

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

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

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

### PAY OF GENERAL SCOTT.

The National Intelligencer of the 6th says the question of pay and allowances to Lieut. General Scott was fortunately settled during the closing hours of the late session of Congress. The arrangements of the veteran, it is understood, will amount to about thirty two thousand four hundred dollars, and his annual pay and emoluments will hereafter be fifteen thousand dollars. A grateful voice, we are sure, will cordially approve this proceeding, and deem it far less a measure of liberality than of justice. The people will concur with Senator Butler, of South Carolina, in the propriety of granting to a laureled hero and a consummate general that fair requital which his brilliant military services have so richly deserved, and which other nations always accorded to those who had sustained the honor of their country.

### HON. J. S. BLACK.—Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, who has received the appointment of Attorney General, is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Black is undoubtedly the ablest man yet mentioned for Attorney General. He was appointed by Gov. Porter resident Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, which office he held till 1851, when he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1853 was Chief Justice. In 1854 he was re-elected to the Supreme Bench, where he now sits, his term expiring in 1860. Judge Black is little known in the political world. He is, however, a sound conservative national democrat, and has the highest reputation as a jurist, which is the chief requisite for the post which has been offered him. Judge Black is extremely popular in his own State, and when last elected to the bench he won 20,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

### HON. ISAAC TOUZEY.—Isaac Touzey, of Connecticut, who has been appointed to the Secretaryship of the Navy, is a man of education. He was originally a federalist, and as such acted with the leaders of the old federal party. With the larger portion of them he espoused the cause of General Jackson in the year 1825, and has ever since acted with the Democrats. He was a member of the Congress of 1837-'9, and as such held a prominent position for a New Englander. He was a member of the Select Committee of Investigation, to which the City and Graves duel was referred in 1838. He exhibited some traits of character in that office. In 1840 he was appointed Attorney General of the United States, which office he held about nine months. On the 12th of May, 1852, Mr. Touzey was elected by a Democratic Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jabez W. Huntington. Mr. Touzey is now about 68 years of age. In appearance he is particularly aristocratic, and in his manners he is reserved.

### A GOOD REASON.—A Methodist minister in Vermont has forbidden any one to play a bass viol in his Church. He says, however serious his thoughts may be, the moment he hears a fiddle he goes to thinking how he used to dance.

### A YOUNG RASCAL.—The Mississippi Clarion gives account of a young man in that diggings who has been making a haul of dry goods. As the young chap has sustained a good reputation prior to his "misfortune," we think it likely that he will repent of the act, and advise that no proceedings be had against him. The Clarion says: "A young man who has heretofore borne a good character for honesty, and whose name we shall not now mention, was several weeks ago, to our certain knowledge, guilty of a most flagrant act of downright stealing, which singularly enough has escaped the attention of our vigilant officers. He went into a house in a retired place in the country some miles below this, and stole a parcel of clothes—chiefly petticoats belonging to a young lady. One circumstance, however, connected with the transaction might possibly shield him from criminal prosecution—and that is, the young lady herself happened at the time to be in the petticoats. The young scoundrel, if he does it like again, while she lives, he'll get himself into trouble, certain."

### The Charleston Mercury, to prove the alienation of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union from each other, says: "A member of Congress from the South, beloved for his personal qualities, honored for his talents, distinguished by the confidence of his constituents and his State, died suddenly in Washington. His death was announced, and his merits commented upon eloquently by several members of both Houses. Only a single man from the North, and he the chosen candidate of the treasury for the Speakership in the House of Representatives, uttered a word on the occasion, and that word said as the Northern lie.—Such is the alliance between the Southern and Northern Democracy. Such is the foundation of the trust which some among us repose in the great National party." CONCORD, March 11.—Hales, Republican, has been elected Governor of New Hampshire by 3,000 majority, and the whole Republican ticket is chosen.

### THE VICE PRESIDENT.—Hon. J. C. Breckenridge on taking the Chair, to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, made the following remarks:

Senator: In assuming the duties of this station I am quite conscious that I bring to your discharge few or no qualifications than a deep sense of the importance of this body in the scheme of the Government and a feeling of respect for its members. Happily my duties are comparatively few and simple, and I am sure they will be made easy by a prevailing sense of propriety, which will of itself be sufficient on all occasions to preserve the dignity and decorum of the Senate.

In administering the rules which you have adopted for the convenience of your proceedings I shall often need your kind indulgence, and I anticipate with confidence your forbearance towards the errors that spring from inexperience. Cherishing the hope that our official and personal intercourse will be marked by mutual confidence and regard, I look forward with pleasure to our association in the performance of public duties.

It shall be my constant aim, gentlemen of the Senate, to exhibit at all times and to every member of this body the courtesy and impartiality which are due to the representatives of equal States.

### THE TAMMER MURDER IN MEMPHIS.—

The Eagle and Enquirer has the following additional light on the Tammur murder:

"There seems to be no doubt, now, in the public mind that poor Tammur was murdered by mistake—the scoundrel who procured the assassination intended to murder another man. From good authority, we learn that the following will be the upshot of the developments which will probably be brought to light by a close view in the hands of the proper officers of the law—A certain party in love with a married woman, desired to put her husband out of the way, and employed a negro man to do the deed. The negro, instructed and abetted by his principal, mistook Tammur for the married man and slew him. We understand that the negro has been heard to say that he was employed to set the part of 'where' in the affair. All this sounds like a tale of old Venice or Madrid, and we regret to hear it of an enlightened, well governed, Protestant city like this."

A further item.—We learn from good authority that Phillips, who was arrested for the murder of Tammur, has been twice visited in prison by a married woman, disguised, who is believed to be the wife of the man intended to have been murdered."

### The Joliet (Ill.) Democrat says.—

"A sad, but beautiful and touching scene was witnessed at the accident of the Du Page Bridge. On the morning after the accident, the slow tolling of a bell was heard. On looking to see whence it came, it was discovered to proceed from the engine, as it lay submerged in the water. The waves, as they foamed and surged over the sunken engine, swayed the bell, which along with the smoke pipe, appeared above water, and caused it to give a slow tolling sound. When the engine was raised from the water, the engineer was found in a standing posture, with his stiff, cold, icy hand firmly grasping the throttle-valve, as though amid the thick darkness he had discovered the perilous condition of the train, and had sprang to avert the ruin. But it was too late; the engine and train, with its precious freight of life and property went down, and during the dreary night, the engine-hell and the mad rushing waters rang out a solemn requiem for the dead. It is probable that had not the freight train gone down as it did, the passenger train from Chicago, due two hours later, and loaded with sleeping passengers, would itself have taken the fatal plunge."

### MURDER MOST FOUL.—

The Purdy (Tenn.) Argosy, of March 4th, says:—"We have it from the most reliable authority, that there has been most foul and bloody murder perpetrated in Tipton county, some six miles south of Poshabontas, near Muddy creek, and our informant tells us that the body has been found—that it was thrown into the creek during the high water, and since the water has sunk down the body has been discovered, with marks as if the fatal blow had been given with a hatchet or something of the kind. The name of the person was unknown, and the features unrecognizable. To add horror to the affair, a horse was first placed to the search for the body, a horse was found near by, with a rat in his skull—a grey horse, and from all appearance he had been tied down to a bush, with his head near the ground, and there killed with an axe or hatchet."

### A ROW IN NEBRASKA.—

We learn from Omaha City, under date of the 13th inst., that the closing scenes of the Legislature of Nebraska Territory were very exciting. The popular voice had charged several members with corruption with respect to their votes on the passage of some bank charters. In consequence, the Governor vetoed six charters so obtained. A crowd of rioters pursued the members to the office of the territorial secretary, and, disregarding all form of an investigating committee, attempted to inflict personal chastisement on one legislator. He threatened to shoot with a revolver in reply, when the secretary turned the whole batch into the street. Here the suspected members ran off and concealed themselves. The Legislative session would close on the 13th of February. The Governor was completely bewildered by these occurrences.—N. Y. Herald.

### The salaries of several of the officers of Rhode Island have just been regulated by the Legislature of that State. The salaries of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were fixed at \$1,500, (the present salary), notwithstanding several attempts to increase them. The salary of the Lieut. Governor was reduced from \$500 to \$300.—The salary of the General Treasurer was increased from \$750 to \$800.

"Madam, said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation, which will sometimes spring up in 'the best of families,' 'when a man and his wife have quarreled and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to be the first to advance towards a reconciliation?'"

"The best natured and wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her rose mouth for a kiss, which was given with an unctuous—She had conquered!

## ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The existence of the Thirty Fourth Congress (says the National Intelligencer) came to an end yesterday forenoon under circumstances more discouraging—not to say blameable—than any which have ever before fallen under our observation. The appropriation bills, we believe, all got through after some fashion, by the active and unwearying exertions of the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the two Houses, and by prolonging the session until noon of the 4th of March, and several other measures were enacted by tacking them on the appropriation bills; but a great mass of business has fallen through, much of it being even denied an opportunity to be reported by the committees which had matured it.

We supposed that when this Congress had voted to its members liberal fixed salaries it would have been regarded by them as a point of honor to give the same faithful attention to the transaction of the public business that was exhibited by the Fourteenth Congress, when the first salary composition was in force; but never were hopes more sadly disappointed. What with the great portion of each day of the session consumed in debate, the impediments constantly thrown in the way of business by that peculiar clique of legislators who systematically oppose every thing that the annual appropriations, aided by the anomalous nature of the rules of proceeding, which require a two thirds vote for every motion, the great mass of business was crowded into the last week of the session, and for several days we seriously feared an utter break down, and the necessity of convening the next Congress to pass those measures requisite to carry on the Government.

Under these circumstances our readers will excuse us at this moment if we are unable to give them an intelligible summary of the proceedings which marked the closing hour of the late session. Amidst the confused mass of propositions hurried through the forms of legislation with a precipitance which, though rendered necessary by the antecedent laches of Congress, must still be regarded as very little conducive to a wise discrimination on its part, we find it difficult to ascertain what has been left undone during the last twenty hours of the late Congressional term. We may cite, however, as a single illustration of the evil we deplore, that even a measure of beneficent legislation like that authorizing the duties to be restored on goods consumed by the great fire in New York, during the year 1845, failed in the array and conclusion of the hour, to receive the signatures of the presiding officers, even after it had passed both Houses of Congress.

It becomes a serious question for the consideration of the country whether such a mode of legislation is to be regarded as a necessary incident of representative government, or whether its origin should be attributed to certain defects in the constitution or organization of Congress which admit of a sure if not an easy cure. In proportion as legislative responsibility is spread over a broader surface there is doubtless a tendency on the part of its individual depositaries to ignore or forget that special and personal obligation which imposes upon each constituent member of the body the same sense of fidelity which the country expects of Congress as a whole; and, if we mistake not, the time has already come when the people of each Congressional district should hold their particular legislator to a stricter sense of his representative duty, not only to them, but to the country at large, lest by merging his personality in the mass of those whom the public agrees to inculcate by a general censure, the roots of evil should fall to be reseeded by a necessary application of that censure to particular cases. If even the time that is wastefully frittered away in an unnecessary—not to say factious—calling of the yeas and nays on nearly all questions which encounter the opposition of an inconsiderable portion of the members of either House were devoted to the patient consideration of the substantial interests of the country and to the legitimate subjects of national legislation, we should not be called to witness such an unseemly and pre-judicial haste in the transaction of the public business during the closing hours of each Congressional session.

It would, however, be unjust if, while giving expression to the conviction fore-mentioned by the facts and circumstances thus designated, we did not except from the scope and application of our remarks the chairmen of the leading committees in both branches of Congress, as well as the able and impartial Speaker of the late House of Representatives, unassured, if not unequalled, by any of his predecessors in the same responsible and exciting chair. If the despatch of the public business was often impeded, and sometimes wholly frustrated, the fault cannot be laid at their door, since the assiduity of the former, so far as they fell under his jurisdiction, was ably seconded by the efficiency of the latter.

### POPULAR PREACHING.—

A modern writer satirizing the endeavors of the pulpit to meet the false taste of the day, which, instead of hungering and thirsting after righteousness, craves for what has been called 'the blanc manna of Christianity,' delivers himself of the following:

"Wh-a curious production would a eheimical analysis of many latter day sermons furnish! Some what like this I put Ebber; 5 parts logic, bodily knowledge; 20 parts city mawk; 14 parts out of roses; 60 parts yeast. Now this is a nice mixture to feed immortality on. It couldn't live a day on such food."

The Court house of Mississippi, was set on fire by some incendiary and burned to the ground on the right of the 28th ult., together with all the records of the several courts. The jail being near by, took fire from the Court house, and was also burnt.

## From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

### THE MITCHELL FAMILY.

Rev. Dr. McAnally.—In our excellent Advocate I noticed an article, some time last summer or fall, giving an account of a remarkable family. I liked it; for aside from its interesting facts, it was suggestive of many profitable reflections. The family whose name stands at the head of the article, in fact, presents as many and as striking claims to that distinction as any to be found in the United States, if not in the world.

Rev. Morris Mitchell, I believe, was a native of Maryland. He emigrated at an early day to Tennessee and from thence to Falko, Mo., where he paid nature's debt, and was buried in his final resting place on earth, at the advanced age of eighty-six—having spent more than sixty of them in the communion of the Methodist Church, filling the various stations assigned him with credit and usefulness. Thus, full of days and pious deeds, he passed from the seats and the services of the Church below to those of the Church above, loved and venerated by all who knew him. The wife and coadjutor of his youth, and his faithful helper through all the cares and toils of his protracted life, Elizabeth Mitchell, still lingers on the coast of mortal being.

She is living in the family of her son-in-law, Judge McClure of Falko, Mo., having attained the advanced age of ninety-two years—more than three score and ten of which have been spent in the service of God, and the kind offices of humanity and religion. I had the pleasure of meeting this venerable matron last fall, at what was in this country, emphatically, "The Mitchell Camp-ground." Here she had come up with the families of her people to the place where they annually meet to worship the God of their fathers.

The general outline of the family furnished me by her aged and estimable son, Rev. Jas. Mitchell, foot up the astonishing number (including those who have been connected with the family by marriage) of seven hundred and two, of whom she is the living representative.

It would be a fruitless task for me to attempt a description of the thoughts and feelings of my heart as I gazed upon that monument of faith and piety. Shivering in the twilight of mortal life, I tried, as well as I could, to measure the broad and deeply descending lines of consanguinity, extending to the third and fourth generation of them that worship God, as they surrounded her in that consecrated grove of worship and thanksgiving—a pious host—a multitude that would fill a hall of glory. My mind wandered on to the great day of recompense, when they should "return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads."

What a multitude shall rise up and call her blessed!

It requires no figure of speech to call them a nation of Christians nor hyperbole to designate them a generation of Methodists. To dedicate their children to God in the holy sacrament of baptism, is received by them as a duty, and the result of religious conviction, and the earnest consideration of life. Strongly attached to the distinctive peculiarities of the Methodist Church, on arriving to years of maturity they nearly all attach themselves to that communion. Indeed, such is the influence of her religious convictions, that if they should be judged by the lax views of the "Young America" Methodists, they are justly obnoxious to the epithet of "Old Podies," which is their highest praise.

They have furnished eighteen ministers for the Christian ministry, and are the source of donations from the benediction to the presiding eldership; besides a host of leaders, stewards, and exhorters.

Physically, they are quite above the medium size of tall men, well proportioned, and stout, but slightly tending to corpulence as they advance in years. Mentally, they exhibit a plain, strong common sense, of that peculiar cast which plainly indicates their German antecedents—a good article of plain sense, and a liberal and generous heart. Morally, in this they have profited abundantly; and the Creator has placed man's highest excellency in this department of his nature so they seem to have brought to its cultivation their best energies. So that, if we do not mistake, the character of this other important characteristic of the family (respectable as they are), a very large talisman would be found in favor of the former. Family resemblance is one of the most palpable and remarkable peculiarities of the Mitchell family, and it is worthy of notice from principle, to intermarriage among themselves, and free from it, as they are in practice, that nevertheless a resemblance so striking should run through the entire connection, almost unmodified by the counter influences of environment, and passing strange.

Not is this manifest conformity to an original type more obvious or systematic in their physical than in their intellectual and moral constitution. Indeed, so commanding is the similitude in this respect, that the least peculiarity is readily observed in all.

All their modes of conceiving, reasoning and thinking, as well as their moral manifestations and developments, assert a fraternity in principle no less strikingly characteristic than uniform in application. The various and distinctive peculiarities of individual character, whatever they may be, are overborne by the majesty of this hereditary law, as almost to be lost sight of entirely.

And now, Brother McAnally, where is the necessity for more say than we have just given, respecting the industry, prosperity, influential, and happy! Is not this all naturally predicated of the leading facts of their history? Is it not all secured by the majesty of a law more unerring than the laws of the elements, and more sure in its operation, cause and effect? The eye cannot rest upon this picture intelligently without observing that its most enchanting aspect is that thrown around it by the high moral principle enshrined in the heart of the family, and faithfully copied by their descendants. So an acquaintance with them for near a score of years has instructed me.

T. T. ASHBY.  
Springfield, Mo., Jan. 15, 1857.

[The wife of Nathan Sullins, of this county, was the oldest daughter of the Rev. Morris Mitchell, spoken of above. She lived with her husband more than fifty one years—raised twelve children, eleven of whom still live; and, perhaps, a better wife, mother and Christian, never lived nor died.—Ed. Post.]

### LEARNED IGNORANCE.—

When the committee of the French Academy were employed in preparing a well known Academy Dictionary, Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, came into the room where they were holding a session. "Glad to see you, Monsieur Cuvier," said one of them, "we have just finished a definition which we think quite satisfactory, but upon which we would like to have your opinion. We have been defining the word Crab, and have explained it thus: Crab, a small red fish, which walks backward."—"Perfect gentlemen," said Cuvier, "only I will make one small observation in natural history: The crab is not a fish—it is not red—and it does not walk backward. With these exceptions, your definition is excellent."

ADVICE.—If a man deceives you once, do not trust him again; if a man insults you, take no notice of him; but if he strikes you, lick him like thunder.

## A MOMENT OF HORROR.

BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

I do not propose to tell a story either of romance or of sentiment, but simply to narrate an incident which happened to myself in the fall of 1856. I was bound westward to the city of New York.

The city was crowded with strangers.—After unsuccessful applications at several hotels, at last I obtained lodging at—a kept on the European plan. Here I was obliged to content myself with a chamber on the fourth floor, oddly enough arranged in some respects, as upon going to it after supper, for the purpose of changing my travel stained dress, I noticed that the room had no window, with the exception of a square opening in the wall, through which air and light were admitted from the adjoining room. I dressed and attended the Bowery theatre, reaching my apartment on returning, about half past ten o'clock at night.

When about stepping into bed, I observed the wicket open, and a thought struck me to take a look into the adjoining apartment.—Why it was I know not; perhaps a sense of my own insecurity actuated me.

I got upon a chair and gazed through a window into the chamber. No one was there. It was furnished like my own. A lamp was burning upon the table, and upon the table was lying a holster, a whetstone, and a pair of false whiskers.

Well thought I, these are rather queer articles of wardrobe. After a glance at the premises, I felt anything but easy. I finally got into bed; first placing the lamp on the floor at the foot; and examining my pistol, I laid it carefully under my head. At first, thought quite fatigued, I could not sleep, and when I dozed my dreams were uneasy and troubled. Macbeth had been the play at the theatre, and wiches and black whiskers, Banquo's ghost with pistol, holster and the like interesting visitors, were the companions of my dreamy thoughts.

About three o'clock, it might have been, I was aroused by a somewhat singular noise. On listening, it evidently proceeded from the next room. It could be likened to nothing I had ever heard; it was low but regular and metallic in its sound, for instance, as might be made in cutting glass with a diamond.—Suddenly I thought of the whetstone on the table, and at the same moment became convinced the noise was of a knife being sharpened. My bed was placed in the diagonal corner of the room from the wicket, and I had been lying with my back to the latter. I turned in the bed as noiselessly as possible, so as to face the wicket grasping my pistol. The lamp was burning dimly, and all was as still as death.

As my eye fell upon the window, it encountered first a hand placed upon the sill, then rose by degrees a head, with a pair of glittering black eyes, great heavy whiskers, and a large sharp knife between his teeth.—I think I possess the ordinary courage of a man, but I must confess the blood in my veins seemed to curdle as I viewed the apparition. Quick as lightning, I sprang up in the bed, and pointing my pistol cried out: "If you move a muscle from your position, you're a dead man." The eyes glared, the head remaining, however, as described, the man not uttering a syllable. I got out of bed, and with pistol still presented and eyes fixed on his, I backed to the bell rope and pulled it violently. In a moment a servant came up. I called to him to bring a police officer, there is something serious going on here.—In a moment the passage was filled with the inmates of the house. In a short time a star made his appearance and took the man into custody. The landlord said he had arrived that evening without baggage.

The next day a gentleman claimed the supposed assassin as his brother, a man who he had been conducting to the insane asylum in Philadelphia, and who had escaped from him while in that city. He had made his way to New York, and with the well known cunning of a madman, had managed to avoid detection. I suppose the power of the eye for I kept mine fixed on his—had restrained him, otherwise he could easily have mastered me in a moment. Since then, whilst in a strange place, I have been careful to examine and secure my chamber before retiring.

### The New Orleans, Opelousa and Great-Western Railroad is about completed to Berwick Bay, 80 miles from New Orleans. It is to be continued to the Sabine, a further distance of 132 miles; and it has 535,000 acres of land granted by Congress, valued at \$0 per acre, which will provide the means.—From Berwick Bay a line of steamships is to be started to Galveston, and by that route the time can be reduced to 24 hours between New Orleans and Galveston, and the route is much safer than by the South-West pass of the Mississippi river.

### The liquor agency in Lowell has sold during the quarter ending February 21, liquor to the amount of \$200,101.

Some of the large jobbing-houses in New York, have wires running to the "Commercial Agencies." While a person is negotiating for the purchase of goods in one part of the store, a clerk is talking with the "Commercial Agency" some blocks off, about his habits and pecuniary resources.

We learn from the Paterson Guardian that a deer which was kept on private grounds, escaped a day or two since, and a German, not knowing any better, got out a musket and shot the animal, and when the owner, a Canadian, thinks that if the animal had understood German and had given the password "lager," its life might have been spared.

## PROFIT OF FEEDING CORN TO HOGS.

It is estimated from experiment made by S. B. Anderson, that 100 bushels of corn will produce 1,050 pounds of gross increase in the weight of hogs. 100 thirty hogs were weighed and put into a pen. They were fed for 100 days on six such corn as they could eat. The average gross increase per hog for the 100 days was 125 pounds or at the rate of one and one fourth pounds per day.

It thus appears that one bushel of corn will produce a gross increase of ten and one-half pounds. Throwing off one fifth to come at the net gives 8 and one-fourth pounds of pork as the product of one bushel of corn. If 8 1/4 pounds of pork are made by one bushel of 56 pounds of corn, one pound of pork is the product of 6 2/3 pounds of corn.

From an experiment of the Hon. H. L. Linn, with 25 hogs, as reported in the Patent Office Report for 1856, 6 1/2 bushels of corn produced 100 pounds of pork.

From the experience of Hon. H. L. Elsworth, reported in the Patent Office Report for 1847, it appears 3 1/2 lbs of cooked meal made one pound of pork. The experiment was on a small scale.

Assuming that it requires 6 2/3 lbs of corn to make one pound of pork, the cost of its production will be seen by the following estimate. The labor of feeding and taking care of the hogs is not included:

When corn costs 12 1/2 cents per bushel, pork costs 14 cents per pound.

When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.

When corn costs 23 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.

When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.

When corn costs 53 cents per bushel, pork costs 6 cents per pound.

The following statement shows what the farmer realizes for his corn when sold in the form of pork.

When pork sells for 3 cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 4 cents per pound it brings 33 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 5 cents per pound it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 6 cents per pound it brings 50 cents per bushel.

### The German papers of Missouri very generally come out in favor of free labor in the States, as likely to advance its domestic prosperity. The Anzeiger declares that the question cannot be too much discussed, and that the "Emancipation party in St. Louis is already stronger than the Benton party ever was." The same paper declares that notwithstanding the movement was so sudden, it has gained many unexpected friends and supporters in the ranks of the National Democrats. The Anzeiger adds: "It is certain that St. Louis, and probably a few other counties, are ripe for this agitation, and that any movement on the part of the borderers in Western Missouri to interfere again in the affairs of Kansas, will certainly be the signal for the agitation of the question of emancipation in Missouri." The Volkblatt also occupies much the same ground.

### HOMICIDE.—

A fracas occurred in this city on Saturday night last, which resulted in the death of James Toney. From the evidence taken before the coroner's court on Saturday, it appears that deceased was assaulted by James Shields, about half past 10 o'clock Saturday night, standing on the sidewalk near Lyman's grocery. After having been knocked down two or three times with a weight in the hands of Shields, deceased was carried home by his friends, where he expired about half past 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

The parties were both drinking at the time, which was doubtless the cause of the difficulty.

Shields is a young man about 21 years of age, has been arrested, and is now in jail awaiting his trial. Toney leaves a wife and three children in very destitute circumstances.—Dalton Times.

### A GOOD WIFE.—

In the eighty fourth year of his age, Dr. Calvin Chapin wrote of his wife:

"My domestic enjoyments have been perhaps, as near perfection as the human condition permits. She made my home the place of content and rest to me. And now that she is gone, my worldly life is perfect."

How many a poor fellow would be saved from suicide, from the penitentiary, and the gallows every year, had he been blessed with such a wife!

"She made home the pleasant spot on earth to me." What a grand tribute to that woman's love, and piety, and common sense!

Lieutenant Catesby Ap. Roger Jones, an officer on board the United States steam frigate Merrimack, writing home to his family from Barbadoes, under date of the 26th of February, says, in speaking of the productivity of the soil, &c., that the Island is 21 miles long, by 14 wide, produces annually 50,000 hog-heads of sugar, and the land sells at \$600 per acre. It will be remembered that this island was rendezvous for negroes stolen from Virginia in the late war with Great Britain, by Sir Admiral Cochrane and his confederates. The lands of the Island have been cultivated by those slaves and their descendants from that time to the present day.

### THE JUSTICE OF LAW.

AN OLD LAW.  
An upper mill and lower mill.  
Tell out about their water,  
To war they went, that is to law,  
Resolved to give no quarter.  
A lawyer was by each engaged,  
Hotly they contended.  
When the crew came, the war they waged,  
They judged were better ended.

The heavy coat remaining still.  
Were settled without bother.  
One lawyer took the upper mill,  
The lower mill the other.  
When Edward Fitzgerald, U. S. Navy, died at the residence of his son, in Georgetown, (D. C.) on Friday last, in the 77th year of his age. He was born in Chambersburgh, Pa., and entered the Navy in 1810. In the war of 1812, he served in the squadron of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie.

The usual resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker Banks, was adopted by a vote of 119 yeas to 35 nays. It was introduced by Mr. Allen, of South Carolina, and advocated, among other Southern members, by Mr. Seward of Georgia, Mr. McMillen, of Virginia was the leader in the opposition.

### Parents may expect from their children the same degree of dutiful behavior as they themselves paid to their own parents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following nominations for New Orleans will be sent to the Senate to-day: F. H. Hatch, Collector; J. Groves, Naval Officer; R. W. Adams, Surveyor; M. Massey, Post Master; J. M. Kennedy, Marshall; W. W. King, District Attorney.

SENATE.—Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Judiciary, made a report asking to be discharged from further consideration of the protest of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature against the right of Cameron to a seat, Pugh made the minority report.

There are now over six hundred miles of railroad in Tennessee, upon which daily trains are running.

### WHAT THINK YE OF THIS!—

A company of Ohio abolitionists have purchased immense bodies of land in East Tennessee, and are now importing foreigners to live upon them. Already have large numbers of Welsh emigrated and settled there. Time is proving and fulfilling every prediction of the American trumf.—Extract of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, December 16, 1856, by Hon. M. H. Nicholson, of Ohio:

"I am somewhat familiar with the last canvass among parts of the North. I think I know how our Democratic friends get along with it. I heard no Northern Democratic stump in the last canvass who did not espouse the doctrine of squatter sovereignty as the faith of his party and of Mr. Buchanan. I met this doctrine everywhere upon the stump—everywhere; and, sir, I could not coax out of these gentlemen a discussion of any other doctrine. When I said that there was no faith, no truth in all this, as I believe there was none—when I said if these assertions were true, then, that Mr. Buchanan was opposed to the platform—to the national attitude of his party, then, sir, the Northern Democrats denounced me for the assertion, and said the party everywhere went for squatter sovereignty. This is not all. Not only did these gentlemen preach squatter sovereignty, but they said it would secure freedom everywhere; they said that, to give it practical force, was to pluck up slavery by the roots and to hem it in on itself forever.—This was the position of the Buchanan candidate in my district, and this construction of the platform I have no doubt was used wherever locality demanded it."

### A novel and strange case of alimony has just been decided at Louisville, Kentucky.

A man named Ferguson separated from his wife, and she sued for alimony. A settlement was made, he agreeing to pay \$500 a year during her life. Subsequently the parties were divorced, and neither party was restricted from marrying again, the husband relying upon the religious faith of his wife to prevent her from taking another husband. She did marry, however, and Mr. Ferguson thereupon stopped the supplies. He didn't relish the idea of feeding and clothing another man's wife, without deriving some benefit from the outlay. A suit was brought to compel the payment of the \$500 per annum, and it was decided in favor of the wife.

### We learn from the New York Post

Henry O. Middleton, Esq., of Upshur county, Virginia, the largest landholder in the State, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel in that city, and is in negotiation with a company of gentlemen of the North, for the sale of 400,000 acres of land, in tracts of from 1,000 to 30,000 acres. The lands offered by Mr. Middleton are in the counties of Greenbrier, Hatfield, Braxton, Kanawha, and Mason, and within the Cannel coal field.

### A MONSTER GOLD NUGGET.—

The Sydney Morning Herald states that a nugget of gold was recently found at Louisa Creek, New South Wales, the value of which is estimated at £20,000. It weighed about five lbs., but there is very little gold visible on the surface. This is the largest nugget of gold yet discovered in the world. Its discovery produced quite a sensation.

### WHERE IS THE WEST?—

The editor of the Presbyterian Herald of Louisville, Ky., says that visiting Fort Leavenworth, he said to the commander, "I suppose you begin to feel, away out here, that you have at least discovered that indefinable region called 'the West?'" "No sir," said he, "we are living in the East yet. Four hundred miles west of us, near Fort Laramie, is the geographical centre of the United States."

### CAMERON.—

A young girl up town pretended to attempt to commit suicide this morning. She purchased a quantity worth of laudanum, threw it out the back window, and smelted of the cork. Several medical gentlemen of high character were of the opinion that it wouldn't hurt her much, but her friends were terribly frightened and gave her an emetic so powerful that she nearly threw up her bowels. She is now convalescent, and has a hearty breakfast. It is rumored as the cause of her rash act, that the dry goods clerks around the corner said her hair shined red.—Troy Times.

"Mr. Smith, pappy wants to know if you won't give a kiss, and smell him up across the river."

"No; but tell your pappy if he will be any favor, I'll take an axe and skull him."

Exit youth, with hair dressed a la porcine.

### The Hamital (Mo.) Messengers,

says the winter, which is now drawing to a close, has been an unfavorable one for the growing crop of wheat. There has been much complaint on the part of many farmers, and many of them express the belief that the crops will fall short of an average.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate ratified to day the commercial treaties with Chili, Venezuela, and Peru. The Judiciary Committee will report in favor of taking testimony in the case of Fitch, and will decide that Cameron is entitled to his seat.

Diameda F. Hollingsworth, one of the committee who brought home the body of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, died in Edgefield, South Carolina, last week.

If you want to feel about right, get into a pond of strawberries and cream and swim around about a couple of weeks. It is a great invention—strawberries and cream.

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