoeptoe would undertake to teach the Mormons the necessity of obedience to Federal authority, but not otherwise. It is now a year and a half since the President's determination to test the question of sovereignty with the Mormons was announced, but the issue has not yet been made.

**DIRECTORSHIP FOR THE STATE BANK.**—The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Governor as Directors for the State Bank for the ensuing two years: Cato Johnson, of Montgomery; M. Barnes, of Vannoy; F. R. Rains, F. W. McGavock, Hugh Douglas and Jas. Nichol, of Davidson; John McGavock, of Williamson; J. W. Childress, of Rutherford; J. K. Howard, of Wilson; L. H. Cardwell, of Smith; J. R. Tompkins, of Sumner; D. D. Claiborne, of Macon; John S. Hutchison, of Robertson.

On Wednesday the 14th of November next the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its annual session in Jonesboro.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following is the address delivered by Governor Johnson, on the occasion of his inauguration—which occurred on the 23d inst:  
**Gentlemen of the Senate, of the House of Representatives, and Fellow Citizens:**  
It is not my purpose on the present occasion to make an address to you. Two years ago I presented in the form of an Inaugural address my views in regard to National and State policy, which I thought then ought to be pursued, and would now, if it were necessary, reiterate and endorse them as being sound and correct. They were my views and sentiments then, they are mine now, and I have been confirmed in them by reflection and experience. The leading and fundamental principles of Democracy were then laid down, constituting as they do, the four great cardinal of my political creed. They are inherent and self-existing in the nature of man, and will cease to exist only with man's total annihilation from the earth. They were taught and practiced by the founder of our holy religion, and they will have followers and advocates so long as his precepts and example are respected, and received by the civilized world, as being of Divine origin.

The Democratic party of the Nation is now passing through a severe and trying ordeal, contending with an enemy that comes as a thief in the night, cautious and subtle in its approach, noiseless in its footsteps, and in its transitory course exerting an influence upon the morals, religion and politics of the country as withering and deadly in its effects as the poisonous emission of the Upas tree is upon all animal life. But Democracy has heretofore passed similar ordeals; and it will as confidently believe, as it has done on former occasions, rise from the present calmer and stronger than at any former period of our country's history. The people have heard the struggle that has been going on; they have been aroused to a sense of the great danger that surrounds and threatens our institutions; they are in their might coming up to the rescue, and will save the country and preserve the Constitution from a practical violation of some of its most essential provisions. Democracy knows, and it is to be expected, too, that every plan, effort, and undertaking that has a tendency to improve and to elevate the great mass of the people, is naturally inclined to excite the ill-will and opposition of those in possession of considerable extra learning, wealth, and power, or those who contend for undue advantages over their fellow-men. It is important, therefore, always to bear in mind, that whatever tends substantially to benefit the common people, will be generally viewed with hostility by the pseudo aristocracy of the country. Hence, genuine Christianity and Democracy, both originated with, and have mainly been supported by, men of humble origin, circumstances, and situations, whom the world is wont to bear in mind, but who ever tends substantially to benefit the common people, will be generally viewed with hostility by the pseudo aristocracy of the country. Hence, genuine Christianity and Democracy, both originated with, and have mainly been supported by, men of humble origin, circumstances, and situations, whom the world is wont to bear in mind, but who ever tends substantially to benefit the common people, will be generally viewed with hostility by the pseudo aristocracy of the country.

**GOING TO THE DEMOCRACY.**—The Hon. Arch. Dixon, Mr. Clay's successor in the U. S. Senate, has declared his intention of hereafter acting with the democratic party. The following is his letter announcing that determination:  
GENTLEMEN, Sept. 25, 1855.  
Gentlemen: I am in the receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., requesting me to be present and address a mass meeting of the Democracy, to be held at Paducah, on the 27th inst. You are right in supposing that it is my intention to co-operate in future with the democratic party. The whig party, with which I have so long acted, has no longer a political existence. I have no party now but my country. To this I shall not cease to be faithful. The American party, divided as it is into two great sectional parties, the one northern and the other southern, can only injure where it would serve the country; for, instead of strengthening the national men of all parties, it can only divide them in all the elections, where union and concert of action are necessary to the very salvation of the country. As far as I can judge, the democratic party, although weakened in the free States, is still national, and still co-operate with the Southern Democracy in opposition to the Abolitionists and Free-soilers of the North, who, to destroy the institutions of slavery, would rend the Union asunder, and bury beneath the ruins of the Constitution the liberties of the country.

I regret, gentlemen, the circumstances over which I have no control, will prevent my being with you on the occasion alluded to. I am, very truly, your ob't servt.  
ARCH. DIXON.

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS.**—The Legislature of Wisconsin has recently passed a law relative to the rights of married women. It is as follows:  
Any married woman whose husband, either from drunkenness, profligacy or from any other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for her support, or for the support and education of her children, shall have the right in her own name to transact business, and to receive and collect her own earnings, and the earnings of her minor children, and apply the same for her own support and the support and education of such children, free from the control and interference of her husband, or any person claiming the same, or through her husband.

## THE NEWS.

A New York morning paper gives the following resume of the news by the Atlantic:  
The Crimean correspondent of the London Times seems to think that it will take two years to dislodge Prince Gortschakoff and his troops from the northern forts of Sebastopol. The Allies are, it is said, working mines to destroy its magnificent docks, arsenals and ship-building yards, and to entirely uproot the place as a naval stronghold. The recall of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from Constantinople coincidentally with the capture of Sebastopol by the French, is looked upon by the political quinquages as significant of the ascendancy of French influence at Constantinople. Paris, since the arrival of M. Prokesch, is said to be the focus of political intrigues, tending to the disruption of the Anglo-French alliance. The betrothal of the Princess Royal of England to the young Prince of Prussia, which seems to be determined upon, may possibly have some influence on these movements.

A new reorganization of the German confederation is talked of, which would give a greater share of political influence to the people, and less to the royal houses of Germany. Strange to say, the Emperor of Austria is said to be favorable to the scheme. In the meanwhile the Italians seem ripe for revolt. The King of Naples, anticipating the coming storm, is withdrawing his capital from the Neapolitan and investing it in the Dutch and American funds.

In Spain the feeling appears to prevail generally that another revolution is at hand; and unless the Cortes displays more sagacity and consistency in its measures, it promises to be one of the most trying and fearful through which that unhappy country has yet passed. Which ever way we turn our glance the same elements of uncertainty, distrust and foreboding present themselves. The mess in the political cauldron seems everywhere to be rapidly attaining its highest point of ebullition. It is impossible that in the presence of such gloomy prospects, and the heavy drain of specie which is now pressing upon them, the English and French funds should exhibit any degree of buoyancy. Consols are now down to 87, and the rate of interest on loans has been raised from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

Lieutenant General Simpson has been made a General, for distinguished services in the field; but the title is only a cover for his disgrace, his recall having been determined upon. In order to mark more strongly the sense which the government entertain of his shameful indolence and incapacity, Lords Camberme, Stafford and Hardinge, have been made Field Marshals. Had Simpson displayed a little of the energy and scientific intelligence of the Associate, he would undoubtedly have been included in these later appointments.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times contains a curious statement, to the effect that the filibusters of the United States have been forwarding money to the Carlists of Catalonia to assist them in their insurrectionary movements. The object of this proceeding is said to be to facilitate with the Comte de Montemolin, (he becomes king) negotiations for the transfer of Cuba to this country.

## COMMERCIAL TROUBLE IN ENGLAND.

The expected battle on the Belbeck has not taken place, and in the absence of startling news from the seat of war, (says the New York Herald,) public attention is directed to the commercial intelligence from Great Britain which is most alarming. The drain of specie had continued till the Bank of England, finding its stocks of bullion approach the low figure at which it stood in January last, decided to raise the rate of interest to 5 1/2 per cent. The announcement naturally created much alarm. According to the sanguine money writer of the London Times, the bears were chiefly to be found among the Greek merchants who are friends of Russia, and the British politicians who lean to the side of Austria. But there seems no very good ground for narrowing the circle within such small limits. It is notorious that a large portion of the mercantile community has looked forward for some time to the prospect of the fall of Sebastopol, in the hope that it would relieve the market. Now, Sebastopol has fallen, and instead of helping the merchants, the event has steadily depressed all public securities, and close on its heels, the Bank has raised the rate of interest to a figure which practically puts a stop to one half the commercial operations in England. It is not necessary to be a Russophile, one would fancy, to regard such a state of things as with uneasiness and alarm.

To American readers, this news will not appear surprising. It has long been expected. No one in this country believed that England and France could maintain the enormous expenditures of the past year without feeling them severely; especially as in the former country, at least, the government has very properly declined to pursue the old plan of mortgaging the future to raise money. When the difficulty would arise, no one saw very clearly. It seems to have been precipitated at the present moment by two causes. The first of these is the partial failure of the crop. In Paris we learn that corn has already reached the maximum price—that is to say the highest figure at which a foolish imperial law allows it to be sold; and great dissatisfaction is expressed because the Emperor refuses to apply the same absurd system to butcher's meat, and forbids its sale over a fixed price. In England, the apprehensions of a scarcity of grain are so great that immense sums of money have been sent into Austria to buy up all the surplus of the Austrian provinces: there being a sort of impression among the British corn factors that partly from the large quantities of breadstuffs required for home consumption, and partly from the manoeuvres of the seaboard speculators to sustain the price, very little reliance can be placed upon the supply from America. These circumstances certainly had much to do with hastening the crisis.

But a second cause was equally influential. It is well known that many years ago, on a certain occasion when British credit was shaky, the Russian court and royal family invested some millions of pounds in British securities. It was a familiar operation to the Russians. Louis Philippe was once aided in the same way; and in 1847, the Austrian government was saved from ruin by a similar subsidy from the same quarter. Since the war broke out, it is understood that the Russians have been gradually selling out their British funds, and requiring their money to be sent them back in gold. Latterly these sales of stock have been very large, and the shipments correspondingly so. Hence we find the funds falling from 92 to 87 in the course of a month—that same month which witnesses the greatest triumph the Allies have won since the beginning of the war—and the gold in the Bank of England falling in four months from eighteen to about thirteen millions.

On the 4th of October it was officially announced that the rate of interest would hereafter be five and a half per cent. In the article from the London Times, which we give elsewhere, it is said that the Bank of France, to prevent disturbance and alarm, and to avoid raising the rate of interest, has been buying up four millions of gold at a premium and selling it at par. Such an operation is well worthy of the financial minds which conceive and carry out a law fixing a maximum price of wheat. But after all, it only accounts for four millions—much of which must find its way back; and gold does not seem so very plentiful at Paris either. There can be very little doubt that most of the gold in the Bank of England has gone to Russia.

Looking to the future, the Times money writer prepares the public for "that mitigated form of national bankruptcy which consists in a suspension of specie payments." It must come to this apparently. Such a result is inevitable when a nation banking on the same principle as England—namely, a deposit of bullion equal to one third the amount of its circulating paper—goes to war with another nation which has the power to draw away the gold. In time of peace, British bank notes, and British credit are better than gold; but so long as the war lasts the Russians will be apt to prefer the latter. Politicians already talk of a repeal of Sir Robert Peel's act, which would be followed immediately by a suspension of specie payments.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Boston, Oct. 24.  
The steamship Africa has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 13th. Later from the Seat of War.—The Allies are active on the Danube. Kars still holds out. Sebastopol is quiet, except stray shots from the Russian batteries. There has been a slight engagement near Kertsch, resulting to the advantage of the allies.

The allies are threatening Prekop. The bombardment of Odessa by the fleet is soon expected. Second Dispatch.—The English papers state that the Russians have withdrawn from the North side of Sebastopol towards Balbeck, and that only a few troops are left in the forts. The Car was at Nicolaiief attending a council of war. The French were concentrating men and munitions of war at Silistria. The Austrian circular to the Representatives of that government, says that though Austria is at liberty to offer her mediation, the present is not the time for such a movement. That the Western Powers must follow up the advantage they have gained, and must not treat with Russia until that power is expelled from the Crimea.

An engagement had taken place between the Russian and Turks in Asia, in which the latter lost four hundred killed. All Pasha was taken prisoner. The garrison at Kars was reduced to the utmost extremity. Omar Rasha was advancing to raise the siege. The allied fleet was before Odessa. In the Baltic nineteen Russian merchantmen had been captured on the coast of Finland. Denmark invites all the maritime powers, including the United States, to a congress, to assemble at Copenhagen, with a view to settle all questions with reference to the sound dues.

The Ministry of Greece had resigned and a new one had been formed. CENTRAL BANK OF NASHVILLE, TENN.—We copy the following from the money article of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Oct. 18th:  
"Those of our readers who may have been called within a few days to make purchases in the vicinity of Chatham street, or have ventured into any third class grocery or restaurant, and been obliged to receive a bank note in exchange, have doubtless been offered a beautiful bill, the execution probably of a first class artist, on the face of which (in addition to the pretty picture) is a promise that the Central Bank of Nashville, Tenn., will pay one dollar to the holder, on demand. They are comparatively strangers (these bills) in this vicinity, and for strangers, are in our opinion quite too far from home. We do not think the fact that they make their headquarters in the office which clerks the now broken bank of Washburn, and (if we mistake not) that old swindle the Adrian Insurance of Michigan—is evidence that the bank is not all right, or that the promise on the face of the note will not be kept. We think, however, that the pushing out here of Tennessee bank notes is not an especial recommendation of their value, and we feel justified in cautioning our friends against being too familiar with these strangers on a first acquaintance."

Archbishop Hughes lately declared to the unsophisticated people of New Foundland that there was "no ground of reproach against President Pierce." Per contra, the Independent Democrat, of Concord, N. H., says that "no man can go about among the old democrats of this State and hear their indignant denunciations of Pierce and his corrupt minions, without seeing and feeling that the party which follows him is dead, and deserves to be dead." The Archbishop is wanted at Concord. Let him go up and comfort the faithful.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—When the evacuation of South Sebastopol was announced at the Court of St. Petersburg, Dr. —, an intelligent, but free-spoken Tennessean, now in that city, said in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine:  
"Will this influence a peace?"  
The only peace Russia can accept," was the remarkable answer of the Prince, "must not only guarantee liberty of worship to all classes of Christians in Turkey, but it must constitute and declare Constantinople a free port, the Bosphorus a common avenue, and the Euxine the bazaar of the commerce of the world."  
A grand and significant pledge for our peaceful Republic of free interchange with all the world.

The following was picked up in the street a few days since, accompanying a little bunch of glossy brown hair, which looked as if it had been pulled out with a fine tooth comb:  
Och, Biddy, me darlint,  
Here's a lock of me hair,  
An' if there's a snarl in it,  
Divil a bit do I care!  
Anyhow!  
I'm goin' off Biddy,  
To work on the track,  
Ye can take it and keep it  
Until I get back.  
If ye like;  
But if ye don't 'em take it to the devil  
wid ye; he'd 'em puticular."  
It is a thing morally impossible for persons proud and ambitious to frame their minds to an impartial, unbiased consideration of a religion that teaches nothing but self denial and the cross. Humility is the Christian's greatest honor; and the higher men climb, the farther they are from heaven.

## "STANZAS FOR THE TIMES."

Each hand grip on other's Soul—  
East bartering each with Jew's kias,  
For Judas' cursed dole—  
Our breath, a breathed hypocrisy,  
Makes homeless love weep piteous tears;  
While even the damned come forth to see  
Our slime upon the spheres.

A golden passport unto Hell,  
Seems the full sketch of our desire—  
To cheat, and hoard, and buy and sell,  
And prove high Heaven's a liar—  
Aye! for the mockery of creeds,  
Hath fed upon our Life like rust;  
Till wailing Faith wears widow's weeds,  
And there is no more trust.

No Faith—no Hope—no Charity—  
No melting love that yearns to bless—  
But blood, and tears, and agony,  
And foul-eyed Selfishness—  
No grand resolves for Sacrifice,  
From men whose aims are with the Stars,  
No only Lust, and Shame, and Vice,  
And Mammon's Savage Wars.

Just God is this our Life! Must burn  
Our high thoughts that once burst within,  
Be ended in this vast Central  
Of pomp, and painted Sin!  
Is this the food our Souls must take!  
Lies no oasis further on—  
O Friends! Shall we not waken!

A Gothic contemporary tells us that "a farmer on Long Island has just raised a cabbage of such extravagant dimensions, that he had to blast it with powder in order to get it fit for frost. The outside leaves are to be dried to serve as horse-blankets, while the stalk will take its place as a pump opposite Subb's tavern in Hempstead." A great place for cabbage-heads is York State.

A celebrated hangman in England, showing the gallows attached to Newgate, observed to the bystanders that he had hung twenty persons on it at one time. Some one suggested that it was too small. "Oh, no, bless you, twenty-five people would swing on that very comfortably."

RUSSIAN DISCIPLINE.—Hexthausen relates the following:  
When the palace of the Emperor at St. Petersburg was burnt a few days ago, a Greek priest, at the eminent risk of his life, rushed through the burning apartments to save a crucifix from the flames of a chapel. On his return he was hailed by a sentinel, who had been stationed at the door and forgotten. "Save yourself," cried the priest—"or you are lost." "I can stir," was the reply, "for I have not been relieved; I call you to give me your blessing." The priest gave his benediction, and the sentry died at his post.

## A GRAPHIC PICTURE.

At the celebration of the battle of King's Mountain, (Gaston county, N. C.) last week, Col. Wm. C. Preston addressed the vast assemblage, and gave a glowing picture of the battle, from which we make the following graphic extract. It will be remembered that the battle was fought in October, 1780, and resulted in a victory of a small band of American militia over the British regulars of Cornwallis's army, under Ferguson:

Ferguson, with gallantry which seemed to rise with his desperate condition, rode from rank to rank, and post to post, cheering, driving, and encouraging his men, until he found his army pressed, actually huddled together on the ridge, and falling as fast as the Americans could load and shoot. He determined on one more desperate charge, and taking his position at the head of his cavalry, in a voice that rose loud above the din of the battle, he summoned his men "to crush the damned rebels in the earth." The summons was heard by the Americans, and one more of their rifles was stopped, and, instead of their roar, there was heard only the shriek of the cook. It was the serpent's low warning of coming death. The pause was but for a moment, when Ferguson and Du Poistre, horse and foot, burst like an avalanche down the mountain side. By the time they came within sixty paces, every rifle was raised and every deadly aim. Ferguson fell at the first discharge, with seven mortal wounds. The patriots rushed forward to meet the shock, as Du Poistre's regulars, with bayonets set and sabres in rest, came crashing down upon them. Not Agnew or Cressy, with all their chief valor, were more heroic than that; but had the heavens then rained British bayonets, it could not have stopped those patriots. The destinies of America—perhaps of mankind—depended on their muscle. Like martyrs, they went to the death; like lions, they rushed to the carnage; officer and private, alike, with blood-shot eyes and parched tongues—pounded upon the charging enemy, until their hot breath and fierce glare was seen and felt by the craven Turk and his bull-dog master; and as they crouched, gathering for the last spring, a wild terror-stricken shriek rose above the roar—a yell for mercy—a white flag was run up, and God's champion shouted Victory, Liberty!

A letter from an American in Japan, says "People in the United States, will be much disappointed in the treaty as interpreted by them. Americans are not allowed to live on shore, nor will their people purchase any of their goods, but are very anxious to dispose of their own. There are several American merchants here already, who have embarked thousands of dollars intended for the Japan market and to furnish whaling ships arriving at this port, but they find it a perfect failure. This treaty reminds me somewhat of the land speculations which we look very fine on paper but the beautiful hills, seats, &c., disappear on close inspection."

A PRAIRIE INVESTMENT.—A year ago, a man purchased forty acres of prairie land six miles from Bloomington, Mc Keen County, Illinois, broke it up and put in fall wheat. The produce was 1,100 bushels of first quality Genesee wheat, which he sold for \$1,566. The expense of fencing, breaking up, seed, sowing, harvesting and threshing, &c., was \$500—leaving a net profit of \$1,066.

GOING IN TO TAKE THEIR SHAKES.—A friend of ours, travelling on the Grand River road, just beyond Wilson's station at a saw mill, and as it was not in motion, asked of the owner why he did not run his mill now? "I do says he, 'but the men have just gone to have their shakes; they've all got the fever, and we have to stop the mill every day about this time, while they take their shakes.'"

HOW TO PUT A STOP TO BABY SHOWS.—The Providence Journal says:  
The Board of Aldermen have refused to grant a license for this disgusting exhibition. For so doing they will have the warmest thanks of every man in the community not low and brutal in his instincts, and of every woman not devoid of the least moral principle. The granting of the license here, rests with the Mayor. We hope he will exercise his authority and refuse it for the exhibition announced to take place in this city next month.  
It is stated that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have recently attached to some of the engines on their road small whistles, connected with exhaust pipes, through which the waste steam issues, making a continual succession of short shrill sounds, audible to a considerable distance.  
A SECOND LEANDEE.—Two sailors, belonging to the schooner L. P. Green, lying at Bowling Horn, near Indianapolis, Texas, went over to Sand Point recently, on a gunning excursion. They landed and proceeded to hunt, but on returning to the beach soon after, they found their boat had been blown off. One of the tars immediately swam off to overtake the boat, but finding he could neither do that, nor return to the beach, he boldly struck out for the opposite shore, which he reached at Stephens' Bayou, a distance of ten miles from his starting point.  
BALLOON ASCENSION ON HORSEBACK.—Mon. Goddard made a balloon ascension from Cincinnati last week on horseback. The horse and his rider reached the earth in safety after ascending to a great height.  
The Montgomery Advertiser notices the death of Wm. Fox, Esq., President of the Bank of Montgomery. Mr. Fox was a native of South Carolina, but had resided in Montgomery for five years, in which time he gained the esteem and confidence of all.  
The Warsaw (Mo.) Democrat has the following:  
We strike the names of two of our subscribers from our book this week, who have recently been hung in Texas. We do this, because we are not advised, as yet, of their present locality.  
Senator Toombs has accepted the invitation to deliver a lecture in Boston 24th of January on the subject of Slavery. He says (October 8th) to the Boston Committee: I will address you on that day upon the consistency of African Slavery with the Constitution of the United States and Republican institutions, and the effect of the American Revolution upon the African race. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.  
R. TOOMBS.  
To leave you on a fortune—educates him.