The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS. | ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859. | VOL. XI---NO. 557.

TERMS:

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☞ Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, May 27, 1859.

Gubernatorial Canvass.

NASHVILLE, April 18, 1859.

The undersigned, at the request of Gov. HARRIS and Col. NETHERLAND, have agreed upon the following times and places for addressing the people in the Gubernatorial Canvass. Gov. Harris is to open on the first day, and then they are to open and close alternately. No other appointments are to be made during the canvass, and they are to speak under the usual rules as to division of time in their addresses.

ANDREW EWING.
NEIL S. BROWN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Waynesboro',	Saturday,	"	28
Lawrenceburg	Monday,	"	30
Pulaski,	Tuesday,	"	31
Columbia,	Wednesday,	June	1
Centreville,	Thursday,	"	2
Charlotte,	Friday,	"	3
Franklin,	Friday,	"	10
Murfreesboro',	Saturday,	"	11
Shelbyville,	Monday,	"	13
Lewisburg,	Tuesday,	"	14
Fayetteville,	Wednesday,	"	15
Winchester,	Thursday,	"	16
Manchester,	Friday,	"	17
McMinnville,	Saturday,	"	18
Lebanon,	Monday,	"	20
Carthage,	Tuesday,	"	21
Gainesboro',	Thursday,	"	23
Livingston,	Friday,	"	24
Sparta,	Saturday,	"	25
Jasper,	Monday,	"	27
Chattanooga,	Tuesday,	"	28
Cleveland,	Wednesday,	"	29
Benton,	Thursday,	"	30
Decatur,	Saturday,	July	2
Athens,	Monday,	"	11
Madisonville,	Tuesday,	"	12
Maryville,	Wednesday,	"	13
Knoxville,	Thursday,	"	14
Sevierville,	Friday,	"	15
Dandridge,	Saturday,	"	16
Newport,	Monday,	"	18
Greeneville,	Tuesday,	"	19
Jonesboro',	Wednesday,	"	20
Elizabethton,	Thursday,	"	21
Blountville,	Friday,	"	22
Kingsport,	Saturday,	"	23
Rogersville,	Monday,	"	25
Bean's Station,	Tuesday,	"	26
Tazewell,	Wednesday,	"	27
Jacksboro',	Friday,	"	29
Clinton,	Saturday,	"	30
Kingston,	Monday,	August	1
Loudon,	Tuesday,	"	2

THE CANVASS.—The Huntingdon Patriot says:

Thus far in the progress of the canvass Col. Netherland bears himself proudly.—Wherever he goes, his open, honest face—his bold, unshrinking manner—his lucid arguments, and earnest appeals produce a profound impression.

Gov. Harris has a high reputation as a gentleman in all the private walks of life; as a politician, however, he is emphatically a *trimmer*, and is not free from the arts of the demagogue. His agitation of the slavery issue is met in the proper spirit by Col. Netherland. The time will come, and that ere long, when the public judgment in Tennessee will brand as *incendiary* all such productions as Gov. Harris' speech.

☞ A man writing from Pike's Peak says:

I am going to leave these diggings for a better one. It is too much trouble to tug and pry up the great big chunks of gold that weigh half a ton or so, and are so thick you cannot get them out without danger of breaking your legs, and I am going up to a ravine, where all I have to do is to go to the top of a high mountain and roll it down into the river.

The country here is fine, but the winds are awful. My boys got so light with eating roots, that I can only keep them by me, or together, by piling lumps of gold about as big as mallets on their shirt tails as the little innocents sit down on the grass to play. Every thing is grown here. I can raise ninety bushels of wheat to the acre. Oranges, lemons and all such colored fruits, grow wild here, while meleons, pears, apples, peaches and apple dumplings, are so plenty that they find no market.

Sell off what stuff you have, and come out here. You can get rich in a little while, and go back in such a style that it will astonish the natives.

A RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE.—An accident, which might have benn attended with fearful consequences, occured to the express train which ought to have arrived at Liverpool at 8.20 P. M. Shortly after leaving Warrington the surrounding country was illuminated. Above the din of the train and the roar of the engine, were heard the cries and shrieks of the passengers. On dashed the engine there was not any means of communication with the gaurd or engineer—and the roofs of the two carriages next to the engine, and all the luggage were in a fierce flame. Most providentially the engineer's attention was attracted by the the brilliant light and lond cries, and the engine was brought to stand just in time to enable the passengers to escape unhurt. The flaming carriages were detatched and sent to a place of safety, though it is believed the upper portions of them were totally destroyed. Such an accident as this brings the necessity of communication between passengers, gaurd and engineer forcibly before the public, and directors cannot too soon establish a system which will secure passengers against the awful position those in the burning carriages were in last night.

☞ Why is the Ohio river like a drunkard? Because it takes in the "Monongahela," goes past "Wheeling," gets a "Licking" at Cincinnati, and "Falls" at Louisville.

Democratic Extravagance----Facts from the Record, Showing How it was Done and Who did it.

[From the Nashville Patriot.]

Having shown the utter fallacy of the argument of democratic leaders and organs whereby they seek to avoid the responsibility of the Federal expenditures, which are admitted on all hands to have grown enormously, we propose now to give some facts from the Record, showing who are in fact the guilty parties. We will take up the appropriations during the first session of the 35th Congress, immediately succeeding the 34th, which was so miserably cursed by a Black Republican House of Representatives. The bills to which we shall invite the public attention, were generally originated by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, the Chairman of which was that especial favorite of the President, J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania. We give the vote on the passage of the bills through the House, and the amounts appropriated as they finally passed both Houses and received the approval of the President.

We first give the vote on the general deficiency bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1858, which the Black Republican House of the year before, which is now so much denounced for profligacy, failed to pass. This bill appropriates the snug sum of $9,704,209 89. It passed the House on the 9th April, 1858—See *Congressional Globe*, p. 1550. Yeas, Democrats 93; Opposition 18; Nays, Democrats 17; Opposition 80. From this vote it would appear that the Opposition supposed they had made ample appropriations the year before, and were indisposed to place at the disposal of the administration this additional sum! Only 17 Democrats out of 128 in that Congress, were found to oppose this magnificent grant of treasure.

The next was for the supply of a small deficiency of $341,189,58 "for paper, printing, binding and engraving, ordered by the 33rd and 34th Congress"—Yeas, Democrats 78; Opposition 50; Nays, Democrats 9; Opposition 47. *Congressional Globe p.* 993.

Another small deficiency of $339,595, in the appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, ending June 30, 1858. This bill was passed under the operation of the "previous question," which was moved by J. Glancy Jones, and without the yeas and nays. It was presented by the committee of Ways and Means, and was engineered through by its democratic Chairman, in a way which has deprived the public of a knowledge of who might have favored it, or who might not. —*Globe p.* 2591.

These sums, be it constantly remembered, amounting to $10,384,994.47, were voted by a democratic Congress in both branches, and approved by the most economically disposed of Presidents, over and above the exorbitant appropriations of that "infamous" black republican House of Representatives of the 34th Congress.

Then we have the regular provisions for the ordinary service for the year ending June 30, 1859. Here the Democracy had undisputed power in all the departments, Legislative and Executive. We should now look for economy in earnest—we should look for something refreshingly handsome in the way of "retrenchment and reform." Let us display the Record.

A bill making an appropriation of $1,338,104.49 for the expenses of the Indian Department, &c., was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and was passed under the operation of the "previous question," moved by J. Glancy Jones, and without the yeas and nays—*Congressional Globe p.* 889.

A supplemental bill for the same purpose, appropriating $959,957 36, reported, engineered and passed in the same way.—*Globe p.* 2553. Both bills amounting to $2,298,061 85.

[SCHOOLCRAFT, in his History of Indian Tribes, their condition, &c., under the guardianship or patronage of the Government, and published by order of Congress, gives in 1857 (part 6, page 685) the census of all the tribes with which we have any political relations, and states the number then to be, of all ages and sexes, 313,264. According to this computation it requires an outlay of $7,33¼ per annum, per head, to maintain relations of peace with these savages; and counting one warrior to every six of the population, it costs about $44 to keep each one of these quiet.]

The Bill for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses of the Government, appropriates $912,120. This also was "put through" by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and without the yeas and nays.—*Globe p.* 1101.

The bill for the transportation of the mails by ocean steamers, emanating from the same Committee, appropriates the sum of $1,460,750. Yeas—Democrats 51; Opposition 50. Nays—Democrats 53; Opposition 41.—*Globe, p.* 2472. On this we find Mr. Sam. A. Smith, of this State, voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Savage and Watkins absent.

The bill for the support of the army, appropriates the sum of $17,185,805 46½, and was passed under the operation of the "previous question" moved by the indefatigable J. Glancy Jones. Yeas, Democrats 93; Opposition 9. Nays, Democrats 3; Opposition 78.—*Globe p.* 2472. Here we find Messrs. Atkins, Avery, Jones, Ready, Smith and Wright voting in the affirmative—Maynard, Savage and Watkins, absent.

The Bill for sundry Civil Expenses, appropiates $5,897,148 07. Like the rest, this bill originated with the democratic Committee of Ways and Means. Yeas, Democrats 81; Opposition 20. Nays, Democrats 19; Opposition 63. Messrs. Smith and Avery voting affirmatively—Ready and Savage absent, the rest of the Tennessee delegation voting in the negative. —*Globe p.* 2275.

The Bill for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses, appropiates $6,057,878 61. It came from Ways and Means Committee. Yeas, Democrats 90; Opposition 20. Nays, Democrats 2; Opposition 52. Messrs. Atkins, Avery, Jones, Savage, Smith, Watkins and Wright voting in the affirmative. Ready absent.—*Globe p.* 1999.

[This bill has a $40,000 appropriation "for furnishing the committee rooms, retiring rooms, and offices in the south wing of the Capitol, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, iron-safes and other furniture," which was voted on as an amendment, 49 Democrats and 32 Opposition voting for it; and 25 Democrats and 36 Opposition voting against it.]

The Bill for Collecting the Revenue from Customes, appropriates $3,600,000.—To show how the democratic majority of that session forced through appropriations, we quote from the *Congressional Globe:*

"Mr. J. Glancy Jones demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. I wish to know if this bill does not make a *permanent appropriation of over four millions dollars? I think that is the effect of it.*

Mr. J. Glancy Jones.—The previous question has been demanded, and *debate is not in order.*

Mr. Morgan, (Rep.)—I wish to know if this bill does not appropriate $1,000,000 more than has ever been expended for this service?

The Speaker—Debate is not in order.

Mr. Colfax, (Rep.)—I move to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was disagreed to,—ayes 61; noes 85.

The previous question was then seconded, and the main quesaion ordered to be put. Mr. Ricaud, (Am.,) demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill."

And the bill passed. Yeas, Democrats 95; Opposition 7. Nays, Democrats 10; Opposition 84.—*Globe p.* 2427. Messrs. Avery, Savage, SMITH, and Watkins voted *yea.* Atkins and Ready, absent. This is an indication of how enquiry was stifled, and how these vast appropriations were absolutely forced through the House.

The bill for the support of the Naval service appropriated $14,508,354,23. Yeas, Democrats 93; Opposition 17. Nays, Democrats 4; Opposition 71. Messrs. Atkins, Avery, Jones, SMITH, and Wright voting yea. Savage absent.—*Globe p.* 2427.

The bill for the service of the Post Office Department appropriated $17,535,520, and passed the House under the management of the incomparable financier from the "Berks District," J. Glancy Jones, without a call of the yeas and nays.

We shall not pursue this investigation further this morning. This shows the bulk of appropriations at that session, and who made them, and how they were made. In order, however, to pay these sums we must see how the money was provided. The Treasury being empty, recourse was had to the expedient of issuing "Treasury Notes." A bill for this purpose was concocted and reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing an issue of *twenty millions*, and passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, Democrats 105; Opposition 13. Nays, Democrats 6; Opposition 80.—*Globe p.* 154.

This was followed up by another bill authorizing a loan of $20,000,000 which was passed under the operation of the previous question, moved by J. Glancy Jones, and without the yeas and nays.

Let our democratic champions of economy meet and answer these facts.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.—"Good morning, Mr. Perkins. Have you some excellent MU-lasses?"

"No ma'm. Our excellent MU-lasses are all out, but we have some old St. Flamingo, some New Orleans, some West Engine, and a sort of mulasses, which is made from maple sugar, and which we call seeryup."

"Want to know, Mr. Perkins, if this seeryup is acterly made from maple sugar?"

"I pledge you my word of honor, Mrs. Hornby, that it is acterly made from the ginuine bird's-eye maple sugar."

"Then, Mr. Perkins, I shall not interrogatory any more, but without further circumlocution proceed to purchase half a pound of the seeryup."

"Beg pardon, Mrs. Hornby, we can't sell it by weight, but by measure."

"Oh, by measure? then I will take half a yard."

[Evident sensation throughout the institution.]

☞ Everything has its use. Were it not for the flies, people in summer would sleep two hours longer than they do, and thus lose the best part of the day—the portion devoted to sunrise and meadow larks.

☞ The bell swinging in the tower of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Connecticut, is over a thousand years old.—It bears the date of A. D. 815, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of that date.

The Candidates for Governor at Paris and Huntingdon.

The Huntingdon Patriot of the 12th contains an extended account of the discussion at both the above places, from which we gather confirmation of our private reports that "all is well!" The Carroll Patriot gives merely an outline of the discussion. The opening speech by Gov. Harris was identical with the one made at Nashville from beginning to end, and we see no necessity of transferring it to our columns. The Patriot says of Col. Netherland's speech:

Col. Netherland said he did not expect to change the opinion of aspirants for office who were interested in keeping up the Democratic organization with the view of securing office for themselves—his arguments were addressed to the honest masses who had no object or interest save the country's welfare.

Mr. Buchanan in his Wheatland letter had charged Fillmore with the unheard of extravagance of spending fifty millions a year, and had pledged the power and influence of the Democratic party to put a stop to this extravagance, yet in the first year of his administration had run up these expenses to 81 millions. Col. Netherland then presented various instances illustrating the extravagance of the administration, showing the manner in which the public treasure was expended, 1,350 dollars being paid for a single looking glass for the use of the members of Congress, and other articles in proportion.

Col. Netherland referred to custom house extravagance which pays for salaries of officers, &c., in many cases double the whole amount collected at the port.

In reference to the Democratic argument that the Opposition were responsible for this extravrgance, Col. N. stated that for the last six years the Democracy had the President—a large majority in the Senate and with the exception of one term a majority in the House, and consequently, were responsible for the expenditures.

When Mr. Buchanan came into power he found a surplus of 17 millions in the treasury but in two short years after borrowing millions he had so bankrupted the treasury that an honest debt of 40 dollars due a citizen of Tenn., was an amount beyond the ability of the government to pay. Not only was Mr. Buchanan's administration characterized by the most reckless extravagance, but by corruption of the most glaring character.

In proof of this Col. N. read from the speeches of Stephens of Georgia, Toombs of Ga., Garrett of Virginia, Shields of Minnesota, and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, all leading and prominent Democrats, also an article from the Washington Union, all denouncing the corruptions of the government.

He also referred to Gen. Patterson's letter to the President urging that in order to secure the election of Florence, (democrat,) to Congress from Philadelphia, it was necessary to give a government contract to Merrick and Sons, of Philadelphia, who could by this means control some four or five hundred votes. What, asked Col. N., would an honest man have done? What would Washington have done with such a proposition as this? He would have spurned the villain from his presence. What did Buchanan do? He endorsed that infamous proposition for the Secretary of the Navy, the consequence of which was that Merrick got the contract.

Col. Netherland then adverted to the tactics of Gov. Harris in the conduct of this canvass. Why the everlasting agitation of the slavery issue. The highest authority in the Democratic party has time and again pronounced this question settled.

But Gov. Harris charges the southern opposition of acting in concert with abolitionists. Let us look to the Gov.'s record. During his term in Congress a proposition was introduced to increase the pay of soldiers, the men who have borne our banner in triumph to the Halls of the Montezumas. Who was it while rioting in oriental splendors in the halls of Congress, and receiving from the treasury eight dollars a day voted against this bill? It was Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, cheek by jowl with Joshua R. Giddings, the hoary-headed abolitionist from Ohio.

But why agitate this question? What do you propose to accomplish? You may accomplish this: Your words go out to all the land, even our slaves learn from you that there is a party in the north laboring for their liberation, and the response from them will be curling flames from your roof. I appeal to you, sir, to stop it, there is no issue in it. It is kept up merely for political effect.

Col. Netherland then passed to a consideration of the currency question.

The Democratic platform assumes that gold and silver is the only constitutional currency. Gov. Harris stands upon that platform, and disguise it as he may, is emphatically a hard money candidate, laboring to strike down all banking institutions.

He then argued the injurious effects of an exclusively metallic currency which we have not space to follow. Was in favor of banks so guarded and restrained as to prevent abuses, but was opposed to the proposition of making their charters subject to modification or repeal by the Legislature, this would be a fruitful source of legislative corruption. Let them be referred to the courts of the country, and if they have abused or transcended their privileges, let their charters be declared forfeited by our judicial tribunals.

Col. N., said the Nashville Union and American had lately stated that in his discussions with Gov. Harris, he had taken ground against the restriction of banks in the issuance of small notes. This statement of the Union and American was absolutely false, he had taken no such position. He was opposed to the issuance of small notes. This prohibition was calculated to prevent the hoarding of specie, as it must go out in circulation to supply the people with change. The Union's statement was unfounded and untrue.

The currency plank in the Democratic platform was a fraud, intended to catch votes on both sides of the currency issue.

Gov. Harris' rejoinder consisted mainly in an attempt to divert the responsibility of extravagance from the Democracy to the Opposition in Congress, who, though in a minority, had, he said, contributed to the passage of appropriation bills. He also charged corruption upon members of the Opposition party.

In his rejoinder, Netherland urged the charge of Federal interference in elections as manifested in Illinois and elsewhere. He called upon union loving men of all parties to rally to the standard of reform.

Col. Netherland closed his address by an allusion to the taunts of the Democracy that the Opposition had been driven to the necessity of taking a man from "away over the moutains."

After referring to the exploits of the mountain men upon the various battle fields of the country, at King's Mountain, Talladega, Emuckfaw, and New Orleans, now said he, when the country groans under the extravagance and corruption of the administration, who is it that is called by freemen from every county in the State to uphold the right—to denounce the wrong and to bear the banner of reform to victory in August next? He stands before you, it is the "man from away over the mountains."

Both gentlemen were listened to with profound attention by a large audience, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity, while more than half the crowd, unable to gain admittance, were driven elsewhere for shelter from the rain.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 7.—The Austrians crossed the Po, near Cambris, and advanced towards Sala. They also unsuccessfully attempted to cross the Po river, near Trassonetto, on the 3d.

The Sardinian account of the latter says the cannonading lasted fifteen hours, and was recommenced at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, and continued the remainder of the day. The Austrians suffered considerably. But few Piedmontese were wounded. The Austrians commenced a cannonade from the direction of Valenza, without much effect, on the 3d.

TURIN.—An official bulletin of the 4th says the Austrians have increased their force at Vescelli, and constructed defensive works. They have also occupied Tieno and Tabielto, having a vanguard at Tronzarez. Yesterday they burned seven of the arches of the Piaccensea bridge, over the Scrivia.

A Hamburg telegram says that England has officially notified that government that she cannot protect their commercial vessels in case of war between Germany and France.

Victoria has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, expressing her confidence in his strict honor, and that he would not go a step further than he assured her some months since.

A large portion of the French army are unable to cross the Alps, the passes being blocked with snow. Those crossing suffered terribly. Prince Napoleon is to command the corps on the shores of the Adriatic.

France is about to mobilize 700,000 to 800,000 men. The French army on the Rhine is to be increased to 500,000, the Emperor fearing that Germany will not remain quiet.

The Moniteur states that the Austrian vessels now in French ports, and all those entering in ignorance of war shall be delayed six weeks. The Emperor has decided that Austrian subjects may remain in France as long as their conduct furnishes no reason for complaint.

The Austrian Ambassador has confided the protection of Austrians in Paris to the Dutch Ambassador.

France is endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, promising not to form an army of observation on the Rhine, and agreeing that the war shall be confined to Italy.

The French subjects in Austria have placed themselves under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An Austrian army of observation will be posted near Cracow to watch the Russians gathering on the Austrian frontier.

The citizens of Milan have been ordered to surrender all the arms in their possession.

Gen. Wimper is entrusted with the defence of Trieste and the Illyrian coast.

The Russian Consul at Venice undertakes the protection of the Sardinian subjects in that country.

The King of Sardinia decrees a forced currency to the notes of the National Bank.

TURIN.—The bank issues six million francs additional notes, and engages to lend the Government thirty millions at two per cent.

VIENNA.—The discount of the best paper is 10 to 12 per cent.

On the sixth, General Guylais in an official bulletin says: On Wednesday we made a demonstration near Candia and Trassinetto. We had twenty wounded near Carnale. We have thrown a bridge over the Po. The troops have crossed and fortified the head of the bridge.

Yesterday near Verona a railroad train filled with troops, collided with the ammunition wagons. Some exploded. 26 men were killed and 124 wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There was an election riot at Limerick. The military were called out and fired into the mob, killing two and wounding five.

It is reported in military circles that the British Minister intends to call out the whole militia.

Fifty new batallions will be added to the line.

Lord Cowley has arrived and had a private interview with Malmsbury.

CONTRACTORS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, in his letter of the 13th says—

The small contractors throughout the country are urgent in pressing their claims for payment for the last quarter. Being unable to raise money on the evidences of indebtedness from the Government, many failures are apprehended, and much derangement of the mail service. Tennessee is the only State where the banks have made advances to the extent of the certified balances, hence the service there is relieved from embarrasment. The Department is now curtailing the mail service all over the Union, with the view of making an aggregate reduction of two or three millions.

☞ The New York Post says that many of the Italians in that city are winding up their affairs, in order to return to Europe. It is stated that half of the Neapolitan exiles in London have gone to Italy.

☞ The largest mule ever produced in the world is now in Cincinnati. It is a mare mule, nineteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1,835 pounds.

An American Show.

The following programme appeared recently in a Liverpool paper. It was in a column among serious articles, and was evidently intended as a fair specimen of the manner in which shows are gotten up in this country. Doubtless many readers of the English journals regarded the programme as genuine:

Just opened with 100,000 curiosities, and performance in Lector Room; among which may be found two live Boar constrictors, mail and femail. Also!! a Striped Algebra, stuff. Besides a pair of Shuttle Cocks and one Shuttle Hen—alive! The sword witch General Wellington fit with at the battle of Waterloo! Whom is six feet long, and broad in proportion. A enormous Rattle Tail Snake—a regular whopper; and the tushes of a Hippopotamuse; together with a Bengal Tiger; Spotted Leprosy!

Great Moral Spectacle of "Mount Vesuvious."

PART ONE.

Scen opens. Distant Moon. View of Bey of Naples. A thin smoke rises. It is the beginning of the eruction. The Naples folks begin to travel. Yaller fire, followed by silent thunder. Awful consternation. Suthin Rumbles. It is the Mounting preparing to vomit! They call upon the Fire Department. Its no use! Flight of stool-pigeons. A cloud of impenetrable smoke hangs over the fated city, through which the Naples are seen making tracks. Awful explosion of bulbs, kurbs, forniquets, pin wheels, serpentiles and tourbillon. The mounting lavar begins to squash out. End of part one.

Comic Song—"The Parochial Beedle," Mr. Mullet.

Live Injun on the slack wire—Live Injun Mr. Mullett.

Obligations on the Cornucopis, by Signor Vermicelli—Signor Vermicelli, Mr. Mullett.

In the course of the evening there will be an exhibition of Exilerating Gas upon a Laffin Highena—Laffin Highena, Mr. Mullett.

PART TWO.

Bey of Naples luminated by Bengola lites. The lava gushes down. Through the smoke is seen the city in a state of conflagration. The last family! "Whar is our Parents?" A red hot stone of eleving tons falls onto 'em. The bear-headed father falls scentless before the Statoo of the Virgin! Denumong! The whole to conclude with a grand Shakspering pyroligueous display of fireworks. Maroon bulbs changing to a spiral wheel, which changes to the Star of our Union; after to butiful pints of red lites; to finish with lusting into a brilliant perspiration!

During the evening a number of popular airs will be performed on the Scotch Fiddle and Bag-piges by a real Highlander—Real Highlander, Mr. Mullett.

As the Museum is temperance, no drinkin aloud; but ahy one will find the best of kickers in the saloon below.

Massa in the Cold Ground.

Round the meadow am ringing
The darkies mournful song,
While the mocking bird am singing,
Happy as the day am long.
Where the ivy am creeping
O'er the grassy mound,
There old Massa lies sleeping,
Sleeping in the cold, cold ground.
Down in the corn field,
Hear that mournful sound,
All the darkies am weeping,
Massa's in the cold, cold ground.

When the Autumn leaves were falling,
When the days were cold,
'Twas hard to hear old Massa calling,
Kase he was so weak and old.
But now the orange tree am blooming,
On the sandy shore;
Now the summer time am coming,
Massa never call no more.
Down in the corn field,
Hear that mournful sound,
All the darkies am weeping,
Massa's in the cold, cold ground.

Massa made the darkies love him,
Kase he always was so kind;
But now they sadly weep above him,
Mourning for he left them behind.
I cannot work before to morrow,
So fast the tear drop flow;
I'll try to drive away my sorrow,
Picking on the old banjo.
Down in the corn field,
Hear that mournful sound,
All the darkies am weeping,
Massa's in the cold, cold ground.

Riches—A Beautiful Fable.

There is a German fable which says:—On a sultry, hot summer day, an honest old man was plowing his own field, when suddenly, under the shade of an oak, he beheld a godlike figure approaching him. The man started back.

"I am Solomon," said the Phantom, in a confiding voice. "What art thou doing here, old man?"

"If thou art Solomon," was the reply, "how canst thou ask me? When I was a youth thou didst send me to the ant. I saw its method of living, and it taught me to be diligent, industrious, and persevering, and gather the superfluous for a stormy day. What I then learned, I still continue to do."

"Thou hast studied thy lesson but half," replied the spirit, "go once more to the ant and learn of it, also, how to find rest and quiet in the winter of thy years and how to enjoy that which thou hast hoarded up."

There is a world of wisdom in this fable, and there is no lesson in human philosophy that should be as more palpably on the understanding. Riches are desirable, but their greatest use is to make the decline of life happy, and he, who after acquiring, fails to enjoy them, is certainly to be pitied. It is an imposition on one's self to toil in the summer's heat and winter's cold to accumulate property and then be too parsimonious to enjoy it. One of the greatest privileges, one of the most glorious conditions that a human being can enjoy is to be happy—to withdraw for a time from Mammon, to look up to God and be truly at peace with himself and all mankind. The ant toils through the spring time and summer, but when the cold winds of autumn come, when the snows of winter fall, it nestles down in its warm chambers, lives on what it has accumulated; and we have no doubt enjoys its short existence. What a striking lesson, and how worthy to be followed by man.

Origin of Idolatry in India.

The following very brilliant passage is from an article in the March number of Blackwood's Magazine, and in it the writer has contrived to embody an immense amount of metaphysics and poetry. The paper is on "The Castes and Creeds of India," and it will well repay any reader who will thoroughly study it. The author is profoundly acquainted with the subject which he discusses. He has been describing the condition of the Aryan race, who from Bactria descended into Bengal and spread over that province, and gradually extended into the more southerly provinces of India:

"Such are fragmentary facts of their social existence, as we catch glimpses of it in the ancient hymns and prayers of the Vedas. But what of their religion at that early time? A species of Sun worship—rather, we should say, a worship of Light, alike in its orbs and its phenomena—came with them from their home-land beyond the mountains, afterwards to be spiritualized in a far nobler worship by the Brahmans on the Ganges. Can we wonder at the worship of Light by those early nations? Carry our thoughts back to their remote times, and our only wonder would be if they did not so adore it. The Son is life as well as light to all that is on the Earth—as we of the present day know even better than they of old.—Moving in dazzling radiance or brilliant-hued pagentry through the sky scanning in calm royalty all that passes below, it seems the very god of this fair world, which lives and blooms but in his smile. The Seasons are the ebbing and flowing of Earth's life beneath the variance of his presence. All day he fills the eye and gladdens the heart; but when he withdraws, and night comes, all droops, existence stops, the world disappears.—A mysterious power then goes forth over the Earth, causing all things to sink into a trance—a suspension of being. Sleep does not come upon man at night merely because his body is wearied, or because he can no more see to work, but because a drowsy spirit is then abroad, the very opposite of the exciting influence of the solar rays. Chemists cannot catch and analyze that influence, but it is there.—Flowers fold up their petals—plants droop their leaves—and the life spirit of man, folding in upon itself, withdraws from the surface, and centres in the brain and ganglia to rest and dream. The world, too, sinks out of sight; in the darkness it almost ceases to be. Fancy those primitive Arians in their upland homes, where they counted time by Winters, or journeying under tents in their new-found Indian clime. Theirs are none of those appliances by which modern science enables us to turn night into day; a fire smouldering lightless in its ashes is all that lingers with one through the darkness. If he wake up restless from his couch during the night, or rise before the dawn, what are the feelings and thoughts which fill his mind? The world is gone from him. Instead of the many colored earth and brilliant sky, blank darkness fills his eye, and from out the blackness things knock against him—objects which he cannot see, perhaps cannot comprehend—very ghosts of a dead world which once smiled around him. The natural or accidental sounds of night come upon him with weirdlike influence. Perhaps, too, he is cold, and shivers in the night wind as he stands at the door of his hut. But lo! in the far east a beaming radiance streams up from behind the black circuit of the horizon; sky reappears; and earth begins to tremble into renewed being beneath the quivering light. A few minutes more, and the sun, his god and benefactor of yesterday—ay, and of all the yesterdays of his life—shoots up gradually and in dazzling splendor into the sky. The uplands first leap into view, like islets of light above a sea of night; and down, down the heights comes the sunny tide of returning day, till it overspreads the whole plains below—till woods and streams and rocks and verdant meads start into perceived existence; and one by one the long shadows shrink up and disappear, till the world stands clear and shadowless beneath the tropic noonday sun. River and cascade flash and sparkle—the green masses of the woods wave like leafy seas—birds awake and sing—the bounding deer and the bleating herds are again in motion; man's world is back again, and elate with the sunny joy he resumes the labors of life. No wonder, then, that Sabaism, the worship of light, prevailed amongst all the leading nations of the early world. By the rivers of India, on the mountains of Persia, in the plains of Assyria, early mankind thus adored; the higher spirits in each country rising in spiritual thought from the solar orb up to Him whose vicegerant it seems to be, the Sun of all being, whose divine light irradiates and purifies the world of soul as the solar radiance does the world of sense. Egypt, too, though its faith be but dimly known to us, joined in this worship; Syria raised her grand temples to the Sun; the joyous Greeks sported with the thought while feeling it, almost hiding it under the mythic individuality which their lively fancy super imposed upon it. Even prosaic China makes offerings to the yellow orb of day; the wandering Celts and Teutons held feasts to it amidst the primeval forests of northern Europe; and with a savagery characteristic of the American aborigines, the sun-temples of Mexico streamed with human blood in honor of the beneficent orb!

OUR BEST PARLORS.—Don't keep a solemn parlor, into which you go but once a month, with a parson or sewing society. Hang around your walls pictures which shall tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith and charity. Make your living room largest and most cheerful in the house. Let the place be such that when your boy has gone to a distant land, or even when perhaps he clings to a single plank, in the lonely waters of the wide ocean, the thought of the still homestead shall come across the desolation, bringing always light, hope and love. Have no dungeon about your house—no room you never open—no blinds that are always shut.

☞ Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sends them; and the evils bear patiently and sweetly. For this day only is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we are not born to-morrow.

☞ If a man fails to the amount of a million, it is all right; but let him fail to the amount of his board bill, and he is a scoundrel.