

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1856.

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**TERMS:**  
The Post is published every Friday at \$2 per year in advance, or \$3 if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.  
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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1856.

FRIGHT ON THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—The Chattanooga Advertiser has the following:

We were informed a few days since that the superintendent of this road had reduced the high rates of freight over his road, in justice to Tennessee. Now, to be plain about the matter there has been no reduction in justice to Tennessee. The reverse is true. In an advertisement by the superintendent in our paper, the public are informed, that except on cotton, wheat, corn, flour and stock, the charges would be those of August, 1854, that is, except on the regular products of the country, merchandise and the like will be carried at old rates. Those exceptions make up the great staple of Tennessee, which are charged enormous rates on this road—the like has not existed for years before.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

Dispatches received in this city announce the nomination of Jefferson Davis for U. S. Senator for six years, from the 4th of March, 1857, by the Democratic caucus of the Mississippi Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.

The Governor of this State in his message to the Legislature, shows a deficit in the revenue of the State of over \$500,000. He opposes the Nebraska Bill, and recommends further legislation on the liquor law, after the question of its constitutionality has been decided by the Supreme Court.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.—The mails by the Canada have arrived here, and we make the following extracts of interest from the files received.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that the main force of the army at Odessa is to be removed to Nicoloff. The Czar, has, it is rumored, ordered a concentration of all his forces upon all his strong positions on the Black and Baltic Seas.

Prince Paskewitch is reported dead. The fall of Kors will make no change in the plans of Muravief, who will make the city his winter quarters.

There is some talk about Austria laying her resolution, in relation to the Eastern question, before the Frankfort Diet, and it is thought that the Diet will recommend to Russia to make peace. A correspondent of the London Post says that he is assured that the Czar has written to the King of Prussia to the effect that he could not, even if he wished it, agree with the Western Powers on a basis of peace.

The Russian loan had proved a failure in the Berlin Bourse. An American ship, lying off Copenhagen, had caused some anxiety, as it was said to be laden with arms for Russia.

The Portuguese had seized an important position in Western Africa.

AN ENDORSEMENT.—The Know Nothing or American members of the Maryland Legislature held a meeting on Monday evening, at Annapolis, and unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the course of their political friends in the House of Representatives at Washington city, in voting against a sectional organization of the House, and also for so strenuously sustaining the Philadelphia platform.

The Great Inner Sea of Africa, twice as large as the Black Sea, including Azoff, the existence of which Cooley, the African geographer, argued for long ago, and the discovery of which has been previously announced, has been further verified by explorations; but the sea is not so remarkable as the people in its neighborhood, who are said to read and write, have no idols, are generally serious, solid, sensible people, and profess to believe in God, and have no tincture of Mahomedanism. From whom did they learn these things, or is it a traveler's story?

Railroad collisions, which are ever the terror of travelers, are about to be wholly prevented, it is said by a recent invention lately tested on the Madrid Railroad, Spain. It is done by a new application of electricity, and is pronounced a perfect safeguard against all collisions in future—two locomotives infallibly stopping one another before coming together.

MORE BACKBONE LINIMENT WANTED.—It is reported from Washington that the fomentions upon Mr. Banks for Speaker, are beginning to show signs of weakness in the backbone, notwithstanding the daily lubrications of Kansas nigger liniment by Weed and Greeley. But this will never do. If the liniment fails, let them try the "poor man's plaster." Let every hump be exhausted before fusion is confounded for the lack of backbone.

Miller, the man convicted of the murder of Hadel and Frederick Grace, at Cumberland, Maryland, a few months since, was hung at that place yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in the presence of 8,000 persons. He died protesting his innocence.

The Cincinnati Sun says that such is the stagnation of business in that city that there are over ten thousand applications for relief from the public charities.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The telegraph brings the following exposition of the views of the candidates for Speaker upon the question of the day, as elicited by Gen. Zollicoffer's resolution. If the telegraph reports correctly, Fuller is as sound as any man could be:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

House.—Mr. Richardson said, in acting for the Kansas and Nebraska bill, he intended that the people of the Territories should decide the question themselves. He would admit them with or without slavery. He had said slavery would not go there, but never argued that as a reason why he voted for the bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, he voted for the principle as applicable to the Mexico acquisition, in a spirit of compromise; but it would be unjust to incorporate it in territorial bills. In his judgment, the Constitution does not carry slaves into the territories, but protects both sections of the Union alike.

There was much squabbling as to the order of proceeding, and finally it was decided that the candidates should answer Zollicoffer's questions before others were proposed.

Mr. Banks was then called on, and numbers drew up chairs around him. He did not feel obliged, he said, to answer the questions.

He had not solicited the support of any member. He distinctly remarked that he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of free States, and that he believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. He did not believe that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories, and that it recognizes the protection of property in the North and South alike, but not property in slaves. He believed the Constitution to be an instrument of freedom, and that Congress was wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Fuller said he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of free or slave States, and that he had never advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery exists independently of the Constitution, and Congress had no right to legislate slavery into or out of the Territories, and that it had not the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. Barksdale propounded questions which Mr. Banks said was enacted by the Democrats and Americans, the latter being the larger portion of this district and by them elected. As to the equality of the white and black races he believed in the language of the Declaration of Independence. "That all men were created free and equal." He had adopted the idea that the weaker race will be absorbed in the stronger—that was the universal law of nature; but whether white or black was superior and would absorb the other, he would not say. He believed in the larger portion of this district and by them elected. As to the equality of the white and black races he believed in the language of the Declaration of Independence. "That all men were created free and equal." He had adopted the idea that the weaker race will be absorbed in the stronger—that was the universal law of nature; but whether white or black was superior and would absorb the other, he would not say.

WASHINGTON REMOVALS.—The New York Courier's Washington correspondent telegraphs:

It is rumored that the President is anxious for an organization, because he has a special war message to communicate.

The Journal of Commerce correspondent also telegraphs:

If rumors prove true, things are taking a shape in relation to our controversies with Great Britain, that looks a little more warlike than even the message or Senatorial orations would represent. It is said that such a message was written, and has been read to Mr. Buchanan, with certain correspondence respecting the enlistment question, which puts the two parties in a very menacing attitude toward each other.

These additional dispatches will not probably be communicated to Congress until the House shall organize, and they may not make so serious an impression as has been made by the facts already transmitted.

Another step towards a move is about to be taken by the ratification of the Neagran treaty, which recognizes the claims of that State to the Mosquito coast and country; and in effect there is a guarantee of the title to the limits by her claim.

The Buenos Ayres Tribune, of the second of November, announces in an extra another desperate fight between the Indians and the government troops. The action took place on the 29th of October, near Tapalque. General Hornos had under his command 1,000 cavalry, 280 infantry, and two pieces of artillery. The Indians numbered 3,000 men. Soon after the battle was commenced, the militia composing a large part of the force under General Hornos, became disorganized, and all efforts to reduce them to reform were useless. This occasioned a great loss—fifty men being killed and wounded, including a chief and four officers. General Hornos was thereupon obliged to retire to a neighboring fort.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—English railways represent a capital of £285,000,000. They are 8,000 miles long, and have 2,500 stations.—Their working gives employment to 90,000 persons. They conveyed last year 111,000,000 of passengers, and the trade in merchandise and minerals upon them will amount to 1,000,000 tons per week. To work them, 6,000 locomotive engines, 100,000 wagons, and 20,000 passenger vehicles are required.—Their locomotives represent a force equal to that of 1,250,000 horses; and if all the vehicles working were put together, end to end, they would reach from the Channel to the Scottish border, or at least 400 miles.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES—THE WHITE AND THE RED RACES.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

Having given the interesting report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to our readers, it has occurred to us that the occasion is an appropriate one to make some observations upon the past condition of the tribes in this country in connection with the rapid extension of our frontier limits. It is impossible not to see that the aborigines are everywhere regarded as something less than men. We have sought to improve their condition by establishing missionary schools amongst them; they have been pensioners upon the public treasury—wards of the executive departments. They have always excited a large share of public sympathy, and strong hopes have been entertained that they might be reclaimed from barbarism and elevated to the sphere of social, moral and religious enlightenment.

The Indians are certainly an interesting race, and it is agreeable to read the accounts which the federal Commissioner has given of the humane efforts of the government to promote their welfare. He is sanguine of final success in these labors. He reports the existence, within our extended Territorial limits, of three hundred and fourteen thousand of these red men of the forest—these remarkable links which seem to unite the brute with the human species. Not a comment is made upon the statement which the Commissioner has published in regard to the number of his wards. He sees nothing in this fact to influence his opinions concerning the destiny of his people. He encourages us with considerable progress among the Chippewas of Michigan, and the combined Chippewas, Ottawa, and Pottawattamias of Wisconsin, and a majority of five tribes have also evinced no little advancement in Texas. This, with trifling variations, is the total of Indian civilization, after two hundred years of effort. From many millions of men and the sole masters of the continent—from many hundred tribes existing in the pride of superiority—the acknowledged chiefs of empire and of domain in America—they have been reduced to a trifling over a quarter of a million of men, and to day give up scarcely a single hope that human efforts are capable of elevating them to the scale of civilization and Christianity. It would almost seem as if Providence had closed the doors of progress against them. Unknown to the Christian age, to the Egyptians, to the Chinese, to the Hebrews, to the Greeks and to the Romans, they have steadily resisted every effort to introduce amongst them the arts of civilization which existed in those nations. This seems to be a harsh judgment, and one unsuited to the spirit of Christianity and to the temper of the present age; but we prefer to look the matter in the face and to be rational and practical. We cannot ignore the past if we would, and there is not in all the variety of our relations with the red man, in peace or in war, politically, religiously or socially, a solitary sign of their regeneration and enlightenment.

It is in vain to say they have been severely and harshly treated—it is in vain to refer to their original strength and rights on this continent, and to their present weakness and dependence—these things prove rather their stubborn resistance to all the efforts of civilization, than the cruelty of the white races. The sun gives his rays to the white and red alike; the earth is impartial in the fruit it bears to those who apply the conditions of production; and so it is with the conditions of civilization—they too, are fortunately impartial, generous and communicative. The examples to the Indian have been valueless—and it is precisely such causes which have been foremost in leading the white race step by step to its present condition of enlightenment.

A stationary people can no longer hope for a protracted existence—and this is made obvious by the simplest comparison between the Anglo American and the aboriginal and Mexican races on this continent. The former have driven out the latter, just as the English are driving out the natives of the East, and as Russia is steadily advancing upon the Ottoman empire. The same grand scheme of operations is going on in every part of the globe.

Judged by the standards of experience and philosophy, it is not difficult to come to the conclusion that the native barbarous races of both the Eastern and Western continents are working out their destiny precisely as an overruling Providence intended they should. On this side of the water the Indians never held more than a mere right of passage—a highway privilege of the country. They never tilled the earth to uses of production.—They added nothing to the wealth or the civilization of mankind. While population was crowding on production in the Old World, they occupied the New, and withheld it from the uses of the human family.—Their expulsion was a high Christian duty—a work of humanity—and what is now exhibited is sufficient proof of the justice of this idea.

The chronic efforts of the government to educate, civilize and Christianize them, constitute one of those stubborn features of policy transmitted to us from our ancestors, which, like the Indians themselves, is capable of resisting the force of experience and the teachings of common sense and justice.—They are actually degraded by contact with the white race. They show a capability for engraving upon themselves all our vices, and for successfully resisting all our virtues.—Benevolence and philanthropy in this way have been the bane of their people—the curse of their intercourse with us. It is very kind, very clever, and very Christian-like to set on foot projects for the enlightenment of the ignorant and the reformation of the depraved;

but there ought to be an end to such efforts when their fruits are seen to be increased vice and depravity in the objects sought to be benefited.

Notwithstanding, then, the paternal and earnest spirit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his humane suggestions looking to the civilization of the Indians, we submit to Congress whether there should not be an entire change in our federal policy toward them. They should be regarded as a permanent tax upon the United States—they should be protected, cared for, and, as far as possible, provided against want, and especially against the too harsh encroachments of our people; but this silly effort to raise them to the dignity of American citizens, to introduce them to the arts of civilization, to imbue them with the spirit of Christianity should cease. We should regard them as they are—as more than two hundred years of intercourse with them have proved them to be—better off, more virtuous and, if possible, more humane when utterly separated from us than when brought into contact with us. Ours is not half so great in relieving them of their lands, as through the corrupting influence of annual annuities, in degrading and prostituting them by our contact with them. Money is their great curse—it is the bait which invariably draws to them a swarm of selfish, hideous robbers and low debased villains, who with poison in hand, heart and hand, infect the poor Indians; steal from them, debauch their women, and sow the seeds of permanent evil wherever they go. We are quite tired of these annual bulletins from Washington extolling their progress, and the future, and remarkable only for neglecting to state the true causes of the degradation of the Indian race, which in truth are to be found in the cruel policy of the federal Union itself.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS THINK OF PEACE.—A letter from St. Petersburg to the Vienna Press says:

"Do not allow yourself to be led astray by the rumors of peace which still find their way into the newspapers, the war will be carried on next spring with great energy. No secret is made of it in government circles here, and the diplomatic agents of Russia at neutral courts have been instructed to take care and prevent those courts from mixing themselves up in the war. Notwithstanding the undisputed success of Gen. Canrobert's mission, Russia has not abandoned all hope of gaining the upper hand in the war. It is believed that Sweden and Denmark have merely pledged themselves to the Western Powers to observe a friendly neutrality, and not that France and England shall have achieved decisive results in the Baltic sea; they expect more from the Scandinavian powers. Here we are thoroughly prepared for a fresh expedition of the Baltic fleet, for do we dread it in the least, being convinced that Cronstadt is stronger than Sebastopol. The Emperor has been very active since his return from the Crimea, and there is talk of great reforms which he intends to make in the army and the State, in order to remedy the disorders of the past."

The Lexington (Mass.) Citizen of the 2d ult. says:

It seldom happens at any time during the winter we have as many cold days and nights in succession. From Sunday before last up to day before yesterday the weather has been intensely cold. The mercury in the thermometer seldom being more than two or three degrees above zero, and at times as low as 20 degrees below. The sleighing during the last ten days has been very fine, and many of our citizens have enjoyed the pleasure of a merry ride.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer, of the 27th ult. says:

On Monday morning, the mercury in the thermometer indicated colder weather than we have experienced in St. Paul for two or three years. It fell to thirty-eight degrees below zero, at 5 A. M., and at 9 o'clock stood at thirty degrees below. At noon, it rose to ten below.

During the day the sun shone brightly, and at midnight the finest print could be read in the street with ease, such was the brilliancy of the moonlight.

VERY DRY DOCTRINE.—On board the Cunard steamers divine service is read every Sunday morning. A passenger one Sunday asked one of the crew, "Are you obliged to attend to public worship?" "Not exactly obliged, sir," replied Jack, "but we would loose our grog if we didn't."

A LIVE DEPOSIT.—A child was found on Buffalo street, Rochester, a few nights since. A paper was found in the basket, in which the child lay, which reads thus: "A stranger—a child of sorrow, but not of infamy.—Heed its cries and take good care of it. No one will ever call for it." It was taken in and adopted by the family, at whose door it was left.

A COOL FALSHOOD.—The Dover (Del.) Reporter, having published a pretended paragraph from an Ohio paper, stating that the negroes in Ohio voted the American ticket at the recent election. The Delaware Sentinel quietly nails the falsehood to the counter by showing, from the constitution of Ohio, that no colored person can vote at all in that State.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Harvey Moore, of Lawrence county, Ohio, claims to have discovered a principle by which direction can be given to an air-car and its speed accelerated or retarded at the will of the engineer or pilot who may take charge of it, and without the use of ballast or waste of gas in the ascent or descent.

## WAR WITH ENGLAND—AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.

At a public meeting of the Marden Mechanic's Institution, at Manchester, England, on the 14th December, Mr. Bright, M. P. in the course of a speech, deprecating the war, said:

"Many of you have relatives or friends in America. That young nation has a population about equal to ours in these islands. It has a great internal and external commerce. It has more tonnage in shipping than we have. It has more railroads than we have. It has institutions more free than we have—than that horrid slavery of the South excepted—and which is no fruit of its institutions, but an unhappy legacy of the past. It has also a great manufacturing interest in different branches. That is the young giant whose shadow ever grows, and there is the true rival of this country. How do we stand or start in the race? The United States Government, including all the Governments of all the sovereign States, raises in taxes probably from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 sterling in the year. England this year will raise in taxes and loans, and will expand, nearly £100,000,000. This population must rise, and will spend, probably £80,000,000 in the year more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England."

Can we run this race on these terms and against these odds? Can we hope to be as well off as America, if the products of our industry are thus swept away by the tax-gatherer, in the vain scheme of saving England from imaginary dangers? Can poverty be lessened among us—can education spread, and the brutality of so many of our population be improved—can all, or anything that good men look for to come to us—while the fruits of our industry, the foundation of all social and moral good, are squandered in this manner? Pursue the phantom of military glory for ten years, and expend in that time a sum equal to all the visible property of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and then compare yourselves with the United States of America, and there will you be? Pauperism, crime, and political anarchy, are the legacies we are preparing for our children, and there is no escape for us unless we change our course and resolve to disconnect ourselves from the policy which tends incessantly to enshroud us with the nations of the continent of Europe."

THE ARCTIC REGION.—It is impossible, from anything we are yet in possession of, to form an opinion as to what exists beyond the parallel of 82 degrees 30 north, or beyond that of eighty degrees of latitude south.

The north magnetic pole has been discovered and examined—it is elevated but a little above tide, in lat. about 70 deg. N., long. about 98 deg. W. The magnetic pole of the Atlantic has not been reached, for it is walled by ice and is situated in lofty mountains not yet explored; its position, however is further from the equator than the north magnetic pole, and is in the vicinity of two lofty mountains, in which volcanoes are in an active state at an elevation of more than ten thousand feet above the sea.

The atmosphere of the Arctic is unlike our atmosphere. Lieut. Parry, when on Melville Island in the winter of 1819-20, lat. about 75 deg. N., long. about 111 deg. W., says: "We had frequent occasions, in our walks on shore, to mark the deception which takes place in estimating the distance and magnitude of objects when viewed over an unvaried surface of snow. It was not unusual for us to direct our steps towards what was taken to be a large mass of stone at the distance of a half a mile, but which we were able to take up in our hand after one minute's walk. This was more particularly the case when ascending the brow of a hill, nor did we find that the deception became less on account of the frequency with which we experienced its effect."—Scientific American.

London is now the greatest city in the world, and far surpasses all the great cities of antiquity. According to Gibbon, the population of ancient Rome in the height of its magnificence, was 1,200,000; Nineveh is estimated to have had 600,000; and Dr. Mehus supposes that the population of Pekin is about 2,000,000. The population of London, according to recent statistics, amounts to 2,500,000—414,722 having been added to it during the last ten years. The census shows that it contains about 307,722 inhabited, and 16,389 uninhabited houses.

The "Monroe Doctrine" is compressed in the sentence of one of Mr. Monroe's messages, "that the American continents, by their free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

A REPLY.—Judge Williamson, or three-legged Willie, as he was familiarly called, was one of the early judges of Texas. On a certain occasion the judge concluded the trial of a man for murder by sentencing him to be hung that very day. A petition was immediately signed by the bar, jury and people, praying that longer time might be granted to the poor prisoner. The judge replied to the petition that the man had been found guilty, the jail was unsafe, and besides the jail was so uncomfortable that the man ought not to be required to stay there any longer than was necessary. The man was hung.

Samuel Rogers, banker and poet, has at last yielded the life on which he had so long held; he died on the morning of the 18th of December last, aged ninety six years. Rogers had probably a larger experience of life than any man of modern times; for, as long as his life was, he lived every day of it. He published his first volume of poems in 1787, and thus made his debut before the great grandfathers of the present generation.

SHAKESPEARE'S GENIUS.—In "Pericles," III of act II, we find this terse definition of a gentleman:

"He is a gentleman, Who enters in his heart, no outward eyes, Nor sees the great, nor doth the low despise."

SURRENDER OF KARS.—Hamburg, Friday.—The Invalides Russe contains a dispatch from Gen. Muravief. He reports that he has taken possession of 130 cannon, large stores of ammunition and standards, with 10,000 prisoners beside those already reported—5000 being Turkish regulars and 4,000 Redies.

## LONG AGO.

When at eve I sat alone,  
Thinking on the Past and Gone—  
While the clock, with drowsy finger,  
Marks how long the minutes linger—  
And the embers, dimly burning,  
Tell of Life to Dust returning—  
Then my lonely chair around  
With a quiet, mournful sound—  
With a murmur soft and low,  
Come the Ghosts of Long Ago.

One by one I count them o'er,  
Voices that are heard no more,  
Tears that loving cheeks have wet,  
Words, whose music lingers yet—  
Holy faces pale and fair,  
Shadowy locks of waving hair—  
Happy sighs and whispers dear,  
Songs forgotten many a year—  
Lips of dewy fragrance—eyes  
Brighter, bluer than the skies—  
Odors breathed from Paradise.

And the gentle shadows glide  
Softly murmuring at my side,  
Till the long untried day,  
All forgotten, fades away.

Thus, when I am all alone,  
Dreaming o'er the Past and Gone,  
All around me, and and slow,  
Come the Ghosts of Long Ago.

THE DEAD MEN'S TRAIN OF THE OLD COLONY ROAD.—The Old Colony Memorial published at Plymouth Mass., narrates an incident which is sufficiently marvelous to please the most ardent believers in "signs and wonders."

It states, as a matter of common notoriety in Plymouth that during the last summer months, between three and four o'clock in the morning, there was regularly and distinctly heard upon the railroad the whistle as of an approaching train. As it was well known, however, that no train passed over the road at such a time in the morning, four gentlemen at the Summit House determined to investigate the mystery. Accordingly, unknown to any one, they one morning about two o'clock stationed themselves on the railroad track about a mile from town, and awaited the arrival of the supernatural visitor. They did not watch long, nor wait in vain for immediately they distinctly heard, far off in the north, the sound of a railway whistle, and presently "the distant clatter of wheels" was heard—louder, nearer, nearer still it came—the click of the rails the rush of steam was as plain in their ears as if he latter glared before them—the shriek of a demon whistle close at hand made them leap from the track, as the train thundered down the grade—the hot breath of the panting steed was in their very faces as it passed—the monthly scream ceased they heard the brakesmen, screwing up their brakes, the tinkle of a bell and a sound of meeting cars, as if the invisible spectre monster of the road had reached his journey's end."

The Boston Journal says that in that city a spiritual circle, while sitting, held a conversation with the spirit of an engineer who while living, ran a train on the Old Colony Railroad. The spirit said that the train was for the purpose of conveying the spirits of the dead.

SLEEP.—A high medical authority, Professor Humpland, says that, so far as external life is concerned, sleep is no less necessary for its duration than its health. Without the proper amount of sleep, the vital energy is dried up and withered, and we waste away as a tree would, deprived of the sap that nourishes it. The physical effects of sleep are, that it retards all the vital movements, collects the vital power, and restores what has been lost in the course of the day, and separates us from what is useless and pernicious. It is, as it were, a daily crisis, during which all the secretions are performed in the greatest tranquility and perfection.

A PARAGRAPH ON CATS.—Bayard Taylor, in his "New Volume of Travels," gives the following humorous description of the cats of Aleppo:

"The other remarkable thing here is the hospital for cats. This was founded long ago by a rich cat-loving Musselman, and is one of the best endowed institutions in that city. An old Mosque is appropriated to that purpose, under the charge of several directors, and here sick cats are nursed, homeless cats find shelter, and decrepit cats gracefully purr away their declining years.

"The whole category embraces several hundreds, and it is quite a sight to behold the corridors and terraces of the mosque swarming with them. Here, one with bruised limbs is receiving a cataplasm; there, a cataplectic patient is tenderly cared for; and so on through the long concatenation of feline diseases. Aleppo, moreover, rejoices in a greater number of cats than even Jerusalem. At a rough guess, I should thus state the population of the city; Turks and Arabs, 70,000; Christians, of all denominations, 15,000; Jews, 19,000; dogs, 12,000; cats, 8,000."

THE ASSISTANT TREASURY.—The Journal of Commerce says, in speaking of the arrangements for paying the January interest on the national debt: "The sub-Treasurer, much as it was denounced by politicians and a certain class of political economists, has been a great blessing to this country.—In New York, where the bulk of the disbursements are made, the administration of this department is the theme of universal praise."

PORTSMOUTH, VA., on the breaking out of the recent pestilence contained a population of 14,000, of which 1,200, at least have died, and about 4,800 among the missing have not returned. The population of Norfolk 18th of December last, aged ninety six years. Rogers had probably a larger experience of life than any man of modern times; for, as long as his life was, he lived every day of it. He published his first volume of poems in 1787, and thus made his debut before the great grandfathers of the present generation.

SLEPPY TIMES IN BOSTON.—The streets were very slippery in Boston on Christmas day. The wag of the Post says that one gentleman in particular, who has long been very anxious to obtain a seat in the Legislature, finally found one on the sidewalk without any exertion. Ice is treacherous.

On Thursday while an old lady named Boyd was attending the funeral of her deceased husband, at Trinity Church, New York, a pickpocket managed to extract from her pocket \$65. He was subsequently arrested, however, and compelled to disgorge.

## CALIFORNIA HUMORS.

We select from Phoenixiana—a volume of most fatal and irresistible fun, a few samples and passages of life in California, which may be interesting to many readers. We begin with the "Inauguration of the New Collector," and append a few specimens of the epistolary favors received by that important personage. It will be seen that there is "a great deal of human nature in men," even in California.

LETTERS TO THE NEW COLLECTOR.

"My Dear Friend:—I presume you will be perfectly surrounded this morning, as usual, by a crowd of heartless office-seekers. I therefore take this method of addressing you. I thank God I want no office for myself or others. You have known me for years, and have never known me to do a mean or dishonorable action. Very truly, Wm. S. P. S.—My friend John Smith, who you know is a true Pierce and King man, is anxious to get the appointment of Weigher and Guager of Macaroni. He is an excellent fellow, and a true friend of yours. I hope, whether you can spare an Inspector for me or not, you will give Smith a chance.

"Your affectionate friend,"

"P. S.—My friend John Smith, who you know is a true Pierce and King man, is anxious to get the appointment of Weigher and Guager of Macaroni. He is an excellent fellow, and a true friend of yours. I hope, whether you can spare an Inspector for me or not, you will give Smith a chance.

"My Dear Sir:—Allow me to congratulate you on your success in obtaining your wishes. I have called twice to see you, but have not been able to find you in. You were kind enough to assure me, before leaving for Washington, that I might depend upon your friendship. I think it very improbable that I shall be re-nominated. The water-front Extension project has not been received with that favor that I expected, and what with Roman and the Whigs and that d—d Herald, I feel very doubtful. You will oblige me by retaining in your possession, until after the Convention, the office of — to the Custom House. I must look about me to command the means of subsistence, I will see you again on the subject. Very truly, Wm. S. P. S.—My young friend Mr. John Brown, wishes to be made Inspector of Vermicelli. He is a pure Democrat dyed in the wool, and I trust in making your appointment you will not overlook his claims. Brown tells me he considers himself almost a relative of yours. His aunt used to go to school with your father. She frequently writes to him, and always speaks of you with great esteem. No. 11.

"My Ance:—I have been very malade since that I have arrived, I've much thank you for you civility on a vapor which we come in, junos. The people here do say to me, you s'pued give me the little offices in your customs house. I wish if iusted gusted you my shall make to be Inspectors de cigarritos. Je l'entends may bien. Come to me see. Count de de. No. 11.

"Mister Jose Jones he say with te entree clerky. You much me oblige by make him do it. No. 11.

"The following was evidently dictated by some belligerent old Democrat to an amanuensis, who appears not to have got precisely the ideas intended. Count de de. "Sir:—I have been a democrat of the Jackson School thank God for twenty years. If you sir had been elected to an office by the pusillanimous sufferings of the people as I was onst I would have no clam but air you are appointed by Pierce for whom I voted and King who is dead as Julia's sister and I expect the office for which my friends will ask you sir is a plane man and wood the office of Prover and taster of Brandy and wish you write to me at the Niantic where I wish three days and have to write by a young gentleman or come to see me before eleven o'clock when I generally get sick. Yours, P. S.—My young man Mr. Peter Stokes I request may be made inspector of pipes. No. 11.

THE DIFFERENCE IN MEN.—We often see an old and well-beaten man who never had a success in his life, who always knew more and accomplished less than his associates, who took the quartz and dirt of enterprise, while they took the gold; and yet, in old age, he is the happier man, and all his life long he was the happier man. He had a sum of hope, and they of desire and greed—and amidst all this misfortune and his mysterious providence he had that within him which rose up and carried his heart above all troubles, and upon their world wide waters bore him up like the old Ark upon the Deluge. It was the Deluge that gave out—not the Ark. God has distributed his gifts. It takes a score of them to make one man. One supplies the other's sagacity; another the cautious logic; another the impelling force; another the hope, another the practical tact—one supplies general principles, another the working plans. Men seldom unite by the strong points. It is men's weaknesses that bind them together. By distributing gifts, God makes one man dependent upon another, and welds society together by making every man necessities, in some place, as regards other men.—H. W. Beecher.

INTEREST.—Reverend Henry Ward Beecher in his last letter in the New York Independent, thus gives his opinion upon farming upon borrowed capital:

"No bluster draws sharper than 'interest' does. Of all industries, none is comparable to that of interest. It works day and night, in fair weather and in foul. It has no sound in its footsteps but travels fast. It gnaws at man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its filin, as a fly is bound upon a spider's web. Debt rolls a man over and over, leading him hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long legged interest devours him. There is no crop that can afford to pay interest money on a farm. There is but one thing raised on a farm like it, and that is the Canadian thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots, whose bloss