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WM. J. SLATTER, }
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BLANKS
 Of every kind, printed on fine paper, and of sale at \$1 00 per quire, cash.

YOUNG MAN YOU'RE WANTED.
 A woman wants you. Don't forget her. No matter if you are poor. Don't wait to be rich; if you do, ten to one you are not fit to be married. Marry while you are young, and struggle together.—But mark, young man, the women doesn't want you if she is to divide the affections with a cigar, spittoon, or whiskey jug.—Neither does she want you if you can't take care of her and the "little after-thoughts" which are pretty sure to follow. Neither does she want you simply because you are a man, the definition of which is too apt to be—an animal that wears bifurcated garments on his lower limbs, a quarter section of stove-pipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and is given to filthy practices generally. She wants you for a companion, a helpmate—she wants you to have learned to regulate your appetite and passions, in short she wants you as if you were made in the image of God, not in the likeness of a beast.—If you are strong in a good purpose, firm in resistance to evil, pure in thought and action as you require her to be, and without which inward purity neither of you are fitted for husband or wife; if you love virtue and abhor vice, if you are gentlemanly, forbearing, and kind, and not loud-talking, exacting and brutal, your girl, that woman wants you; that modest, fair, cheerful, right-looking, frank-spoken woman, we mean, who fills your idea of maiden and wife. It is she that wants you—marry her when you like, whether you are rich or poor; we'll trust you both on the above conditions, without further security.

How to MEND CHINA.—From an English almanac we cut a receipt for mending China, a long time since, and the opportunity having occurred for trying, we found it admirable, the fracture scarcely being visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made—take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir it into plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.—*Exchange.*

One who has had some experience, thus defines "wild oats": "A cereal crop that is generally sown between eighteen and twenty-five; the harvest usually sets in about ten years after, and is commonly found to consist of a broken constitution, two weak legs, a bad cough and a trunk filled with small vials and medical prescriptions.

An author of a love story in describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the dark clusters of her hair." A wagish editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would bring it out.

MUTTON vs. PORK.—Physicians recommend mutton as the most wholesome meat—the easiest digested, and the best suited to invalids, while pork, as every body knows is the most unwholesome flesh eaten. In England mutton is a favorite dish, and we apprehend it is this, rather than to roast beef, that the Englishman owes his robust health and rosy complexion. Our people eat too little mutton. And yet, as a cotemporary well remarks, "mutton can be produced pound for pound at less than half the price of pork; yields more nourishment when eaten, and keeping sheep does not exhaust a farm to the extent feeding hogs does. Sheep can be kept during the winter on hay and turnips, or mangel wurtzel, or sugar beet, while hogs will not do without at least some corn. We would like to see in the papers fewer accounts of big pigs and more fat sheep.—*Portland Transcript.*

GAMBLING.—Let every man avoid all sorts of gambling as he would poison.—A poor man or boy, should not allow himself to toss up even for a half penny, for this is the beginning of a habit of gambling; and this "ruinous crime comes on by slow degrees. While a man is minding his work, he is playing the best game, and is sure to win.

Turning water into wine, is commonly put down as a miracle; but many liquor dealers know how to perform such when they purchase a new cask.

THE NEW CABINET.
 As there will no doubt, be considerable curiosity to know something of the previous history of the members of the cabinet, we subjoin the following brief sketches taken from the Baltimore Sun:

Secretary of State—General Lewis Cass, of Michigan.
 General Cass was born at Exeter, New Hampshire. His ancestors were amongst the first settlers in that part of the country, and his father bore a commission in the revolutionary army, and was present at the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth German-town; he was afterwards major in Wayne's army, and died near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1850. His son, Lewis Cass, was educated at the academy of Exeter, studied law at Marietta, Ohio, under the late Gov. Meigs. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, and in 1806, more than fifty years ago, was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. In 1812 he volunteered his services to the force which was called out to join the army under Gen. Hull, and marched to Dayton, where he was elected colonel of the third regiment of Ohio volunteers. He was the first man with his detachment, to invade Canada. He subsequently, being promoted to a brigadier general, joined Gen. Harrison, and crossing Lake Erie with him after Perry's victory, was present in the pursuit of Proctor, and participated in the triumphs of the Moravian town. The Northwestern campaign being happily terminated, General Cass was left in command of Michigan and the upper provinces of Canada. His headquarters were in Detroit, and he thus became military guardian of a people over whom he was soon after (Oct. 9, 1813,) called to preside as civil Governor. In 1815, after the termination of the war, General Cass moved his family to Detroit. During the time that he was civil governor of the Territory of Michigan he negotiated no less than twenty-one treaties with the Indians. In the expeditions necessitated by them he encountered more perils and had occasion for the display of more firmness and intrepidity than any man ever engaged in the service. In 1825 or 1826, in consequence of ill health, he retired from the position, much to the regret of Gen. Jackson, who tendered him the mission to France, where he added to his fame in defeating the quintuple treaty, through which England desired to search the vessels of all nations traversing the ocean. In 1845, after his return from France, he was elected to the United States Senate from Michigan, and in 1849 nominated for the Presidency, but defeated. He was one of the leading friends of the compromise of 1850, and subsequently ably supported the Kansas Nebraska measure.—On the 4th inst., his term expired in the U. S. Senate, and he was succeeded by a Republican. Although seventy years of age, Gen. Cass is apparently younger than most men at sixty, and there is no doubt from his intellectual and bodily vigor, that his administration of the State Department will fully sustain his previous high reputation.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
 The Secretary of the Treasury was born at Cherry Hill, Ga., in 1815. He is the son of Col. John A. Cobb, who, when quite a boy, removed from Greenville, North Carolina, with his father. His mother, Sarah R. Cobb, was the daughter of the late Thomas Roots, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. In the year 1834, when only nineteen, Mr. Cobb graduated at Franklin College, Georgia, and in the following year he married Mary Ann, daughter of the late Zachariah Lamar, of Milledgeville Georgia, by whom he had six sons, three of whom are dead, the two youngest dying at Washington city during the first session of the thirteenth Congress. It may not be uninteresting to mention that his uncle, Howell Cobb, after whom he was named, represented a district of Georgia in the Congress of the United States during the last war with Great Britain, and his cousin, Thos Cobb, was not many years since a United States Senator from the same State. In 1836 Mr. Cobb was admitted to the bar, and at once gave such evidence of talents, character and attainments—rarely possessed by one of his age—that in the ensuing year he was elected by the Georgia Leg-

islature solicitor general of the western circuit. Having early in life obtained political fame as a Jackson or "Union" democrat, in 1842 Mr. Cobb was elected on a general ticket to the Congress of the United States, it being his first service in any legislative body. Since that time he has been frequently re-elected. He has served for one term as Governor of his native State and as Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, and in every position has been noted for his industry and ability.

Secretary of the War—Hon. John Buchanan Floyd of Virginia.
 The Secretary of the war has long been a prominent politician in the western part of Virginia and is a State rights democrat of the school of strict construction. He has filled the office of Governor of the State, and during the last election was a democrat presidential elector. Gov. Floyd's public service has been exclusively confined to the State, and his appointment to the Cabinet is his first introduction to the cabinet councils. Although, owing to the fact of his being Governor of Virginia, Mr. Floyd could take no part in the discussion on the compromise measures of 1850, yet he was known to be an ardent opponent of them, whilst he did not concur in the views of the politicians of S. C. who advocated secession as a necessary consequence of them. During every presidential campaign since 1836 Mr. Floyd has been an active supporter of the democratic candidates. Personally, Gov. Floyd is exceedingly popular in his State. He is a fluent speaker on the stump, possesses considerable talent and versatility, and from his experience in various public offices will no doubt be found fully competent for the duties of his new position. Governor Floyd is between 45 and 50 years of age, and is in the undiminished enjoyment of physical health.

Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucy, of Connecticut.
 The new Secretary of the Navy is known as the late United States Senator from Connecticut, and as a sound, national man. He was for a short period Attorney General of the U. S. States under President Polk, having succeeded Mr. Chigord, when he was sent as commissioner to Mexico. Personally, he is exceedingly popular and accomplished. He is over 50 years of age.

Secretary of the Interior—Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.
 The Secretary of the Interior has been a member of the House of Representatives for Mississippi during several Congresses. He is an able speaker on the floor, and quite an industrious member in reference to every measure of practical importance before the House.

He is a free trader, a State rights southern democrat, but by no means a secessionist. Mr. Thompson was one of the candidates for Congress on the State ticket in Mississippi in the contest between the compromise and anti-compromise parties of 1850, which immediately succeeded that agitation. On the occasion Mr. Thompson was defeated, and has never since been a candidate for public position. He is a man of some eloquence, good practical abilities, and is between forty and forty-five years of age.

Postmaster General—Aaron Venable Brown of Tennessee.
 The P. M. General was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in the year 1795. His father was an old revolutionary soldier, having enlisted at a very early age in the continental army. He participated in the battle of Trenton, and encountered the hardships of the encampment at Valley Forge. Governor Brown was educated in North Carolina, and graduated at Chapel Hill, in 1814, in the same class with Senator Mangum and ex-Governor Manly, of that State.

He sat in the Tennessee Legislature until 1839, when he was elected to Congress, and held that position until 1845, when he declined a re-election and ran a successful race for Governor against E. H. Foster, a man of great popularity. Since 1847 Governor Brown has held no public office, but was a presidential elector in 1848 and '52. He was also chairman of the committee of resolutions in the Baltimore convention of 1852, and he had the honor to report the platform then and there adopted. He is a fine stump orator, and a State right man of the strict construc-

tionist school. In character he is said to resemble Mr. Mason, who was Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Polk. He combines suavity of manner with unblemished character, great industry and talent. During the last campaign he laboured very zealously for the success of the democratic nominees. It was the Governor Brown, when a member of Congress, some twelve or thirteen years ago, that General Jackson addressed his celebrated letter in favor of the annexation of Texas. Governor Brown is in his 62d year but owing to his active and temperate habits is generally taken to be ten years younger.

Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania.
 The Attorney Generalship has fallen into able hands. Judge Black is considered to be among one of the most able and accomplished jurists in Pennsylvania. He was formerly one of the district judges of that State, but on the law requiring all judges to be elected by the people going into effect, he was chosen one of the State Supreme Court judges. He is in the prime of life, not over 45 years of age and universally esteemed for the purity of his public and private character.

LINES ON THE HEART.
 Awake my heart—why sorrow now
 While beautiful nature sings—
 While balmy breezes flow along
 With music on their wings?
 Why mourn the joy already past?
 Sure others yet will come
 To fill the aching void within
 And cheer thy dreary home.

Life yet is bright—far down the dim
 And hazy vale of time
 I see a loved one, whose fond heart
 Still beats for thee and mine.
 Her bright blue eyes beam o'er the wave—
 The clear, sweet voice says "come,"
 And though the waves are tumbling high
 'Tis safely taught her home.

Oh! heart, be still—trust yet that time
 Will pleasure past return,
 And that thy hopes, now faint and few,
 Will yet more brightly burn.
 How can that spark of heavenly hope
 For take its final flight?
 Why should dark doubts come o'er thy path
 And shroud love's trust in night?

Away with thoughts of sadness, then,
 Life's future yet will bring
 Those "rainbow hues" to deck thy sky
 Of which thou once didst sing.
 Then wake my heart—I will be glad
 While smiling nature sings—
 While balmy breezes flow along
 With music on their wings!

McMINSVILLE, TENN., April 6, 1857.

THE LAST RAT TALE.—A gentleman on the Bay informed us yesterday, that in order to destroy the number of rats on his premises, he was in the habit of placing a tempting bait in the yard, and on seeing a good crowd of the "varmints" around it, he would shoot them down from a convenient spot. As the rats began to get shy of common baits, he procured a flask of sweet almond oil, buried it in a hole in the yard, with only the mouth uncorked above the level. The rats could not resist the tempting flavor of the oil, so they came with a rush and not a few fared badly.

Yesterday morning the gentleman saw two patriarchal-looking rats cogitating over the oil flask how to get a taste of the luscious article within.

After examining all around, one of them brightened up with an idea. He inserted his long tail into the oil flask, and when it was well moistened with the sweet oil drew it out and permitted his friend to lick it.

On the principle that one good turn deserves another, rat number two inserted his dorsal elongation into the oil flask, and allowed rat number one to enjoy the feast. This in-tailing process was kept up amicably for some time, till rat number two, who was evidently a gourmand, instead of confining himself to licking his friend's caudal appendage, actually bit it! Whereupon, to use our informant's language, "they had a fight, sir, such as has not been equalled since that of Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan."

This fight we suspect must have been with a view to devouring each other's tails! Anyhow, if the rats retired tailless, the gentleman who saw them did not.

Georgian & Journal.
 "The silent eyes is often a more powerful conqueror than the noisy tongue."
 Scolding wives will please taste this on their looking-glasses.

It is said that the bark of a willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts.

"I MUST GO."
 A common word, yet how full of meaning! The school-bell is ringing; 'says the innocent little prattler at play; 'I must go.'—'The hour of labor has come,' says the man of toil, 'and I must go.' 'A dying parishoner has sent for me,' says the clergyman, 'and I must go.' 'Another weary cheerless, thankless day calls me to the sanctum,' says the editor, 'and I must go.' 'I have a weighty case on hand today, demanding all my time and attention,' says the lawyer, 'and I must go!'—as if the universal motto of the age is echoed and re-echoed on every side, by old and young, high and low, rich and poor, happy and miserable.

All must go, all are going, and yet the restless heaving and surging tide of humanity is never gone. We might perhaps introduce this expressive phrase into scenes of greater length, and of more than ordinary interest; but having other thoughts and other duties to look after, we, too, 'must go,' and be contented to sketch one or two.

"Tis getting late," says the lover to the loved one, 'and I must go; must bid farewell, for a time, to those blissful hours, once more to mingle in the cares and perplexities of a busy world.' Then clasping her fondly to his bosom, he is gone till those happy days may return, or perchance till he may lead the gentle one to the hymenial altar.

One short year rolls round, and how changed the scene! Again, as then, it is night. A wan, pale, being emaculated and fragile form is lying on her dying couch. The long, weary days, and weary nights have passed away. Her hours of anguish are no more. The insidious destroyer has done its work. Friends near and dear are around her—but these cannot arrest the hand of disease, or postpone the parting hour. 'Hark! the angels are whispering, 'come! come!' and I must go; countless shining ones in white are waiting for me. I must go! Farewell till we meet in Heaven.' The snowy hand falls lifeless by her side; nevertheless a smile of ineffable sweetness and beauty rests on those pallid, marble features, and she is gone—gone forever!

Gentle reader, like her, when the last of earth shall come, may you hear the well-coming of whispering angels; and like her respond, 'I must go!'

LOCUST HILL FEMALE SEMINARY.
 Located two miles South-East of Salem, FRANKLIN COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

The Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to it, believing that there are advantages offered, equal to any in the country, for obtaining all the elements of a good English and Classical Education, at the same time affording those from a distance a comfortable and cheap home. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and in one of the most moral and refined neighborhoods in Tennessee.

In addition to the present means of accommodating pupils, a two story building, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, has been commenced, and will be completed in a few months. Effort is also being made to secure a complete set of philosophical apparatus by the opening of the next session.

The Principal, Prof. N. B. SMITH, having for several years occupied the chair of Mathematics in Franklin College, Tennessee, the Trustees feel confident that he will be able to give complete satisfaction.

Miss LUCY E. BARNES, a regular graduate of Franklin College, Tenn., has charge of the Musical Department, and will give lessons in the French language, &c.

TERMS.
 Boarding, per week, \$ 1 50
 Boarding and Tuition, from Monday to Friday evening, per session of 20 weeks, 30 00
 Spelling, Reading, Writing and Mental Arithmetic, 7 00
 Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, 9 00
 Natural Sciences, and the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00
 Lessons on the Piano, 20 00
 Lessons in the French Language, 10 00

A MALE DEPARTMENT has been organized, and preparation will be made to board a few small boys. Pupils coming from a distance will be required to board in the family of the Principal, unless they have relatives residing in the neighborhood with whom they can board.

The next Session will commence March 1st, 1857.

TRUSTEES.
 Joseph L. Baker, Geo. W. Hunt,
 Jefferson Estill, Thomas Mosely,
 David L. Lomb, William Dannon,
 E. Tarrett, Wm. C. Handley, Chairman.
 Feb 6 1y

MONEY WANTED.
 ALL those indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are invited and requested to settle up by the 15th of MARCH, as after that indulgence cannot be given.
 Feb 27, 1857—N. R. HAVTIN.

A sweet country home, with roses and honey-suckles trained to climb over it; with good taste, intelligence and beauty within; toil enough to insure health, and leisure enough to court acquaintance with books, the flowers, and the loveliness of nature; with peace, plenty and love, is surely one of the paradises which heaven has left for the attainment of man.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—A writer in a New York paper has been amusing himself lately with analysing the imports into that city for each week, to show for what the people spend most money. Of these imports for last week he gives the following result. The value of the prominent articles ran thus,—

Jewelry \$4,575, brandy \$26,500, gin \$313, porter \$900, beer \$1,089, ale \$2,000, patent leather \$3,500, furs \$13,000, cigars \$44,479!

From this, one can see that amid all the extravagances and dissipations about which so much is said, the cigars bear away the palm with a vast margin.

JOHN F. VAUGHAN.
 (SUCCESSOR TO S. A. LOCKHART)
 Wholesale & Retail Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper and Brass Wares, and Dealer in Cooking and Warming Stoves, of every variety and pattern, Castings, Pumps, Brass Kettles, Odd Lids, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, &c.

And in fact every variety of the above description of articles, which will be manufactured to order on the shortest notice. Repairing, Roofing, Guttering, &c., will be done upon moderate terms. Having invested my entire capital in the purchase of the establishment formerly owned by S. A. Lockhart, I will be compelled to do a **Cash Business**, thereby giving better bargains than can be given upon the credit system. All accounts due when made. Having had four years experience in the business, I hope, and believe, by close application to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage, fully assured that I can and will give entire satisfaction.
 Winchester, Sept. 19, '56—J. F. V.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
 DOCTOR CLOPTON offers his professional services to the citizens of Winchester and vicinity, and hopes by strict attention to his duties to merit a liberal share of patronage. Office on Main street, opposite Brooks' Hotel; Residence—one formerly occupied by A. S. Colyar, Esq., Jan 15, 1857. ly

DR. T. C. MURRELL.
 Respectfully announces to the citizens of Franklin county that he has permanently settled in Winchester, where he hopes to receive a share in the practice of his profession in its various branches.
 Residence on High Street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Clifton; Office on Main st., nearly opposite the Mountain House Mar 20 ly

"THE NEW ERA."
 A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY GEORGE W. RIGBY, McMINNVILLE, Warren Co. Tenn. T. B. MURRAY, EDITOR.
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 Wanted in every Town in the United States, to whom liberal inducements are offered.
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 Especially for the sale of Tennessee Produce, such as Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, Meal, Feathers, Stock, &c.; also make collections for Banks and individuals on the most accommodating terms, and invariably remit with the utmost promptness. We frequently fill orders for Bacon from Tennessee, therefore those wishing to sell before shipment will do well to write us before selling, describing quality of sides, hams and shoulders, and also state the time of delivery and price, and if we have any orders that we can put it into, we will do so with pleasure.
 All business letters, enquiries, &c., promptly answered. Liberal advance given either in cash or by acceptance on consignments.
 FOR SALE—A Bad Stead and Mare as Apply at this office

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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 BLANKS OF EVERY KIND. PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, RECEIPTS, FUNERAL TICKETS, DRUG LABELS, BILL HEADS, HAND BILLS, &c.