

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

VOL. XI.—NO. 530.

**TERMS:**  
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,  
AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,  
TABLET IN ADVANCE.  
Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square  
of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for  
each continuance. A liberal discount made to those  
who advertise by the year. Persons sending ad-  
vertisements must mark the number of lines they desire  
inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and  
charged accordingly.  
For advertising the names of candidates for office, \$5.  
Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular  
advertising rates.  
All communications intended to promote the private  
interests of individuals, or of corporations, societies, schools or  
other bodies, will be charged an advertisement.  
Such notices, such as Paupers, Migrants, Clergymen,  
Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be charged in good  
style, and on reasonable terms.  
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will  
be promptly attended to.  
Persons at a distance sending us the names of four  
subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.  
Communications inserted unless accompanied by the  
name of the author.  
Office on Main street, next door to the old Jack-  
son Hotel.

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1858.

**LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.**  
The Gallatin Examiner says the gross re-  
ceipts of the road between Gallatin and Nash-  
ville for the month of October were \$33093  
33.  
We are gratified to state that the business  
shows a steady increase.

**A LUCKY STATE.**—Pennsylvania has six  
full foreign missions, Mr. Dallas to England,  
Mr. Reed to China, Mr. Chandler to Naples,  
Mr. Buckalew to Ecuador, Mr. Clay to Lima,  
and J. Glancy Jones to Austria.

The receipts of Cotton at New Or-  
leans for three days last week is stated at  
50,000 bales.

"Punch" gives the poor some nuts to  
crack, and everybody something to philoso-  
phize upon when he says, "it costs a great  
deal of money to be rich, and it is a question  
if so much is worth so little! After all, is  
wealth worth the cost, first in acquiring it,  
next in supporting it, and lastly, in bearing  
up under it, when you have lost it?"

The New York Herald puts down the  
Republican gain in Congress, thus far,  
at 50.

Should there be no change in Alabama,  
Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota,  
Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Tex-  
as, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire  
and Connecticut, the next Congress will  
stand 114 Democrats, 111 Republicans, and  
12 Americans, so the Republicans are not  
likely to have a majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The State De-  
partment has remonstrated with Jerez for  
warning the public not to buy tickets for  
Nicaragua by the steamer Washington.

The Collector at Mobile refused a clear-  
ance to Walker's emigrant vessel, and re-  
ferred him to Secretary of the Treasury. Wal-  
ker promises if reinstated in Nicaragua, to  
respect all American interests. The differ-  
ences between Walker and Henningsen have  
been reconciled.

The Treasury revenue for the last quarter  
is six millions less than for the correspond-  
ing period last year.

The imports are one hundred millions be-  
low Cobb's estimate.

**INDIANA POLITICS.**—We have from good  
authority in Indianapolis the following state-  
ment:  
Our Legislature will meet on the 20th of  
November. The proposed election of  
Bright and Fitch will be repudiated by a  
joint resolution, and two gentlemen sent to  
Washington to contest their seats.—*Cin. Com.*

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The DeKalb, (Miss.)  
Democrat talks thus sensibly in regard to  
the mad proposition to re-open the African  
Slave trade:  
"To advocate the opening of the slave trade  
is to invite to a dissolution of the Union.  
For no one with an ounce of wit can suppose  
that can be done in the present state of the  
Confederacy without a rupture."

**"WHEN THE PARTY FALLS, THEN THIS  
UNION FALLS."**—Such is the caption of an  
article which met our notice a day or two ago,  
in a violent party paper, south of us. We  
allude to it for the purpose of saying that the  
author of the sentiment, no matter who he is,  
or where he hails from, knows but little of  
the hearts of the American people of all  
parties, if he supposes that the breaking up  
of any party—as such—could sound the  
death knell of this Union. It is a gross  
and outrageous libel upon the people to sup-  
pose that they are so wedded to any party,  
that the breaking up of that party should  
operate in the dissolution of the Union. There  
is no party so pure, so elevated, so devoted  
to the Union, that its instant and utter ex-  
tinction would so phrensy and madden the  
people, that they could find no solace for  
their wounded pride and love of party, that  
they would not stop short of a dissolution of  
our glorious American Union. It is a slander  
which no man of character ought for one  
moment to harbor the thought of uttering.—  
*Nashville Daily News.*

"Do you believe in second love, Mis-  
ter McQuade?"  
"Do I believe in the second love Hump?  
If a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it  
swarted and when it is gone, don't he want  
another pound, and isn't that swarted, too?"  
"Truth, Murphy I believe in second love."

Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, has been  
recently found drunk at a negro wedding.—  
Upon this the Jefferson City Inquirer says:  
"If frolicking with negroes, eating with  
negroes, isn't establishing negro equality, we  
should like to know what is!"

The word "bogus" owns a singular  
origin. In 1834 a gang of counterfeiters, on  
a very extensive scale, was broken up in one  
of our Western cities. The parties manufac-  
tured United States coin, and the leading  
spirit was named Bogus. When arrested,  
he turned State's evidence, and through his  
instrumentality all the rest of the counterfeit-  
ers were convicted. False coin has ever since  
been termed "bogus," and the word has  
gradually been adopted as one significant of  
everything false or simulative.—*N. Y. Sun-  
day Times.*

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—The New  
Orleans Delta says that the contributions of  
Texas to this road are on the most bountiful  
scale, and that they are ready, and will be  
promptly made. The English are preparing  
to construct a railroad from Lake Superior  
to Frazer's river, and their enterprise is  
awakening the attention of our own people,  
and should draw our government of the ne-  
cessity of action, to prevent being forestal-  
led by a rival power for commercial control  
on this continent. The Delta predicts that  
this railroad will swell the population of  
Texas beyond all previous precedent, and  
will hasten the division of that Common-  
wealth into three, perhaps five, States. A  
general meeting of the stockholders of the  
Southern Pacific Railroad Company, will be  
held at Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday, the  
26th inst.

**ILLINOIS.**—The Nashville Union and A-  
merican contains the following philosophic  
paragraph about the result in Illinois:  
"There seems to be no doubt that the Leg-  
islature of Illinois will contain a majority of  
five in each house in favor of a re-election of  
Judge Douglas to the Senate of the United  
States, over the candidate of the Abolition-  
ists, Mr. Lincoln. This is certainly a very  
great personal triumph. We wish we felt  
able to call it a Democratic triumph. Judge  
Douglas has some friends even among the  
Democrats in Tennessee, who, while dis-  
agreeing with him on some points, strongly  
sympathize with him in his contest with Lin-  
coln, and believe that his future political life  
will be without reproach. While we have  
none of that "generous confidence" which  
excuses error with the hope of future amend-  
ment, we shall yet be glad to see the hopes  
of our friends rather than our own fears  
realized."

Considering that the whole power of the  
administration has been given to defeat Dou-  
glas, and, consequently, to elect his aboli-  
tion competitor, and that the paper quoted  
from is an administration journal, giving it  
an unqualified support in all things, the above  
paragraph exhibits a degree of pleasant, if  
not commendable, at least amusing.

**THE SACRIFICY OF THE BENCH.**—WORDS  
FITLY SPOKEN.—Judge Porter, of Pennsylv-  
ania, resigned his seat on the bench, a few  
days ago, and in his letter takes occasion to  
utter the following sentiments, which should  
be posted over the door and inscribed on the  
heart of every patriot in the land. He says:  
"I was and am thoroughly convinced, by  
reading and reflection, that whenever a Judge  
can be elected by reason of his sentiments on  
any question of politics, that moment the real  
power of the Judicial office will disappear.—  
Possibly this may be very erroneous doctrine,  
but I maintain it, while I possess a moral sense  
and retain a rational faculty."

The Washington Union learns from  
undoubted Illinois correspondents that there  
are a sufficient number of democrats returned  
to the Legislature of that State, who will  
not vote for Judge Douglas, to prevent his  
re-election to the U. S. Senate—and the  
Union expresses its belief in the truth of its  
correspondents, and the accuracy of their in-  
formation. On the other hand, the Missouri  
Republican, the St. Louis Organ of Judge  
Douglas, undertakes to say upon positive  
knowledge that there is not a single member  
of the legislature, claiming to be a democrat,  
or elected as such, that will not, as a matter  
of choice, vote for Douglas, first, last, and all  
the time, not only against Lincoln, the Re-  
publican candidate, but against any and all  
others of any and all parties, whether Re-  
publican, Democratic, or sham Democratic  
bolters from the regular party.—*Nash. Daily  
News.*

**TREMENDOUS PILES OF GOLD.**—The bul-  
lion in the Bank of France now stands at  
about \$130,000,000—a far higher sum than  
was ever held by that establishment, and  
more than \$9,000,000 in excess of the lar-  
gest total ever collected in the Bank of Eng-  
land. At the commencement of the present  
year, the Bank of France held less than \$50,  
000,000, and the influx in nine months has  
therefore been \$70,000,000. At the Bank of  
England the total, at the beginning of the  
year, was \$53,000,000, and it is now more  
than \$95,000,000. The highest sum it ever  
possessed was \$111,000,000, in July, 1852.

**NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 12.**—The steamer  
Tennessee has arrived with Vera Cruz dates  
of the 9th.  
Guadalupe was captured by the Liberals  
on the 28th, instead of the 18th. It was  
desperately defended. The Liberals were  
reinforced by a thousand men. The people  
are rejoicing.  
Zuloaga is anxious to return. The Clergy  
have offered him another million.  
Mazatlan is in possession of the Liberals.  
San Blas is the only Pacific town held by  
Zuloaga.  
The steamer Guerrero was recaptured in  
the Tobacco river by the Liberals.  
The Spanish steamer Colon is at Sacrificos.  
Ojaca was captured by Alvarez.

**NEW YORK, NOV. 12.**—The steamship  
Star of the West has arrived with \$1,600,-  
000.  
The ship John E. Thayer was burned in  
the Gulf of California. The crew was saved.  
The ship Gen. Cushing, for Sydney, went  
ashore in San Francisco harbor, and is a total  
loss.  
The loss by the recent fire at Jamestown  
was only \$17,000.  
A storm occurred in Southern California  
on the night of the second, doing great dam-  
age to buildings and fields. At San Diego  
several houses were blown down. Vessels  
were cast ashore. Los Angeles and San Pe-  
dro also suffered.  
The Indian war in Oregon is ended.—Col.  
Wright having granted peace.  
Frazer river miners are returning.  
No business at Victoria. The settlements  
are all deserted. San Francisco markets  
are dull.

## SEWARD.

The following article, which we find in  
the Memphis Bulletin, of the 3d, so fully ex-  
presses our own opinion of Mr. Seward, and  
his foolish and wicked course, that we wil-  
lingly adopt it as our own:

**SEWARD AND THE SOUTH.**—William H.  
Seward is not entitled to the prominence  
given him in the South. The most that can be  
said correctly of him is, that he is the most  
talented anti-slavery man in the North. He  
is not, therefore, the most influential. He  
heads a faction as does Gerritt Smith. The  
bulk of the republican party do not follow  
him, nor recognize him as the repre-  
sentative of their opinions and policy. They  
correctly regard him as an unprincipled in-  
triguer for the Presidency, without the sub-  
stratum of a single national sentiment to  
commend him to the support of the Ameri-  
can people, and have, therefore, kept him  
thus far from a share in the general public  
background of the general mind. He has  
with impotent passion, frothing with harm-  
less rage and all alone with his woe. He  
struggles, it is true, to the footlights of the  
stage erected by the anti-slavery architects  
of the North, to spit his abolition virus at  
the audience of the Union, but is flung back  
to the rear to the general mind. Mr. Seward  
is nearly worn out. He has been upon the  
stage too long, and his role is nearly  
ended. His last appearance will entitle him  
to be taken off the stage and deposited in  
the asylum of decayed actors. His own  
audience, the resounding North, are tiring  
him on to the general mind, and he will  
entertain reasonable thoughts of the Union.

He has presumed too far upon the free-  
soil sentiment of the North by avowing sen-  
timents which every sane man north of Na-  
shville and Dixon's line, knows, if generally  
made the basis of public sentiment, would  
lead to disunion. Every man in the North  
knows that his last manifesto is but a dying  
struggle to attain the Presidency, and that if  
he fails now, the winding sheet, the hearse  
and the grave are all that remain for him.  
Desperate as his plumes are, they are perfectly  
harmless, for there is a wall of public senti-  
ment enclosing him, and over whose flaming  
battlements he can never leap. We do not,  
and cannot sympathize with those journals  
of the South that seem to regard Seward as  
nothing less than a chained monster to be  
turned loose to devour the South at a single  
meal, when his keeper shall drop the time  
element to strike the chains from his limbs.  
We have nothing to apprehend from him  
but ebullitions of rage, and the noise of the  
death rattle in his throat. Nor do we, or  
can we sympathize with those who deem that,  
in order to correct public sentiment in the  
North, the abolition of all political divisions  
in the South is necessary, that we must  
become a unit—democrats—to frighten the  
North back to their wits. Nor are we of  
those who regard the people of the North as  
cowards, or destitute of personal pride and  
a proper degree of self-respect, to be threaten-  
ed with impunity, and coerced when conveni-  
ent, into such policy as we may dictate.

North and by the North, without Southern  
interference. They must determine for  
themselves whether or not they will make  
the destruction of Southern slavery a funda-  
mental condition of remaining in political, if  
not in fraternal relations with the South.—  
If conservatism shall be overthrown and the  
spirit of the Union be radically annihilated,  
and the South will need no bugles to rally  
her sons. We are, to whatever party we  
may be attached, a unit when the tread of  
the oppressor shakes our hills and the shadows  
of disaster fling themselves over our plains.

**LEGAL ADVERTISING.**—Mississippi was the  
first State in the Union, we believe, to at-  
tempt to interfere with the business interests  
of printers, by establishing a rate beyond  
which they should not charge, for the inser-  
tion of any legal advertisement. This was  
their paper. We notice in our Jackson, Mis-  
sissippi exchanges, that Mr. Ware, of Rankin  
county—the free State, as it used to be called  
—has introduced a bill to repeal the law  
regulating the fees of printers for publishing  
legal notices. "That is a sensible move on  
the part of Mr. Ware, and we hope to see the  
legislature of our sister State have the good  
sense to pass his bill. It was from the legis-  
lature of Mississippi that the wiseness of  
this State, a few years since, undertook, by  
law, to regulate the price which the owners  
of presses and types should charge for their  
labor. The miserable, short-sighted folly  
this inaugurated in Mississippi, and which  
has since been adopted in Tennessee, still  
remains unrepealed upon our statute book. To  
the honor of Mississippi, we record this honest  
effort to blot this disreputable law from her  
code, and to place printers upon a fair and  
equal footing with other trades and profes-  
sions. We hope, at least in this, to see the  
people of the State follow her example. Having  
that State in a wrong movement, we hope  
our next Legislature will not be slow to fol-  
low her in a prompt and energetic retreat  
from that wrong.—*Nash. Daily News.*

**THE REVENUE QUESTION.**—"Independent,"  
the talented Washington correspondent of the  
Philadelphia North American, says:  
Mr. Cobb is preparing tables to prove, if  
there were sufficient imports, the present  
tariff would yield sufficient revenue to carry  
on the government. Upon the same beau-  
tiful theory he might prove if the sky should  
fall rain might be caught. The conception  
is worthy of the Treasury Department, and  
Mr. Cobb would confer a great benefit on  
his chief if he would only put the imports up  
to the mark. Let him tell us, if he can, why  
they are down when the banks are overflow-  
ing with unemployed capital. Last year he  
predicted to everybody that the revolution  
was a mere panic, and he believed in prophet  
Seward's ratiocination, that it would disappear  
as suddenly as it occurred. He assured the  
dependent that the spring business would  
revive every thing, and when it failed, then  
he fell back upon the fall, and now when that  
has collapsed, he is quite sanguine about next  
spring. It would be well, if Mr. Cobb, or  
Cobb to omit the treasury report this year en-  
tirely, or to give the country results without  
illustrations, which hardly pay the printer.—  
If he will defer his arguments until next year,  
the opposition will agree to relieve the gov-  
ernment of all the expense of publication.—  
We don't want any better evidence to satisfy  
us that some have discovered in a hollow tree  
near that place, on Sunday, 31st ult., over  
thousand dollars in counterfeit bank notes,  
mostly on Kentucky and Ohio banks. It is  
conjectured that it was deposited by some  
disreputable man, who intended to check it out  
as he needed it, deeming so large an amount  
unsafe upon his person.

## FEDERAL POLITICS AND THE SLAVE- RY QUESTION.

(From the New York Herald.)  
One of the most refreshing, compre-  
hensive, conservative, suggestive and instructive  
speeches on federal politics, in connection  
with the slavery question, that we have ever  
published or ever read, we spread before our  
readers this morning. We refer to the speech  
of Senator Hammond, delivered to his con-  
stituents at Barnwell Court House, South  
Carolina, the other day. Contrasted with the  
late abolition harangues of W. H. Seward at  
Rochester and Rome, it presents us, in the  
boldest relief, the difference between the  
views of a calm and inquiring statesman and  
the desperate electioneering tricks of an am-  
bitious and unscrupulous demagogue. In the  
speech we have a full and complete view of  
experience have changed the mind of the  
nullifier into the most powerful advocate of  
union, peace and harmony in the other case,  
the Kansas agitation appears to have trans-  
formed the coolest and shrewdest of our anti-  
slavery leaders into the most foolish excesses  
of fanaticism.

Leaving the views of Senator Hammond  
upon Kansas to speak for themselves, we  
turn to the broader political issues of the  
future which he so ably discusses. He be-  
lieves that the South can still maintain herself  
within the Union, and under the constitution  
"control its action in all its affairs;" and  
yet he concedes, substantially, that the ex-  
tension of slavery within our present territorial  
limits has reached its terminus; that  
Mexico and Central America are wholly un-  
available for slave States, and "cannot be  
touched without contamination," and that  
Cuba itself is "forbidden fruit." Nor is this  
all; for while he fully recognizes the con-  
tinually increasing pressure of Northern free-  
labor, from our constant accessions from  
Europe, he utterly opposes the retaliatory  
scheme of the revival of the African slave  
trade, as impracticable and visionary. He is  
satisfied with the self-sustaining resources of  
the South as she stands, and looks with dis-  
trust upon Cuba as a graveyard of negroes,  
the demand for which upon the Southern  
States would be more prejudicial than profit-  
able.

But the most conspicuous view in which  
Mr. Hammond presents the success and se-  
curity of slavery in the South is in connec-  
tion with the practical results which have  
followed the abolition excitement and ex-  
ports of England and France, and the  
thirty years of our Northern abolition agita-  
tion. These results are the England and  
France, and that while the former has been  
driven to the coolie system of slavery, the  
latter has openly returned to the African sys-  
tem and traffic. Within the same interval  
our political Northern agitation has not only  
resulted in doubling the value of Southern  
slaves, but has brought about a union of the  
South in defence of the institution, which  
renders it, in connection with the necessities  
of commerce, perfectly safe and impregnable  
to the future, and entirely competent to  
protect itself within or without our existing  
confederacy.

Best of all, no doubt, to the mind of Mr.  
Hammond, is the conviction which he enter-  
tains that there can be no anti-slavery issue  
in the future upon which "the abolitionists  
of this country can ever muster their legions  
as they did in 1856." We incline to a con-  
currence in this opinion, and to believe that  
henceforward, to 1860, the practical issues of  
the government and the practical exigencies  
of the country will come more and more  
prominently into the foreground, until nig-  
ger and the nigger agitation are entirely sus-  
pended in the reconstruction of parties and  
party questions for the Presidency. That  
Kansas-Nebraska bill of Pandora has done its  
work of mischief, North and South, and the  
conservative people of both sections, with  
"the sober second thought" will repeat and  
atone for their late debating carousals of  
sectional excitement and folly over this mis-  
erable experiment of Presidential intrigues.

The only remaining obstructions of any  
moment to a pacification upon the slavery  
question are W. H. Seward, his new aboli-  
tion platform, and the sectional Presidential  
clique whose object it is to thrust him forward  
as the anti-slavery candidate of the North  
and the pro-slavery candidate of the South.  
Upon such an organization of parties in 1860,  
all the pleasing anticipations of such conser-  
vative men as Mr. Hammond may be borne  
down in the fierce war between sections and  
sentiments, North and South, upon slavery.  
We believe, however, that unless this arch-  
bishop, Seward, shall be cast out by his  
party, he and his party will in the end be  
overwhelmed with something of those divi-  
sions and disasters which they would bring  
upon the Union. The curtain is lifting upon  
the great drama of the future. For good or  
evil, we are upon the threshold of a  
mighty revolution.

At Detroit, a young man named Hen-  
ry Lewis, has commenced a suit against a  
young lady named Mary Ann West, to re-  
cover some seventy dollars worth of wedding  
"fixings" which he bought for her recently.—  
She don't want to marry him and he is bound  
to lose no money by the operation.

The suggestion is being generally  
mooted by our Southern exchanges that it  
would be better to advertise the laws of a  
State as they are passed and signed, once in  
each paper of the State, so that the whole  
body of the laws would be brought into the  
possession of the people at large, annually,  
before they go into operation, instead of re-  
maining, as they now do, unknown for  
months after, and then only published in a  
way to be of use to the lawyers.—*Mobile  
Tribune.*

There are now in the United States  
about 29,000 post offices.

## "JESUS WEPT."

Why fell those tears from Him who stood  
Beside that love-watched grave—  
Whose call should summon back a life,  
Whose very voice should save  
That saddened group from weary pain,  
Release each heart from grief,  
And wake in many a faithless soul  
That heavenly pulse—belief.

Why wept He? Not alone for him  
Who lay in lifeless rest—  
Nor loving friends, who mourning knelt  
Above that faithful breast;  
Oh! not these holy drops were shed  
For many an aching heart  
Nor beating yet—but soon to learn  
Our earth's great woe—to part.

For Jesus loved the world that lay  
In darkness and in sin,  
And who can tell what scenes unrolled  
Before his pitying sight:  
How oft within that little grave,  
The hidden future gave,  
That vision back—the drooping head,  
The good bye, and—the grave.

Perhaps He saw earth's surface strewn  
With groups of mourner's pale,  
And felt the air grow thin and sharp,  
With sorrow's lonely wail,  
While shrouded forms lay still and cold  
Within each circle fold,  
And death stood girdling up the links  
From every severed bond.

And then—He saw that one new grave  
Wherein man had not lain,  
But where the "sting" and "victory"  
Together should be slain:  
'Twas this—He spoke, and bade to life,  
As one day He shall call  
From out their graves, in earth and sea,  
The sleepers, great and small.

**IRRESOLUTION.**—Irresolution is a habit  
which creeps upon its victim with a fatal fa-  
cility. It is not vicious but it leads to vice,  
and many a fine heart has paid the penalty  
of it at the scaffold. Trifling as it appears in  
the wavering steps of the young, as they  
glide older its form changes to that of a  
hideous monster, which leads them to de-  
struction with their eyes open. The idler,  
the spendthrift, the epicurean and the drunk-  
ard, are among its victims. Perhaps in the  
latter, its effects appear in the most hideous  
form. It knows that the goblet which he is  
about to drain is poison, yet he swallows it.  
He knows, for the example of thousands has  
pointed it in glaring colors, that it will de-  
stroy all his faculties, take the strength from his  
limbs and the business from his brain, and  
progress to a dishonored grave, yet he drains  
it under a species of dreadful spell, like that  
by which small creatures are said to approach  
and leap into the jaws of the loathsome ser-  
pent, whose fiendish eyes have fascinated them.  
How beautiful and manly is that power  
by which the resolute man passes unmo-  
ved through the dangers.

Sir William Walker, (the Philibuster)  
we see, has arrived at Washington, but  
whether to "call out" the President of the  
United States, for recently "proclaiming"  
him, or not, does not appear. The General,  
however, is expected in this city in the course  
of a day or two, to speak for himself.

It is expected that several of the most  
manifest destiny men in New York has some-  
thing to do with another attempt to enlist a  
few hundred "young and able bodied" men,  
to "develop the agricultural resources of Ni-  
caragua;" but it is difficult to believe that  
there is any foundation for the suspicion.  
Not that Walker is not just a man of a  
philibuster as ever, but that we do not believe  
he can drum up fools enough in New York  
to start a barber's shop, much less to sub-  
vert Nicaragua. His former expeditions were  
productive of an immense quantity of dupes,  
and whose recollection in this neighborhood, and  
treatment, we fancy, are sufficiently fresh and  
vivid to operate as a potent counteractive to  
any scheme of his for "trying it out" again.  
Burnt children have a proverbial prejudice  
against fire, and we repeat it—if the General  
is coming to New York in the expectation  
that the day of Dupes is not yet gone by—  
and not being gone by—there is still possi-  
ble for him to drum up recruits here—  
he might as well stay where he is. His journey  
"due north" will not pay expenses. In New  
York, even among "the people that don't  
sleep in houses," he is looked upon as a "jame  
duck."—*New York Express.*

**COLD WATER TO CURE SCALDS.**—I placed  
a large tub full of cold water, with plenty of  
ice in it, by the side of a boiling-kettle full of  
water, which was being very fast. I then  
rolled up my sleeves above my elbows, and  
thrust it into the kettle of boiling water up  
to my elbow, then immediately took into the  
tub of ice water, letting it remain a few sec-  
onds, then into the boiling water again, re-  
peating this process ten times in a minute,  
without injury or inconvenience, not even  
making my arm look red. From this experi-  
ment I suggested the propriety of using  
cold water baths immediately after being  
scalded. I have practiced the above for ten  
years with entire success. Cold water is  
always harder than hot water. The sooner  
cold water is applied after scalding, the siter  
will be the cure.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

**A WILD MAN.**—Not long since a place  
was discovered a few miles south of this  
where some man had taken up his camp  
under a huge log in the midst of an intense  
thicket—a mudding of bacon and other nec-  
essaries being provided. The unsober and  
unneighborly habits of the settler, cre-  
ated quite a prejudice against him in the  
neighborhood, and several unsuccessful ef-  
forts to capture him were made at home on  
Sunday last, and escorted to town, where he  
was furnished more commodious lodgings  
in our county jail. He wore a crown of  
thorns and hickory bark, and his raiment  
was, perhaps, the most uncouth imaginable.  
He is supposed to be insane, and his evi-  
dently for a long time secluded himself from  
the society of man. He writes a good hand,  
reads fluently, and gives other evidences of  
having been better days. He says New York  
is his native State, but gives no satisfactory  
account of himself. Our citizens gave him  
food and clothing, and having made good his  
escape, he was again returned to private life.—  
*Honolulu (Mo.) Citizen.*

## HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER.

and had a blazing fire upon the hearth; the  
tea kettle boiling, and the potatoes in. All  
day long his little feet had pattered here and  
there—to the barn, to the well, down cellar,  
up stairs, in the pantry, and through the  
kitchen. There surely never was a house-  
wife who needed more waiting upon than  
Mrs. Hantz, and Sammy did it all. His fig-  
ures smarted with cold, when he picked up  
great baskets of chips; his back ached when  
he lugged in arnful after arnful of great  
hard-wood sticks for the kitchen and "pare  
room" fire-place; his hungry stomach craved  
a piece of the smoking pipe, which he had to  
drag from the smoking oven; and he longed for  
one "doughnut" from the heaping panful he  
had to carry away. "His little feet and slender  
arms were very tired, but he never stop-  
ping to rest, and he never felt finding, he  
was silent, but when all was done—and it  
was nine o'clock—he could not help asking  
her if he was to go to his grandfather's to-  
morrow; and when he heard her say, "No! I  
want you at home," he could hardly totter up  
stairs. When there he dropped into an old  
chair, and moaned, oh, so sadly! "Mother,  
mother, mother!"

How many childish hearts moan mother  
mother! How many ache and break for want  
of a mother's love! All over the world poor  
orphaned children send up a wail for mother  
love and Heaven! Bitter indeed is the cry,  
but does not God hear it, and shall he not  
justly reward the oppressors of little chil-  
dren?

Thanksgiving morning dawned clear and  
brightly upon Inglesook; but Mrs. Hantz  
"waited on herself" that day, for after calling  
the poor boy many times, she went up stairs  
and found him still sitting, white and still,  
by the window, with tears frozen upon his  
cheeks and his soft hair woven with the frost  
work on the glass.

Little Sammy had gone to hold his Thank-  
sgiving with the angels.

The Dublin Medical Press asserts  
that the pupils of the Polytechnical school in  
Paris have recently furnished some curious  
statistics bearing on tobacco. Dividing the  
young men of that college into groups—the  
smokers and the non-smokers—it shows that  
smokers have proved themselves in the vari-  
ous competitive examinations far inferior to  
the others. Not only on the examinations on  
entering the school are the smokers in a  
lower rank, but in the various grades that  
they have to pass through in a year, the  
average rank of the smokers had constantly  
man who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral  
atmosphere of the clearest kind.

**WHAT IT IS TO BE A COUNTRY EDITOR.**—  
Some of our interior contemporaries have  
certainly had their lot cast in pleasant places.  
Here is one evidence in the case of the Ed-  
ward Whig:

Our cabin was visited again, last week, by  
a high land locomotive, loaded down with  
provisions for the editor. The load consist-  
ed of a quarter of fine beef, half of a fat pig,  
six or eight bushels of potatoes, two or three  
peaches, ditto of apples, a bag of meal, a  
sack of grits or "grates," a peck or so of to-  
matoes, ditto of onions, a jar of jelly, a bottle  
of catsup, two fine fat possums, and other  
articles too numerous to mention.

**NEW BORN OF UNION.**—We have found,  
says the Louisville Journal, a new bond of  
union for our Republic. The Atlanta Geor-  
gian acknowledges the receipt of cables from  
the New York market, which will redirec-  
tly at 400 per cent. advance on cost, and says  
the idea of a people who will not raise their  
own cabloges being bored to death by agitators  
about independence and urged to disunion  
is preposterous. If they will not raise them-  
selves, and the South would have to import  
them from a foreign country, with a tariff of  
two or three cents per head tacked on to  
help defray the expenses of the government,  
or for incidental protection to encourage the  
home production! Dissolve the Union and  
import cabloges—preposterous!

**KEEPING WINTER AFTER.**—A correspon-  
dent writes to the Evening Post: "I have  
found by experience that the best way of  
saving winter apples is to pack them in layers  
with rice or wheat straw. Out straw should  
never be used, as it is apt to collect damp-  
ness. Rice or wheat straw, to absorb the  
moisture, leaving the apple fit to remove,  
deserves every credit." Mr. Holden's apples  
deserve the best methods of keeping, for  
they are very large and fine, and attest the  
fertility of the region in which they are pro-  
duced, as well as the care of the cultivator.

**THE VOTE IN CHICAGO.**—The Chicago  
"Daily Herald" gives the following reasons  
for the small Administration vote in that  
city:  
"The fact having become known on the  
eve of the election, that the entire Catholic  
vote of this city, notwithstanding professions  
to the contrary, would be thrown for Dou-  
glas, the National Democrats became exasper-  
ated at such wholesale treachery, and despite  
of all the efforts that would be made to pre-  
vent it, they voted en-masse for the Republi-  
can candidate as the most effectual way of  
defeating Douglas."  
The Washington "States" says of the  
above:  
"The paper that makes this statement, was  
started 'for the occasion' by money sent  
from Washington; was the pet of the Union,  
and was quoted and held up by the latter as  
the organ of the Administration in Chicago.  
It is, moreover, edited by Mr. Davidson, re-  
moved for address to the Democratic organ-  
ization. The Daily Herald, there, may be taken  
as authority on the 'National Democr-  
cy,' which means the Wendell Lincoln 'Dem-  
ocracy of Chicago.'"  
The city of Tampa, Florida, has been  
almost depopulated by the ravages of the  
yellow fever and by the flight of alarmed  
citizens. The Peninsula says the town  
wears the appearance of a church-yard.