

MORE ABOUT THE STATE BONDS.

We have just had a conversation with Mr. Callaway, the President of the E. Tenn. & Ga. Railroad Company, who corroborates the statement of facts in our issue of the 21, relative to the State Coupons. As there stated, the Company had received from the Bank of New York, evidence of the receipt of \$15,420, being more than the amount due on State and Company bonds. An account from the Bank at N. York has since been furnished for \$730,00 said to be overdrawn by the Company—making, when added to the \$15,420,00 deposited in December, just \$16,150,00; which is, with the surplus on deposit, something more than \$800,00 over and above the amount due upon all the bonds which had to be met by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company. How this mistake occurred we are unable to say. We have conclusively shown, if understood correctly, that the Coupons of the State issued in favor of the Company have been faithfully met. The State has other coupons out, and money deposited in the Commercial Bank of N. York, to meet the interest upon them as it falls due. Some of these coupons may have been presented to the bank of the State of New York and charged to the E. Tenn. & Ga. Railroad Company, when they should have been presented to the Commercial Bank, and there charged to the State of Tennessee. The Company never failed to meet her bonds, and the Bank never was overdrawn—it committed an error in paying coupons with which it had nothing to do; for which the Road Company were in no wise responsible, and the redemption of which was known to be provided for at another Bank.

BANK OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The following announcement, which we copy from the Register of the 20th, will be good news to our readers. We learn from Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, that the "run" upon the Bank had almost subsided, from which we suppose the circulation in East Tennessee has been brought in. If this Bank is sustained, and we have no doubt it will be, much credit will be due Col. McClung, for his efforts to save the credit of the Bank and the holders of its Notes from loss.—Here is the document:

BANK OF EAST TENNESSEE, Knoxville, April 19, 1853.

For the protection of our note-holders of this Bank, we deem it our duty to state, that every dollar presented has been promptly paid; and further, that the Bank is prepared to meet every dollar of her liabilities, in whatever shape they may come. J. W. J. NILES, Pres't. H. L. McCLUNG, Cashier.

M. D. BRADEN, J. L. KROG, CHAS. J. McCLEGG, Directors. C. M. McGUIRE.

I have been with the officers of the Bank as the run upon it, and I am well informed of the affairs, and know the foregoing statement to be true. Wm. H. SNEED, Knoxville, April 19, 1853.

There never has been a time within our knowledge, of such general and increasing prosperity in East Tennessee as at present. From almost every direction we hear of new life and energy among the people, and brightening hopes of future wealth and power. Almost every locality is immersed in some beneficial enterprise. The result is, that real estate continues to advance—new sources of wealth are created—transit facilities are multiplying—and the amount of productions are perceptibly increasing.

We are aware that there are some who think that this activity will result in a crisis. Such an event should be guarded against. But still we have not such fears. The public mind seems to be in a healthy condition. The people generally seem to rely more upon honest, productive labor than upon speculation. Farmers, to a greater extent than heretofore, look to the improvement of their lands and the modes of cultivation, to give them wealth and independence. Mechanics of all kinds, seem to rely upon close application to their respective occupations. Enterprise generally, is well directed, and based upon LABOR—the only true source of national wealth. The Roads that are building are essentially necessary; when completed they will pay ten fold. We lack Manufactories to keep up a just equilibrium—the interests of Agriculture require a home market.

We know of no better location for Manufactories than our young and flourishing town. We cannot but believe that East Tennessee is destined to become one of the most important Manufacturing Districts in the world. Seeing its advantages, we perhaps bore our readers in our zeal to impress upon the public the importance of at once entering upon that inviting field of enterprise. Climate, minerals, soil, position, water-power, all combine to render it such.

Col. O. P. Temple, publishes a card in the Knoxville papers in reply to numerous solicitations and calls to become a candidate for Congress, in which he submits his name to be used in connection with the approaching canvass for Congress, provided he is nominated by a Convention. The Colonel is a young man of talents and merit, and of considerable personal popularity. We believe that he is justly entitled to promotion, and that he would soon win honorable distinction in Congress.

Hon. A. G. Watkins.—This gentleman has issued an address to his fellow citizens of the First Congressional District, in which he declares himself a candidate for Congress. He was a member of the last Congress, and there was but few if any of the members who attended more closely to the interests of his constituents. He is universally esteemed by his neighbors, who generally vote for him without distinction of party. And in his old district where he is known, it would be impossible to defeat him.

Mr. Gray, Editor of the Plaindealer, has been appointed Post Master at Cleveland, Ohio.

WM. M. WADLEY. The officers on the Western and Atlantic Railroad recently presented this gentleman with a service of Silver, consisting of a massive Pitcher, a large and small salver, and two goblets, weighing in all 112 ounces, and cost \$326.50. Mr. Wadley is certainly worthy of this compliment. Each piece bears the following inscription.

PRESENTED TO WILLIAM M. WADLEY, By the officers of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in token of their respect for his abilities as an officer, and his qualities as a man. January, 1853.

DAINGEROUS MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.—We copy an article with the above caption from the Banner, which will attract attention. If it was intended for the first day of April, some of our Editorial brethren have been effectually swamped! If really true, it is one of the most important items that has appeared in the papers for some time. We have been on the look out to see something direct from Texas to confirm the statement, but have not yet been able to see any thing.

John E. Heim has received the appointment of Postmaster at Knoxville. As the appointments were the only issues in the last contest; it is no more than right and proper that the victors should at once seize upon them. Col. Luttrell, the former incumbent, made a good officer and gave general satisfaction—but his Whiggery, which at first was sweet became bitter as gall! We are glad that so clever a Democrat as our old friend John has received the appointment. He is a Printer, and of course will make a good Postmaster.

A portion of the Democracy of this county met at Kingston on the 9th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor. The meeting expressed a preference for Hon. Andrew Johnson for Governor, and seemed well pleased with Col. Smith as a candidate for Congress in this District.

Hon. John Bell arrived at his home in Nashville last week. His term of office closed on the 4th of March, and he returns as a private citizen to the people who have so long honored him, and who have been honored in return by his wisdom, patriotism, integrity, and the high and influential position which he occupies as a Statesman throughout the Union.

Gen. Wm. T. Haskell has located in the city of Memphis, and will devote himself to the practice of law.

THE DAILY MEMPHIS WHIG.—Messrs S. P. Bankhead & Co., publishers of this well conducted Daily, have our thanks for an exchange.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION

Our friends must remember that the Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, meets at Nashville on Monday the 25th inst. We trust that a large number of counties will be represented. There is probably but little chance for the Whig ticket in every county. The Whig ticket is in every way heart and voice. The State owes him a debt of gratitude which it means to pay. But this should not prevent a full meeting. Our friends should come together and confer together, and prepare for a vigorous contest. Tennessee has won many honors, but this is a contest of more than ordinary moment. It will be a Whig triumph, whence the Persian hosts of Democracy will be driven back, and the tide of victory in the Union. It will be a contest in which Tennessee whigs will have a proud opportunity to show to the world what sort of metal they are made of.—Republican Banner.

"An Army with Banners."—As you are whirled along over the Hudson River Railroad at the rate of forty miles an hour, you catch a glimpse every minute or two of a man waving something like a white pocket handkerchief at the ends of a stick, with a satisfactory sort of expression of countenance. If you take the trouble to count, you will find that it happens some two hundred times between East Albany and Thirty-First street. It looks like rather a useless ceremony, at first glance, but it is a pretty important one, nevertheless.

There are 225 of these "flag men" stationed at intervals along the whole length of the line. Just before a train is to pass, each one walks over his "beat," and looks to see that every track and tie, every tunnel, switch, rail, clamp and rivet, is in good order and free from obstruction. If so, he takes his stand with a white flag and waves it to the approaching train as a signal to "come on"—and come on it does at full speed. If there is anything wrong, he waves a red flag, or at night a red lamp, and the engineer on seeing the whistle "put down the breaks." Every inch of the road is carefully examined after the passage of each train. Austrian espionage is hardly more strict. With such an effective police, accidents from obstructions upon the track become almost impossible, unless there is gross negligence on the part of the watchmen.—Evening Journal.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE.—A few days ago \$20 bills on the Bank of Tennessee, were passing in McMinn county, East Tennessee, by some men professing to reside in Kentucky. They were pursued to Bradley county, arrested and lodged in jail—four in number—and \$4,000 of these counterfeit \$20 notes were found upon them.

One of these bills has been placed in our hands for inspection. Upon comparison with a genuine bill, it will be seen that the President's signature is not well imitated. The stars in the dress of the female figure on the right of the plate, are indistinct. The drapery of the female figure at the top of the bill is paler than in the genuine. The dot over the i in the word "will" in the face of the bill is placed too far to the left. There are other differences which, upon a close inspection, show the counterfeit; but the bill is nevertheless well calculated to deceive.—Nash. Banner.

We were shown yesterday by Mr. White, publisher of the Counterfeit Detector in this city a new counterfeit \$20 note on the Bank of Tennessee, No. 232 payable at Clarksville. It is pretty well executed and is well calculated to deceive. We learn that several have been passed on Market street during the last day or two. The public would do well to be on their guard. The note can easily be detected by a close examination of the engraving.—Louisville Courier, 14th.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND FRANCE.—A writer in the Northern British Review gives the following on the French Emperor:

"The most prominent feature of his character is a wild, irregular romantic imagination, which often overrules all his reasoning and reflecting faculties, and spurs him to actions and attempts which seem insane if they fail, and the game of splendid audacity if they succeed.—The abortions of Strasbourg and Boulogne, and the coup d'etat of last December, were equally the dictates—like the legitimate progeny—of the same mental peculiarity. He believes, too, in his 'star.' He is even a blinder and rasher fatalist than his uncle. From early childhood, he believed himself destined to restore the dynasty of the Bonapartists, and the old glories of the empire. He brooded over this imagined destiny during long years of exile, and in the weary days and nights of his imprisonment, till it acquired in his fancy, the solidity and dimensions of an ordained fact. He twice attempted to pluck the pear before it was ripe. His ludicrous failure in no degree discouraged him, or shook his conviction of ultimate success. He only waited for another opportunity, and prepared for it with more sedulous diligence and caution. He 'hid his time'; the time came he struck and won. After such success—after having risen, in four years, from being an imprisoned exile, to being the Emperor of France—after having played the boldest stroke of his life, known in modern history—after having discomfited, deceived and overpowered the cleverest, the most experienced men in France—we may well believe that his destiny in the pitch of monomania, and that no future achievement, no further pinnacle of greatness, will seem wild or impossible to him, after a past so eventful, marvellous and demoralizing.

Another peculiarity of his character is, that he never abandons his idea or project, unless once entertained. If he meets with difficulties and opposition, he dismounts or postpones; he never really yields or changes. Cold, patient and inscrutable, he waits and watches, and returns to his purpose when the favorable moment has arrived. History affords few examples of such pertinacious, enduring, relentless, inexorable will. This, of itself, is a species of greatness of the most formidable kind. If to this determination, we add that, reserved and silent as he is, he has the art of attracting warmly to him those who have been long about him, and who have lived intimately with him; that like most fatalists, he is wholly unscrupulous and unhesitating as to his agents and his deliberately matured the most extensive, deep-laid and magnificent schemes of foreign policy, we have exhausted nearly all that we can speak of as certain and reliable regarding this remarkable man; and assuredly we have said enough to shirk our readers that France has not yet herself a master whom it concerns all European statesmen—those of this country more especially—to study closely, and to watch unrelaxingly.

Cool, daring, impetuous, cunning and profoundly secret—a perplexing compound of the sagacious calculator and the head strong fanatic—with a large navy and unrivalled army, and a prostrate and approving nation, what is there which he may not attempt, and might not achieve? He never abandons an idea or project; he recoils from no rashness; he believes in no impossibility. Why should he? After the marvelous past, why should he doubt the future? He succeeded in the coup d'etat—why should he fail in a coup d'etat? He believed himself destined to restore the empire; he has restored it. He believes himself destined to recover the imperial boundary line, and to wipe out the memory of Waterloo; he is likely to shrink from neither the adventure. It is said that he admires England and her institutions, and that he is grateful for the kindness and protection he met with while among us. Both we believe to be true; but when did considerations of this kind restrain a politician? He believes in his 'star'.

One other feature of Louis Napoleon's mind must be noticed before we can be in a position rightly to estimate the probabilities of his future career. He is a close and servile copy of his uncle. He has studied profoundly, not only the history of the first Napoleon, but his opinions on all matters of policy and administration. He believes, and we think justly, that Napoleon understood more thoroughly than any Frenchman of his day, the nature of the government which France needed, and the degree of self government which she could manage and would bear; that his sagacity and just despotism on nearly all subjects of administration approached to inspiration; and that, if he reads in his footsteps, he may aspire to emulate his glory. This is a sentiment eminently misleading, and so wholly different, the internal condition, and to a great extent, the character and feelings of the nation, has been so changed by thirty-five years of peace and free institutions, that maxims and modes of proceedings, sound an expedient then, may be utterly inapplicable now.—The dazzling and wonderful sagacity of Napoleon I. may be the ignis fatuus which will lure astray Napoleon III. to discomfiture and ruin.

THE GREAT LINE NOW FILLED OUT. The Legislature has incorporated a company to construct a road from Lynchburg to the District of Columbia, by means of which there will be a continuous and direct line of railway from Washington City through Virginia, to the Tennessee line; The company will, we have been assured, complete the road by the time the Virginia and Tennessee and the East Tennessee and Virginia roads are finished, and the great cities of the north but a few hours more distant.

BISHOP SOTLE.—We had the pleasure, this afternoon, of meeting Bishop Sotle, the venerable patriarch of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the United States. The man is 72 years of age; but his step is vigorous and his form erect. He looks as though he would outlast many more days travel. He remarked, respecting his trip to California, that, in addition to the objects of his mission, he had another incentive—having journeyed through every other State in the Union, and the territories adjacent, he strongly desired to see the whole of California. For half a century, this man has yielded no common influence in the Church organization by which he is so venerated as a patriarch. He is a powerful preacher, effective defender of the Church at all points—and he bears the unmistakable impression of the man on his massive forehead.—Panama Echo.

[From the Washington Republic.] According to a recent change of a rule of the Senate (to prevent members being crowded out of their seats), persons claiming the privilege to the floor of the chamber are now required to enter their names in a book kept for the purpose in the ante-room before they can be admitted. In turning over the leaves, we noticed that gentlemen from all parts of the Union—including ex-governors, ex-members of Congress, and members of various State Legislatures—have complied with the provisions. Judging from the rapidity with which autographs are accumulating, a short time only will elapse before a large volume of them—a kind of national directory—will be added to the public archives.

METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The editor of Zion's Herald takes the following view of the progress of Methodism in this country. He says:

American Methodism is not yet a century old. In the incredible short space of eighty-seven years it has built four thousand two hundred and twenty churches, (which is a little less than one for every week of her existence,) at a cost of fourteen millions seven hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and seventy one dollars. It has also erected and endowed its colleges and numerous academies with large sums. It has built innumerable parsonages, and supplied itself with Church and Sabbath School literature. Now, most of these churches, having been newly erected, rebuilt, or remodelled; and most of these vast outlays having been made within the last quarter of a century, we think it no exaggeration to estimate the expenditure of Methodism in the United States for home purposes at an average very little short of one million of dollars per annum for the last twenty-five years; in addition to that, it has paid for the support of its ministry."

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—On last Sabbath evening as Mr. Ridgeway of this place, was passing down the steps of the M. E. Church, the right skirt of his coat, in the pocket of which was a loaded pistol, came in contact with the sidestone of the steps, causing the pistol to go off, the contents of which took effect on Mr. Summerfield Batte, who was standing a few paces in front, on the pavement. The ball entered a little above the left hip, ranging rather obliquely downward and inward, penetrating the cavity of the Pelves and injuring the lower part of the bowels or bladder. From probing the wound, the Physicians were unable to determine the course of the ball after some three or four inches. The sufferings of Mr. Batte from the wound were most excruciating. He lingered until Tuesday, and died at half past 5 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Ridgeway was discharging the duties of town Constable, which was the occasion of his having the deadly weapon on his person.—Pulaski Democrat.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The work of improvement on our noble Tennessee river, between Decatur and Knoxville, for which the Government appropriated \$50,000, will now be commenced and carried forward energetically.—We learn that it will be commenced at Knoxville and carried forward to the terminus. Much is due to the Hon. W. M. Churchwell for getting the appropriation for this very necessary work. Lieut. Col. McClelland, of the Topographical Bureau of the U. S. has charge of it, and under the appointment of Col. Jeff. Davis, Secretary of War, the following gentlemen will act as Col. McClelland's assistants: Jacob Newman, Wm. G. Brownlow, J. E. S. Blackwell, C. W. Charlton, James C. Luttrell, and Capt. George Nicholson, all "good and true men," the latter particularly qualified by long experience as a navigator on our waters, for the important duties assigned him. May the work be well and speedily done.—Chattanooga Gazette.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—Mr. Porter has made several successful exhibitions of his model apparatus, or flying ship, at Carast's Saloon, on which occasion the assembled spectators manifested great interest in the experiment. The apparatus, as the steamer, with its gay saloon and flying colors, sailed about the hall, floating in air, and with a semblance of several passengers looking out at the windows of the floating saloon. On Friday afternoon the pupils of several schools assembled, and witnessed, with manifest pleasure, the phenomenon of a steam vessel sailing through the air, propelled by an operating steam engine.

We understand it to be Mr. Porter's intention to exhibit his apparatus in the open air in a few days, for the purpose of showing its capacity to look out at the windows of the floating saloon. On Friday afternoon the pupils of several schools assembled, and witnessed, with manifest pleasure, the phenomenon of a steam vessel sailing through the air, propelled by an operating steam engine. We understand it to be Mr. Porter's intention to exhibit his apparatus in the open air in a few days, for the purpose of showing its capacity to look out at the windows of the floating saloon. On Friday afternoon the pupils of several schools assembled, and witnessed, with manifest pleasure, the phenomenon of a steam vessel sailing through the air, propelled by an operating steam engine.

The Republic says.—To see this miniature, sylphlike vessel, with its gay saloon filled with automation passengers, (looking out at the windows,) actually elevated in the atmosphere, and paddling its way in any direction by steam power, according to the dictates of its own helm, tends to strengthen the hope that the untiring projector of this means of aerial navigation may succeed in bringing it to a practical result. Mr. Porter appears to be sanguine that a machine on this principle can be constructed capable of making two trips to California and back in the course of a week, carrying two hundred passengers.

The Burning Coal Mountain.—That portion of the Broad Mountain, called the "Fiery Mountain," from the fact of the anthracite coal at that point being on fire—which has been burning for the past fifteen years, is situated about five miles from Minersville, and fifteen from Schuylkill Haven, Pa. It is now considered a very dangerous experiment to travel over the mountain, as it is supposed that in many places the surface is a mere superficial crust, or shell, the coal having been consumed up to the surface, and hence the least pressure thereon, it is presumed, might break through and let the adventurer down into the fiery chasm below. At the base of the mountain in one place, is a stream of water, almost boiling hot. The surface of the mountain presents a desolate appearance, as far as the eye can reach.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN WOOL.—According to the following, from "The Economist," the United States can produce the best wool of any country in the world.—"By recent scientific researches on the part of Peter A. Brown, Esq., of Pennsylvania, it has been established that the United States can out rival the world in wool as in cotton. Thus, Spanish sheep yielding naturally wool 2,000 to the inch, carried to England, degenerated to 900 to the inch, and brought to the United States recovered to 2,000, or finer than the original. The fact being once established, that our soil and climate produce finer wool than other countries, will give to our manufacturers invariably the superiority in cloths, if the manufacture is allied in interest to the grower.

The buttons on the coat of John Hancock were of silver, of American manufacture. The device, shepherd shearing his sheep—the motto, "you gain more by our lives than our deaths."

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel in apprehension, how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!"—Shakespeare.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—A Business Man of our acquaintance is so acutely exact in all his doings, that whenever he pays a visit he always will insist on taking a receipt.—Punch.

For the London Free Press. LINES WRITTEN ON BOARD THE STEAMER JEFFERSON.

BY MRS. BELLE POLAND. Onward now we're gliding o'er the river's breast, Swifter yet and swifter; there's no time to rest; Hear the water's foaming as we speed along And the hum of voices from the busy throng.

See the distant mountains rising high and blue, Brilliant clouds above them, wearing too their blue Cellars tall and stately crown the mountain's brow; While between their branches gleams the pearly snow.

Scenes of pleasant beauty greet us every where— Towering cliffs beside us pointing high in air, Bright and glow'g blossoms hang towards the stream; While the glittering sunlight cheers them with its beam.

Quiet homes and cheerful, nestle 'neath the hill, While beside the water stands the busy mill, Farmers with their plowshares cross each ample field; May the God of Harvest's grant a noble yield.

On each sloping hill side wheat-fields broad & green, Lay like folds of velvet brightening the scene, Now the river narrows cliffs of white and gray, Proudly rise beside us, while we speed away.

Had I bow the power, I'd point each nook and cove, Then send them far away, to those I dearly love— Yet our course is onward, while I write I roam, Farther from those loved ones, farther from my "Home."

FRANCIS BROAD, TENN., April 7th, 1853.

If HENRY LIQUETT, jr. will allow his friends to use his name as a candidate for Representative in "Old Roane," he will receive the undivided support of the "unaffiliated Democracy." It is right and pleasant at all times to reward modest merit,—more especially so, when found in the young, bold, uncompromising Champion of True Principles; and as such, Mr. Liquett has peculiar claims upon the gratitude of his party. The remembrance of his noble assiduity in the last canvass is still fresh and vivid in the minds of his political associates; and though he should deny us the favor now asked for, we will long remember how nobly and valiantly he struggled to uphold the standard of Pierce and King in this strong-hold of Whiggery. It is hoped, however, that his sense of duty will gain the ascendancy over his modesty, and that he will grant us the use of his name. We want a man that can unite the party, and be emphatically the Man.

April 18th, '53. KINGSTON.

FRANCE.—The Budget for the coming year much reduced. A deputation from the London merchants presented an address expressing friendly feelings towards France. The Emperor made a conciliatory reply. The Emperor says that Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company received his countenance.

Grace Greenwood writes from Rome as follows:—"I met this night a son of Mrs. Hemens. He resembles somewhat the portraits of the poetess—has I should say her eyes and hair. He is a peculiarly mild and pensive young man, whom you might almost believe had been reared on his mother's melancholy melodies. Mr. Hemens is a devout Roman Catholic."

TO KEEP A STOVE AS BRIGHT AS A COKE HOT: BY TWO APPLICATIONS A YEAR.—Make weak alum water, and mix your "British lustre" with it; let the stove be cold, brush with the mixture, then take a dry brush and dry lustre, and rub the stove until it is perfectly dry. Should any part before polishing become so dry as to look grey, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as above.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE.—Mr. Wm. S. MARTIN, the editor and proprietor of the Savannah Journal, Savannah, Tenn., offers his establishment for sale. The Journal is a whig paper. The country in which it is printed is largely Democratic and Mr. M. is of opinion that if it were converted into a democratic organ, it might be made profitable. The materials are all new, having been in use only a little over a year.

Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad.—The contract for the construction of the road from Maysville to Springville 25 miles has been awarded to Beekwith, Lockhart and Williams. The work is to be commenced in May, and completed in June 1854. Their bid has a small fraction above the estimates made; they also agree to take 25 per cent, of their contract in stock. Lou. Cour.

Circumstantial Evidence.—I have heard some extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember in one where I was counsel, and for a long time the evidence did not seem to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot, a gun shot, in the head, and he produced the matted hair and the stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. A basin of warm water was brought into the court room, and as the blood gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun, which proved to be half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pocket when he was taken. He was hanged.—Lord Eldon's Note Book.

GOOD LOGIC.—"Brudder Bones, can you tell me de difference twene dieing and dieting?" "Why, ob course I can, Lemuel. When you die you lib on noffin, and when you die you lib noffin to lib on." "Well, dat's different from what I trott it was. I trott it was a race atween de doctrine staff and starvation, to see which would lib fast!"

NEW YORK, April 11. The dredging machine at the Navy Yard blew up this morning, killing the engineer and injuring others.

A Frenchman wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets, forgot the word and said "do better of poets." A wag said that he had fairly churned up the English language.

Fauns troubled with colds in the head, will find great relief by taking powdered white sugar into the nostrils, the same as they would snuff.

A young lady, with more charms of person than person, overheard an ungentle fellow remarking on the other evening upon the number of freckles on her face, when she turned upon him with the sharp retort that her father had a negro for every freckle!

For the London Free Press. JONES' DIVISION, No. 173, S. of T.

In view of the near approach of the time of our election for members of the Legislature, it is a duty that we owe to the community and ourselves, as Sons of Temperance, that we should make known, the principles that should govern us and the ground upon which we will act.

It is a fact that cannot be successfully controverted, that a large amount of the tax that we pay, is caused by the use of Liquor retailed at the licensed Doggeries, a large amount of the violation of the penal laws of the State if traced back will be found to emanate from the system of retailing spirituous liquors.

I need not be compelled to believe from the lights before us that the Ignorance, Pauperism, Wretchedness, Sabbath-Breaking, Theft, and Murder, that is committed and that fills and occupies the time of our courts, and takes the community, are the legitimate offspring of this unholy traffic.

We feel assured that many of the widows and orphans in our land, are made so by the debasing retail system. Volumes would not suffice to record the horrid evils that follow in the train, and hence we believe it unjust and oppressive in the highest degree, for the sober, industrious and order loving portion of the community, to be taxed, both in time and money to sustain the Hell born traffic.

Therefore, it is resolved by this Division that we unite most cordially with our brethren and all good citizens of the State, in protesting against its continuance among us.

Resolved secondly, that we heartily join in the prayer of the Conventions at Knoxville and Nashville to the next Legislature, to pass some law (the Maine Law or something like it) to shield and protect us from the evils attendant upon the accursed and terrible traffic.

Resolved, That in the event the Legislature refuse to pass a prohibitory law that we petition that body to pass some law empowering the people to meet at their respective voting places and determine by vote, for themselves, whether they will have this enormous evil in their midst any longer or not; and if that cannot be done we recommend respectively to their consideration, the propriety and necessity, of raising the tax on license to two hundred dollars, or making the vendor liable for all the crime and cost that may be traced to his traffic.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to one another, to use our best exertions and judgment in bringing out candidates, and voting for such as will pledge themselves to sustain the principles set forth in this preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, That our Recording Scribe spread this preamble and resolutions in his book and furnish the Madisonville and other Divisions of the county, with a copy of the same and ask their co-operation in this great and glorious cause "the cause of all mankind."

Resolved, That these Preamble and Resolutions be published in the "London Free Press," the "Knoxville Whig," and all other papers friendly to the cause. By order of the Division. D. T. LONG, W. P.

E. J. WATSON, R. S. Philadelphia, Tenn., April 16, 1853.

From the Charlottesville (Va) Advocate. INTERESTING PAPERS.—ONE OF KOSCIUSKO'S WILLS.

The recent decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, of the controversy between the Russian Government and the heirs of Gen. Kosciusko of the 5th of May, 1798 now on record in the clerk's office of our country. We are indebted to our friend Ira Garret, Esq., clerk of the Court, for a copy of this will which we publish below. The orthography and punctuations are published literally from the will:

"I Thaddeus Kosciusko being just for my departure from America do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States I do hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing Negroes from among his own or any others and giving the liberty in my name, in giving them an education in or otherwise and having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good fathers and mothers, husbands and wives and in the duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberties and country and of the good order of society and in whatever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this. T. KOSCIUSKO. 15th day of May, 1798.

Thomas Jefferson, at a circuit court held for Albemarle county the 12th day of May, 1819, refused to take upon himself the burden of the execution of the said will.

As a matter of public curiosity, we also publish the will of Merriweather Lewis, the distinguished pioneer, who, in company with Clark, led the first exploring expedition across the Rocky Mountains to the north of the Columbia River in Oregon. Merriweather Lewis at the time of his death was Governor of one of our Territories, and on his way to Washington City. There are many relatives of Lewis in the county of Albemarle; and we recollect with pleasure how our duties as citizens, teaching since, at reviewing the many Indian trinkets and implements of warfare which were brought by him from the Indians of Missouri. They were in the possession of his mother, but unfortunately were lost in the burning of her residence.

"I bequeath all my estate, real and personal, to my Mother, Lucy Marks, of the county of Albemarle and State of Virginia, after my private debts are paid, of which a statement will be found in a minute-book deposited with Perina my servant."

MERRIWEATHER LEWIS. In the presence of F. J. Frenchard, Green Peachy. "Sept. 11, 1802."

AWKWARD.—A gentleman lately boasting of the neatness and regularity of his wife, said: "If I get up in the night, pitch dark, I can find my clothes, down to my very gloves, all in their proper places. I was up this morning before daylight," he continued, putting his hand into his pocket for his handkerchief, "and"—here he pulled out, not his handkerchief, but his wife's nightcap.

POPULATION OF OHIO.—Of the population of Ohio, 36,698 are natives of Maryland, 598 of the District of Columbia, 200,634 of Pennsylvania and 85,762 of Virginia; 112,257 of Germany, 51,562 of Ireland, and 25,660 of England.

REMEMBER THIS.—Where a house is well furnished with books and newspapers, the children are intelligent and well informed; but where there are no books and papers the children are ignorant if not profligate.