

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 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.  
Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square for 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. A liberal discount 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 forbid and charged accordingly.  
For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, Cash.  
Ordinary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular advertising rates.  
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or individuals, will be charged as advertisements.  
Subscribers, such as Farmers, Merchants, Clergymen, Carriers, Blowers, Hatters, &c., will be executed to give 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 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, MARCH 28, 1856.

**FOREIGN.**—The steamer *Persia* has arrived bringing one week's latest news from Europe.

Flour has declined 3s. Trade in Manchester was firm. The London money market was tighter, and the rate of interest 7 to 9 per cent.

It was thought the peace negotiations were progressing favorably. The fifth meeting of the conference was held on Thursday the 6th inst., and the negotiations were said to progress steadily.

Napoleon made a speech in which he hoped for peace, but must prepare for war.

**NEW YORK, March 15.**—The steamship *George Law* has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with \$1,250,000 in gold.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that a Commission of British and Nicaraguan Agents met at Greytown, and settled the Mosquito dispute, and that the treaty was on its way to England. The Central American Governments had united against Walker, and hostilities, it was anticipated, would shortly commence. Several European Governments had issued instructions to their squadrons in the Atlantic and Pacific in relation to these events.

**LARGE SALES OF STOCK.**—The *New York Tribune* says:

One of the largest stock transactions was made a few days ago which we have not noticed in this market. One party sold privately to another, in one lot, 15,000 shares Reading and 8,000 shares Erie. The entire sale amounted to about \$1,200,000. The Erie was sold at 58, and the Reading at about 91. The Reading all belonged to one party.

**OLD MEMBERS.**—The *London Daily News* publishes the names of 77 members of the House of Commons "who claim to be wholly exempt from serving on election committees on account of being more than sixty years old."

**"Ivanhoe."**—The Washington correspondent of the *Charleston Standard*, says:

"The report of Senator Douglas, from the Senatorial Committee, is the most popular document of the session. Upwards of two hundred thousand copies have been ordered by members for circulation. It is an able, full and correct exposure of the whole subject—arguing fairly every issue in the case, and showing the Constitutional power over Territories."

**NEW BANKS IN GEORGIA.**—The following named Banks were chartered by the Georgia Legislature at its last session:

Mechanics and Planters Bank, at Savannah.  
Exchange Bank, at Griffin.  
Bank of Columbus, at Columbus.  
Bank of Fulton, at Atlanta.  
Bank of Culbert, at Culbert.  
North Western Bank, at Ringgold.  
Greenwood Bank, at Greenwood.  
Bank of Morgan, at Madison.

**Hon. Pierre Soule, Ex-Minister to Spain** has been appointed one of the Louisiana Senatorial Delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati.

**Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky,** is spoken of as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

**A Good Ship.**—The Columbus Enquirer says: The nominations of the American party are denounced by the abolitionists everywhere in the most opprobrious and unmeasured terms. Amongst others, we notice that Senator Wilson, of Mass., a few days since, at a banquet in Boston, came down in all his mercenary aspects on Fillmore and Donelson, as the opponents of Free-soilism and the friends of the institutions of the South. No blacker souled abolitionist lives than this same Senator Wilson.

**And Thurlow Weed,** the talented, heartless, co-worker of Greeley, Wilson, Giddings, &c., a man of more cunning, and probably of more political ability than all of them together, he, said Thurlow Weed, of the *New York Albany Journal*, comes down with a perfect hurricane of abuse on the Philadelphia Convention, for nominating a pro-slavery candidate for the Presidency. We notice these little ebullitions of wrath, to show how strangely they look beside the abuse which the Southern Simon Pares are pouring upon the heads of the same devoted nominees.

The Washington correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* writes, on the 11th instant:

A caucus is now in session at the capitol of the anti-Nebraska members of both Houses, called for the purpose of making arrangements for the nomination of a compromise anti-Nebraska candidate for the Presidency, who will be able to head off Mr. Fillmore, the nominee of the American party. The design of this movement is to unite a portion of the Northern Americans with the more moderate Republicans, upon Col. John C. Fremont or Justice McLean, as their candidate for the Presidency. Even Mr. Seward is in favor of this movement, and, according to rumor, he is very desirous of getting out of the *Seward* party, and placing himself upon more conservative ground.

## WILL THE NATIONAL WHIG SUPPORT MR. FILLMORE?

The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, in an article on the subject of Washington Hunt's position, in which it is asserted that he will take no active part in the next Presidential election, and also that the National Whigs will probably make no nomination, thus remarks on the probable course of that party:

"If we assume that there is to be no regular Whig candidate in the field, it must follow, we conceive, that the main body of the National Whigs will give their support to Mr. Fillmore, as the only alternative consistent with principle and duty. They will support him on high national grounds, not as partisans, but as patriots; not because of, but notwithstanding, his nomination by the American party. They will be governed by their own views, without adopting the American cause or enlisting under its flag. Many Whigs, who have not always concurred with Mr. Fillmore on subordinate questions, will sustain him now from a conviction that the government will be safe in his hands. They know him to be sound on the great questions of public policy, which animated the Whig party in the days of its strength. They know him to be true to the Union and the peace of the Union; willing to sustain the just rights of both sections; not willing to encroach upon the rights of either. In his election the great interests of the country will have the surest pledge for peace, moderation and stability. To him both North and South can look with confidence, to strengthen, and not to sever or weaken, the political ties which unite the country."

**ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON.**—That popular romance, by the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, called the *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, having been severely criticised by the *N. Y. Tribune*, the Independent, the organ of the Congregational Churches, comes to the rescue of the writer, and speaks of the truthfulness and morality of the work. The *Tribune*, in reply, alludes to these religious papers as "the filthy rags of human righteousness," and then turns upon the would-be-historian, and says that "the next thing, we suppose, will be a 'Life of Satan,' from the same hand, designed to rescue that injured individual's reputation from unmerited obloquy, and to prove that throughout his whole career he abhorred sin, and had no other object in all his restless activity, except to 'elevate and bless the masses of mankind.'"

**A FAST PEOPLE.**—An earthquake occurred at Jeddo, in Japan, on the 11th of November, and fifty four temples, 100,000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants were destroyed. On the 10th of December no official account of the destruction had been received at Simoda, only sixty miles distant, though some tidings had been obtained through the Dutch interpreter, and it is stated, naively enough, that the Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. This is one of the best illustrations of the philosophy with which we bear other people's misfortunes that we remember to have read.

The probability is that among that remarkable race such bewildering feats of legerdemain and ocular deception are habitually performed for amusement that the survivors of the earthquake are expecting still to see the dead restored to light and the buildings reinstated to their late integrity. Perhaps they belong to the school of true believers, of which there was a noble disciple in the person of the sailor, who, when the conjuror by mistake blew himself and his apparatus some twenty feet into the air, exclaimed, in confident reliance, "What the d— will he do next?"

**THE NEWS FROM JAPAN.**—The following is the late news from Japan, as reported at San Francisco by Capt. Moorhouse, of the schooner *Page*, from Simoda:

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner *Page*, December 10. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The earth seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

The Japanese treaty with the French is not yet concluded.

An experienced sea Captain of Philadelphia informs the *Philadelphia Inquirer* that he is of opinion that the pieces of a steamer's cabin seen in lat. 40 deg. and long. 49 deg., could not have belonged to the missing *Pacific*. He thinks that they were portions of a large steamer wrecked some two or three months since, at or near the Bahamas, and that, forced into the Gulf Stream by the winds, they floated to the north east towards the place of discovery.

**ATLANTA BANK.**—Sawin's Bank Note List of the 15th inst., says the affairs of this Bank are being speedily wound up. On Monday last all the redeemed issues of the Bank were burnt in presence of George Smith. It is said that the Banking House and the unexpired charter are offered for sale.

The Kentucky Legislature, recently adjourned, passed a law making all the cities and towns of the State responsible to the owners of property destroyed by mobs.

**GETTING ALARMED.**—Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, as we learn from the *Richmond Whig*, told the State Convention, in a speech before that body, that "they would have to work like beavers, if they expect to carry Virginia against Mr. Fillmore."

## NO FUSION.

The Washington Star, a violent anti-American paper, confesses to the following:

"The Caucus.—The Republican managers in Congress are chagrined over their want of success in the result of their caucus convened in the House hall on Tuesday night last. They hoped that they would have roped in more or less of the National Know Nothings; to go there and pledge themselves to support any candidate for the Presidency who may be nominated by the Republican party. They had previously bagged Messrs. Campbell, Purcell, Todd, and one or two others, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Pelton and Wakeman, of New York, elected rather as American party men than as anti-slaveryites, and expected fully to secure at least half a dozen more. But their 'haul' was a dry one. Not an additional soft or 'green' customer fell into the meshes of their net; and what was worse, it was found that nearly a dozen of those who voted for Mr. Banks, took occasion to make it plain that they are not going to act in the fall with the Republican organization. These gentlemen having already seen quite enough for their shilling, not only failed to attend, but gave as their reason for so doing their want of identification or sympathy with the new party for whose benefit the caucus was called."

**FILLMORE AND DONELSON.**—We have now heard, through our exchanges, from all parts of the United States, upon the nominations made at Philadelphia, (says the *New York Express*) and when we say that no nominations were ever more cheerfully acquiesced in—save that of Henry Clay, in 1844—we say only the truth. We do not mean to say that there is not opposition in parts of New England, and in parts of Ohio, and a silent opposition in Pennsylvania—but when it is reduced to a choice between Fillmore and some President Pierce, it will be powerless—if it give away, or only attempt to throw away votes on some person that can command no strength in the Electoral college. The Seward opposition to Fillmore, in New York—for it is only Seward opposition when out of the Democratic ranks—will be of no avail here. We have met it twice, measured swords with it and whipped it, and can whip it more and better, the next time. It is only a misfortune that the cunning creature of Bishop Hughes can delude men in New England and Ohio to follow him. The more these nominations are tested and canvassed, the stronger they will grow. Fillmore is of the true stuff that will stand all sorts of fire—and hence, the longer they are before the people, the more popular they will grow. The "Law" humbug of the 12th of June will explode, just as did the nomination. The Pittsburg movement will dwindle down, by October, to a Birney and Francis Adams sham. Sensible men, in their eyes, are not going to throw their votes away—or, if in the opposition, help to recede the present administration, and all its office-holders with it.

**THE AMERICANS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND MR. FILLMORE.**—On Friday last, says the *Boston Courier*, the Massachusetts State Organization of the National Americans, ratified, without a dissenting voice, the nomination of the American National Convention.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That the controlling influence of *Black Republicanism*, as manifested at the recent session of the Massachusetts Know Nothing State Council, hangs upon the American party, like an incubus fanning up its vitality. And we trust that the Americans of the State will so improve the annihilation of delegates in April next as to cleanse the party of that blighting influence.

**PHILADELPHIA, March 17.**—Parties have been engaged all day in dragging the River. 15 bodies were recovered to-day, making in all 20 found; many more were lost, 30 are yet missing. The Coroner is investigating the circumstances of the disaster.

**CAIRO, March 17.**—The river is falling, 8 feet water to St. Louis. It is reported that Jones, the murderer of Stephens, jumped overboard between this and Hickman and was drowned.

**CINCINNATI, March 18.**—The "Price Current" this week publishes full returns of the Park trade in the West; also, shipments East. The increase in the number packed is 343,000; increase in weight equal to 229,000 logs; increase in shipments East during the season by various railways and take, 155,000.

**LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.**—This body, which recently assembled at Baton Rouge, adjourned on the 11th inst. We learn from the *New Orleans Delta*, that the following gentlemen were appointed Senatorial Delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati:

1st District—Hon. Pierre Soule.  
2d District—Alcibiades de Blane.  
3d District—Wm. S. Parish.  
4th District—John L. Lewis.

**A Pox FROM GEX. CASS.**—During the debate in the Senate on Monday, in reference to the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for fortifications, General Cass alluded to his correspondent following playful manner: The gentleman from Tennessee speaks of me being *billy-coo*, sir—the Senator's language, not mine, sir! Yet I take the liberty of assuring, (looking down at his vast corporosity) of assuring him, sir, that he is mistaken. (Great laughter.)

Some of the leading speculators and dealers in breadstuffs in New York, who have been looking forward to a continuance of the European war, and a consequent advance in prices, have been badly bitten by the recent decline both here and in England. It is announced that the well known firm of Jones & Ferguson, produce and commission merchants, has failed. Their liabilities are said to be not far from a quarter of a million dollars. Assets are not known.

**Dr. Thos. E. Bond,** the editor of the *Christian Advocate* and *Journal*, died in New York on the 14th instant. He was about seventy six years old.

## APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSOR.

Sec. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the County Court shall at the April term, once in every two years, appoint a Tax Assessor for the county, and when vacancy occurs, which the Court is authorized to declare for cause, said Court shall fill the same as early as practicable. Said Assessor shall hold his office for two years, but that the office of Assessor and Tax Collector shall not be held by the same person.

Sec. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the Assessor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the County Court in the sum of \$1,000, payable to the State of Tennessee, conditioned that he will well and truly, without partiality, favor or prejudice, make a correct assessment of the property to be by him assessed, and faithfully discharge all the duties of his office imposed by law; and he shall also take and subscribe the following oath before the Clerk of said Court, to-wit: I, A. B., Tax Assessor, for the county of \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) well, with and truly take a list of all the taxable property and polls that may come to my knowledge, in \_\_\_\_\_ county, agreeable to law and instructions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and that I will use all lawful ways and means within my power to find out and list such property and polls liable to taxation, within said county, and that all valuation of property by me to be made shall be done faithfully, justly and truly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, and that I will do equal and impartial justice to the public and individuals.—So help me God. Which oath shall be subscribed and recorded by the Clerk of the County Court.

Sec. 16. *Be it enacted*, That the Assessor shall, after the first day of April, in the year of his election and before the first day of the following January, complete his assessment of all the real estate subject to taxation, within his county, which by the laws of this State is to be assessed by him according to the rules in this act prescribed. Said assessment of real estate to be made only once in two years.

Sec. 17. *Be it enacted*, That he shall assess within the same period, in each year, all persons, personal property, and other items of taxation, which under the provisions of the law of this State, are to be assessed by him, and the real value of all property taxed in this Act, shall be the same to which said assessor would value such property in the absence of a just debt in cash due from a solvent debtor.

Sec. 18. *Be it enacted*, That he shall enter the assessment of real property, and persons, and personal property, in separate books suitably ruled, and substantially bound.

Sec. 19. *Be it enacted*, That the book containing the assessment of the real property must show in separate columns, 1st. The names of the persons, in alphabetical order, in each civil district, to whom assessed, unless to an owner unknown, in which case it must be so stated. 2d. The description of the property. 3d. The contents, when the same can be shown by acres. 4th. The valuation. 5th. The amount of taxes assessed on same. The description of real property must be shown, when practicable, by sections and sectional sub-divisions, townships and ranges. If this cannot be done, the Assessor must adopt that mode of description which will most clearly and conveniently identify the property; and when several tracts or parcels of tracts of land belonging to the same person lie contiguous, forming one entire tract, the whole may be included in one valuation and so extended.

Sec. 20. *Be it enacted*, That the book containing the assessment of persons and personal property must show in separate columns the names of the persons to whom assessed, in alphabetical order, in each civil district: 1st. The number of slaves to be taxed to each person. 2d. The value of said slaves. 3d. The species of property designated in article 2d, section first. 4th. The valuation. 5th. The amount of taxes assessed on same. 6th. The names of the persons to whom assessed, in alphabetical order, in each civil district, to whom assessed, unless to an owner unknown, in which case it must be so stated. 7th. The species of property designated in articles 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, section first.—The valuation. 9th. The species of property designated in articles 9th and 10th, section first. 10th. The aggregate amount of taxes. Said books to be made yearly.

Sec. 21. *Be it enacted*, That the Assessor must upon the first assessment after his election (the time at which the real estate is to be assessed) give ten fifteen days' notice, by advertisement, posted at three or four public places in each civil district in his county, of the time that he will attend to assess the taxes; and also designate some place, and the direction he may proceed, in order to notify the persons subject to taxation, at or about the time he will be able to examine, inspect and assess their real estate; and he must attend at such time and in such manner make the assessment.

Sec. 22. *Be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all persons within such civil district, whose persons or property are subject to taxation, upon notice being given, according to the provisions of the preceding section, to give to the Assessor a complete list of their property subject to taxation, and every item upon which such persons is liable to be taxed. The lands, in all cases, must be given in with such description, as far as practicable, to identify the same as before provided. And the Assessor shall go upon, examine and inspect said lands, and from any information to be derived from the parties, assess its real value in money, and not at a forced sale; and he shall have power by summons any persons to give information, or aid him, and the person whose lands are to be assessed shall exhibit, point out and give such information to the Assessor, touching the same, as shall be necessary, by said Assessor, to make a true and correct assessment. And the Assessor is empowered and it is made his duty, and he is hereby required to administer the following oath to each and every person furnishing a list of his taxable property, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that the following list contains all the property and items for which you are subject to taxation, and that you have exhibited, pointed out, and given correct and true information concerning your real estate, (if such has been required of him or her by the Assessor) to the best of your knowledge and belief.—So help you God." And if the Assessor deems it necessary, he is hereby empowered to examine under oath other persons touching the list and valuation. But if the owner or person having charge of the property, reside out of the county or is absent from necessity, or is unable to comply with the provisions of the law, by reason of any infirmity or disability, or is a female, such person may make out such list on oath, as herein prescribed, and the Assessor may receive the same. Provided the Assessor shall not compel the owner of property to swear to its value.

Sec. 23. *Be it enacted*, That the Assessor must, upon the second assessment (the time

when the polls and personal estate is to be assessed) give a like notice by a like advertisement, that he will attend at a specified place in the civil district, and all persons shall attend and give in their lists under oath, unless by reason of disability specified in the preceding section, and in either of said cases they may send lists and he may receive the same.

Sec. 24. *Be it enacted*, That if any person subject to taxation fails to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, the Assessor must make demand of him or her, at his or her residence, such list, and for every such demand the Assessor is entitled to (25) twenty-five cents, to be added to the assessment and collected as taxes, unless it can be shown of their inability to do so.

Sec. 25. *Be it enacted*, That if any person fail to give in a list, as is required by the preceding sections of this act after the demand is made, the Assessor shall ascertain from enquiry, or in any other mode, the property, and other items of taxation, to which such person is subject, and shall make a double tax upon the same, to the best of his information and judgment.

Sec. 26. *Be it enacted*, That when the Assessor shall have completed his assessment by the time prescribed, he shall return the same to the Clerk of the County Court, who shall submit the same until the first Monday in February thereafter after the purpose, and all persons who shall apply for the purpose, and if any person, upon such inspection, conceive himself aggrieved by the assessment, the Assessor shall, with the aid of two freeholders of the civil district, review the same, and if it appears to them from the statement of the party complaining, or upon evidence adduced by him that the assessment is erroneous, the Assessor shall enter upon his book the proper correction, subject to revision, or appeal to the County Court.

Sec. 27. *Be it enacted*, That if no objection be made to the assessment, or immediately after such objections as shall be made, are disposed of, the Assessor shall sign the books, and attach thereto an affidavit signed by him, in the following form: "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I have set down in the above assessment, all the real estate (if in the book prepared for that purpose)—or in the other book all the taxable property and polls within \_\_\_\_\_ county, according to the best of my knowledge and ability; and that said assessment book contains a true statement of the aggregate amount of real estate (as the case may be) of taxable property and polls, of each and every person named therein, estimated according to the true value thereof, as prescribed by law without favor or affection.—So help me God."

Sec. 28. *Be it enacted*, That the Assessor shall make out from the original assessment books, a statement, in a suitable ruled book, of the names in alphabetical order, of all persons in each civil district, against whom any tax has been assessed, and the amount of tax against each; and in case of lands assessed to persons unknown, a list of the lands so assessed, describing them as heretofore provided in this act, and stating the amount of taxes assessed upon each lot, tract or parcel of land, which statement must be delivered to the County Court Clerk, by the third Monday in February in each year; and after such statement is by them compared with the original assessment books, and corrected, if necessary, it must be delivered to the Tax Collector by the first Monday in March of each year, with his certificate that the same is a correct statement from the original assessment books of the names of the persons against whose taxes have been assessed, and the amount assessed against each.

Sec. 29. *Be it enacted*, That the Assessor shall be entitled to such compensation for his services, as the County Court in its discretion may allow.

Sec. 30. *Be it further enacted*, That the following be the rules to be observed in the assessment of taxes: 1st. Every person is to be assessed for his poll tax in the county where he resides, where the assessment is made, if he has not been assessed for the same tax year in another county. 2d. All real property is to be assessed in the county where it lies. 3d. All personal property, unless the contrary be directed, is to be assessed in the county where it is at the time of assessment. 4. But that all slaves shall be assessed to the owner in the county where he resides; but if hired in a different county than that in which the owner resides, they shall be assessed for their value in the county where he lives, and the hirer shall be assessed to the amount of the hire; if the owner lives in another State the hirer shall pay the whole assessment. 5th. That all property held by an executor or administrator, trustee or guardian, or by a person in any fiduciary or representative character, shall be assessed to said person in such character, and shall be entered in the Assessor's book in a separate line from his own property.

Sec. 31. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to obtain accurate and appropriate estimates of the agricultural wealth of the State, the Assessor of each county shall annually make out a table showing as nearly as practicable, in addition to the usual returns, the whole number of slaves owned by each person, the number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine, and the number of bales of cotton, hogheads of tobacco, and bushels of wheat and corn, raised the preceding year.

S. S. CHEATHAM,  
Speaker of the Senate.

N. S. BROWN,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, in a recent lecture delivered at New York in defence of the Catholic religion, said:

"If my religion and my politics are opposed to each other, it is my politics, not my religion, that must yield."

Politics then must yield to the control of religion, and religion to the control of the Pope; which is not a very circuitous way of saying that politics must submit to the control of the Roman Hierarchy.

Rev. Dr. Coumings, of London, has heralded the end of the world in 1865, yet his published arrangements for the copyright of his books extend far beyond that period; and has just entered upon a nineteenth years lease of his summer house.

Dr. Lieber has said that women were born to be married and men were born to marry them.

An exchange paper wishes to know "what old maids and bachelors were made for?" To which another replies, "to fuddle lads, and annoy ladies!"

A bachelor friend says, "that bachelors were not made to wear certain lectures, and have their heads combed with a three legged stool."

An old maid says, "that elderly unmarried ladies were not made to be the slaves of arbitrary blockheads."

With all these things before us we tremble for the Republic.

## A CALL FOR BUCHANAN.

State of Wheatland,  
Haste to your home,  
Rally to the true band,  
No longer roam;  
Jealous aspirants,  
Urge you delay,  
State of Wheatland,  
Homeward your way.

Unfold the banner,  
Spread it afar,  
Success 'll attend her,  
Nothing to mar;  
Look to your country,  
Man of its choice,  
Raise for your party,  
Its flag to 'th' hoist.

North, South, East, West, all,  
Rally with cheer,  
Buchanan's the leader,  
Use in his rear,  
State of Wheatland,  
Haste on your way,  
For soon runs the sand,  
That closes next day.

## A CALL FOR DOUGLASS.

Do you will fail,  
Death in the pot!

Look out and see the  
Scamps in your way,  
Or there will be the  
Devil to pay.  
Hunter is smoking you  
Out from your hole;  
Old Buck is poking you  
With his long pole,  
See to your stiches—  
Mary is here,  
A-patching his breeches,  
"Use in his rear,"  
Or dead as a Cock robin,  
Down you will fall,  
Pierced through by Dobbin,  
Nailed to the wall.

Beat up the Revellie;  
Rouse from the fray!  
Pierce will be devil you,  
Sure as the day,  
Come as the waves come,  
Bouncing and free!  
Douglas of Newland!  
Hallelujah!!

## A CALL FOR WISE.

Wise of Tobacco,  
land famous for law!  
Great chief of Acco  
must give you your paw!  
Grievous disorder  
Low's in your sky;  
Come o'er the border,  
Blacken its eye.

"Jealous aspirants"  
Seek to confound you;  
Death and destruction  
Smoking around you;  
Pierce and Patch'd Breeches,  
And Hunter are here;  
The false sons of witches  
Put you "in the rear."

And other "aspirants"  
Are hovering night  
Buck, of Buckwheat land,  
Douglas, of Rye!  
Patter not, piddle not,  
Danish you patters;  
Play second fiddle not  
To Mary or others!  
Spread the brave Banner,  
Man of our choice;  
Nail with a hammer,  
Your "flag to 'th' hoist."

But spread not that farci-  
cal flag so berated,  
Breeches of Marcy,  
Di'lap id-a-ied!  
Fight for your country, Wise,  
Deem it no shame,  
Go it for glory, Wise,  
Pommel poor Sam,  
Statesman of Accomac,  
Haste on your way;  
"For soon runs the sand,"  
That closes next day."

A letter from Charleston, Missis-  
sippi county, Missouri, states that the ground  
is frozen there seventeen inches deep. This  
is nearly opposite the mouth of the Ohio.—  
The thermometer has been sixteen degrees  
below zero this winter. Stock and game  
have suffered, even to starvation, during the  
long continuance of snow and frozen ground.  
Deer, wild turkeys and quails came into the  
farm-yards for food. It is feared that the  
fruit trees are killed.

The report that Mr. Robt. Schuyler  
is living in some obscure village in Germany,  
is said to be entirely without foundation.—  
He died some months ago, as previously an-  
nounced, at a small place near Nice. His family  
returned to this country in the steam  
ship *Arcton*, and now, as we learn by the *N. Y. Times*, reside in that city. Upon the re-  
ceipt of the intelligence of his death, his son-in-  
law went to Italy for the purpose of bring-  
ing home the family, and they all returned  
as stated above.

The philosophy of travellers has been put  
to the severest tests by detentions. One of  
the most decided cases of resignation, is  
reported on a train from Boston, as follows:

"You don't seem to mind this detention  
and annoyance."  
"Speaking to me, sir," said the person ad-  
dressed, looking up from his paper.  
"Yes sir," was the reply.  
"What's the use of minding it, can't be  
helped. I ought to have been home last  
Sturday, and should have been, but I stop-  
ped to buy a pair of boots; and I had done  
so, for, Tommy had a big boy before I  
got home, at this rate."

FILLMORE AND DONELSON IN MISSISSIPPI.—  
The Lexington, Miss., Advertiser, says the  
most enthusiastic meetings are being held in  
various portions of that State to ratify the  
nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. Thus  
the great circle of Americanism is widening  
and extending.

BABES LYING ABOUT LOOKS.—On Thurs-  
day morning, at Mr. John Lewis, a millman,  
residing in Meadow street, Hoboken, was  
leading his milk cans into his wagon, he  
heard the cry of an infant issue from one of  
them, and, upon examination, found a boy  
about six weeks old in the can.

## GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

The *New York Times* gives a list of 48  
German Newspapers in the United States,  
scattered from New York to Iowa, and from  
Iowa to Texas. Of the whole number 21  
are openly in favor of the Republican or free-  
soil movements; and many of the others,  
says the *Times*, though in favor of demo-  
cratic measures, are opposed to the Nebrask-  
a Bill, and will be found on the Republican  
side before the election.

The *Times* says:  
"The German vote throughout the United  
States is a large one, and at the approaching  
election will mostly be cast for the Repub-  
lican candidates. For the information of  
our readers we have prepared a classified list  
of the most important German papers through-  
out the Union, which will be found pretty  
accurate. For the political views of many of  
the papers we are indebted to the *States Zei-  
tung* of this City, which, being a decided  
Whig journal, is not inclined to prant any-  
thing to the Republicans to which they are  
not entitled."

Of these German abolition papers one is  
in Missouri, one in Texas, and one in Mary-  
land. Thus they insinuate themselves into  
the very heart of the slave country. And  
yet we are told that the foreigners coming  
over to the United States are the peculiar  
friends to the south.

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