

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms:—\$2 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements:—For one square, 10 lines, 10 cents per week.

Commercial letter from Savannah failed this week.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, will be held at the Company's Office, Athens, on Wednesday, 1st day of September. See Notice next page.

THE REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE at Mrs. COOK'S School, handed in Thursday morning, too late for this week.—It shall appear next.

ATHESS LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The Stockholders of the Athens Literary Association are requested to meet at the Court-house on to-morrow—Saturday—evening, at 8 o'clock. W. D. VAN DYKE, Secy.

A DOW.—If there is any one thing pertaining to our business that we dislike, it is that of dunning those who occupy the attitude of patrons toward us, and we always avoid it when possible. But necessity leaves no alternative; and we are compelled to ask—yes, to urge all who know themselves indebted to the office, either for advertising, job work, or subscriptions, and who can possibly do so, either to call and pay or send their respective dues by mail. We are advised fully that there are many good men—good, as the preachers say, in a worldly sense—who have no ready cash on hand; but there are hundreds of others, whose names are recorded on the debit side of our books, who could easily pay if they would. It is to this last named class we are talking, and we earnestly urge them to do the clean thing for once in their lives. The office is doing a larger business than at any former period of its existence, while the Cash receipts are not more than equal to half the actual weekly expenditures. And this with thousands due upon our books. How long we shall be able to keep moving under such circumstances, requires no large amount of financial sagacity to determine. We might enlarge here on the rascally manner in which all newspaper offices are treated by about one half their patrons, so-called—the labor they are required to perform without any consideration whatever for that monstrous ass, The Public—and the immense obligation some men think they are laying them under by subscribing for the paper, intending to pay for it, if ever, at some period way off yonder in the future. But the subject is not a pleasant one, and we leave it, trusting that all who owe us, and are able, will pay at least a portion of their indebtedness immediately and without further solicitation.

THE MORMONS.—A despatch from Washington City says that the Utah peace commissioners have settled the Mormon difficulties.

REVIVAL.—We understand there is a Protracted meeting going on at Cedar Spring Camp Ground, in the neighborhood of this place, under charge of Rev. Carroll Long and Rev. David Sullivan. A number have already professed religion, while thousands have been recalled, and the lukewarm awakened to a sense of their failing condition.

COIN.—On Friday last \$150,000 in coin, from New York for the Planter's Bank, Nashville, passed down the railroad in charge of an Express agent. The Planter's Bank is one of the few really safe and solvent institutions in the State—the statement of June 30 showing an excess of means over liabilities of \$1,798,356.33. This speaks well for the financial ability and fidelity of the officers having charge of the Parent Bank and Branches.

SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD.—An article from this valuable paper on "Rust in Oats," will be found on our first page. The "Homestead" is the best agricultural paper we know of, and every farmer in the State should take it. Weekly, at \$2.00 in advance. Address L. P. Williams & Co., Nashville.

Will our correspondent, Vox Populi, read and ponder carefully the propositions in the letter of Hon. MICHAEL BULLOCK, in another part of our paper.

Chattanooga Gazette.—This venerable sheet comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and looking as neat as a new pin. We congratulate friend Parham upon such evidences of prosperity, and hope that his efforts may be crowned with abundant success.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN A. QUITMAN.—A despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, of the 17th inst. says: The Hon. John A. Quitman died near this city this morning, from a disease contracted in Washington, at the time of the occurrence of the disease, which proved so fatal to so many persons, and from the effects of which Gen. Quitman never recovered.

We regret to learn that Maj. HENRY H. STEPHENS, of Monroe county, died suddenly at London a few days since.

Canem, the murderer of the policeman Anderson, in New York, has been sentenced to be hung on the 2d day of September.

WHEAT.—As yet there is little demand for wheat. Sixty cents per bushel, we learn from Mr. Henderson, is all that is offering at this place.

We are indebted to Roberson, Sartin & Co. for a sample of a very superior article of Cheating Tobacco. Lovers of the noxious weed are notified where to call.

NEW ORLEANS.—Attention is invited to the Card of Patton, Smith, & Putnam, Cotton and Tobacco Factors and Commission Merchants, New Orleans. Our young friend and former fellow-townsmen, John D. Marshall, is a member of the firm, and we can, therefore, confidently commend it to all having orders or consignments for that direction.

ANOTHER BUST.—The Citizens' Bank, Memphis, has turned out to be a bad egg, and, like Doolittle's locomotive, has busted all to eternal smash. Thus, goes by one, dear friends depart. Which goes next?

We always have been, and still are, dead set against a hard money, Tom Benton exclusive metallic currency—we have regarded the proposition as an armpit hanging—a trap to catch gulls and cats with—and that the idea of conducting the business of this great country, embracing within its boundaries, interests and influence an entire continent, with such a currency never obtained a lodgment in the mind of any sane man. Still it is becoming more evident every day that our banking system is defective—rotten from bottom to top, root, body and branch, inside and out—that it has not even the semblance of an honest exterior. Not but there are solvent institutions in the country, which are honestly conducted—we know we have several such in our own State. But we are speaking of the system, which is fruitful of so much depreciation, imposition and swindling. And unless it is changed, corrected and improved, it will not be long before the people—the bone, flesh, muscle and nerve of the country—will begin to think that a metallic currency—the yellow boys which Mr. Benton in his vision saw flowing up the Mississippi in great long silken purses—is the thing after all—and that although under such a currency they would never get hold of much money, still what they did get would be of a character in which there would be no risk or loss. They are already beginning to talk about it—men who a short time ago laughed at the proposition as preposterous. And if we are to be greeted every two or three weeks with the news of a Bank failure, with the assets in the pockets of the operators and their emissions to remain a dead loss in the hands of the industrial and producing classes, we repeat it will not be long until these classes will take hold of the subject and wind up the whole bank business—the few solvent institutions having to suffer on account of the rascalities of the many and the facilities for frauds and corruptions which the system furnishes.

This is no idle talk, got up to eke out a paragraph. We hear just such expressions all around us, from whigs, democrats and know nothings, and they indicate as truly the course the public mind is taking on the subject as the pointer on the Church steeple does the direction of the wind. Within the last three years, in East Tennessee alone, the losses of the people, through broken banks and depreciated paper, will reach nearly a million of dollars. Does anybody expect such immense impositions will be quietly submitted to, or that the people to prevent their recurrence will hesitate to strike out of existence a system which yields such bitter fruits?

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The capacity and merits of one of these machines, have been under rigid test for more than three weeks, in the family of the Editor of this paper, by one who is entirely competent to the undertaking, and the following is the result—we commend it to the special attention of our readers, with the assurance, that they may implicitly rely on it, as a statement of truths which have been practically demonstrated: The amount of labor saved varies according to the nature of the work and the experience required in the use of the machine. When making garments in which the seams are short and intricate, one machine will do the work of eight or ten women in a given time, while, with long seams or hems—as in sheets, towels, table linen, etc.—the time saved is as fifty or more.

Though the machinery works on the same principle, there is a variety of these Grover and Baker machines. Bigger machines for families, smaller and stronger for large plantations, where there is much coarse clothing to be made; and the ordinary family machine, which does every kind of work that would generally be desired, ranging from the thickest woollen goods worn by men and boys, to thread, cambric and swiss. Bands can be stitched on, and fells made in linen and cotton, in an incredible quick time, and more neatly than by hand. Applique work may be put on caps, collars, or handkerchiefs in cambric and muslin. The stitch is made with two threads, giving greater strength than in ordinary sewing; therefore a finer thread may be used. The cord formed by the under thread is sometimes objected to, but where it is necessary on very fine work, cotton as fine as 200 may be used, and tightened so as to make the cord scarcely perceptible to the touch. By tightening a coarser thread, a hard cord is made which may be advantageously used in the collars, shirt bosoms, &c., and a coarse thread white or colored, cotton or silk, put on loosely, forms a chain-stitch, useful in ornamenting children's clothes—or the flouncet of dresses—barage or muslin.

Grover and Baker's machine does not require the thread to be rewound, but sews from a common spool. It also fastens its own ends, which is a great saving of time, as otherwise a needle and thread are thrown away at the end of every seam. Cost, or any good thread may be used, but Brook's glue is preferable.

The machinery is simple, and easily kept in order, requiring merely to be kept clean from dust, by brushing with a bit of rag, and oiled slightly once a day, when in constant use.

The management of the machine is soon learned. Plain sewing may be done the first day or two, and improvement comes with practice.

The above is from the Nashville Daily News. Mr. Hartwell, an agent for the sale of Grover & Baker's Machines, has been in our town, with two Machines, five or six days. We have seen them in operation, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to all that is said in their favor by our Nashville contemporary. Mr. Hartwell left on Thursday for Cleveland, and we commend him to our friends at that place and vicinity.

Any orders addressed to HARTWELL & CHAPMAN, Agents, Knoxville, will be promptly attended to.

THE LITTLE GIANT.—Stephen A. Douglas, it seems, is not near so dead as the papers of his party would have the country believe. Some four or five thousand people turned out to greet him on his return to Chicago, and wherever he has appeared since the adjournment of Congress he has been received with the most hearty demonstrations of regard. The probability is daily growing stronger that Stephen will be the next democratic candidate for President.

Frequent preaching has rendered the pulpit nearly as inefficient as the warmest engine of religion can desire.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The following correspondence between a gentleman of this county and Hon. MICHAEL BULLOCK, in regard to amending the Constitution of the State, will be read with interest at this time: RIVER HILL, McMinn Co., June 9th, 1858. Hon. M. Bullock, Dear Sir:—I learn from a correspondence between you and the Editors of the West Tennessee Whig, "that you are the author of the act of the last Legislature, directing an election to be held in the several counties of the State, in the coming month of September, to ascertain the sense of the people of Tennessee, in regard to holding a Convention for the purpose of "Amending, revising, and forming a new Constitution." This is a question of grave importance to the freemen of Tennessee, and one that demands serious meditation and profound investigation. Not having been able to ascertain in what particular it is designed or intended to change or revise the Constitution, will you please communicate the desired information, for publication in the "Athens Post." Yours Respectfully, W. C. VAUGHAN.

JACKSON, TENN., 21st June, 1858. W. C. Vaughan, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 9th inst. was received some time since, but circumstances over which I had no control have hitherto prevented a reply. I agree with you that the question of "Amending, revising, or forming a new Constitution" is of "grave importance to the people of Tennessee, and one that demands serious meditation and profound investigation." Without, at present, entering into an argument in favor of the Amendments that occur to me as being necessary and proper to the Constitution, I shall content myself with a brief outline of some of the Amendments which, in my judgment, should be made:—First. The mode of appointing the Judges of the different Courts, should, in my opinion, be changed, and the appointment power vested in the Governor and State Senate in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. The wisdom of that provision, in regard to the appointment of Judges, has, I believe, never been questioned, and the only proposition to change the mode of appointment prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, seems to me to be the production of the disordered brain of some disorganizing demagogue.

That a virtuous, independent, upright and enlightened Judiciary is the great bulwark of protection to the lives, liberties, property and reputations of a free people, is a proposition, the truth of which, it seems to me, cannot be denied, or disputed. If this proposition be conceded, then it follows as a necessary consequence that the best mode of securing such a Judiciary should be ascertained and secured.

If the mode of appointment here indicated was provided, the Governor and Senate would be responsible to the people directly for a bad appointment, and could be held accountable for an improper or faithless discharge of so responsible and important a duty and trust.

Under the present mode of appointment of Judges, there is in effect, no individual responsibility resting on any one for a bad appointment. Secondly, The Secretary of State, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and State Treasurer, should, in my opinion, be appointed by the Governor and Senate, in the manner here indicated for the appointment of Judges. The Secretary, Comptroller and Treasurer constitute a part of the Executive department of the government, for the faithful administration of which the Governor is directly responsible to the people, and being thus responsible it would seem but just and proper that he should be allowed to select these officers for whose official conduct he is responsible. If he makes a bad selection, he is amenable to the people, and they can hold him accountable at the next election.

Thirdly, The Courts should be Constitutional Courts, and not subject to be made, or unmade, or changed at any session of the Legislature, according to the whim or caprice of that body.

Fourthly, There should not be regular sessions of the Legislature held often than once in three years. The Governor should have power to convene the legislative body on extraordinary occasions, as is now the case if required by the public interest. The sessions of the Legislature should be restricted to ninety days, at most.

Fifthly, The power of the legislature to create State indebtedness, if not wholly abolished, should be greatly modified and restricted. If this were done, it could not well be doubted that the value of the bonds already issued, and authorized by existing laws to be issued by the State, in aid of Railroad companies, and for other purposes, would be greatly enhanced by such a provision.

Sixthly, The power of the legislature to pass local laws, or laws creating municipal corporations of a purely local character for manufacturing, mining, &c., ought to be prohibited by the Constitution. It is competent in a convention to make a Constitutional provision for creating all such corporations without any legislation on the subject, other than some general law, prescribing the manner in which such corporations may be formed. The history of the legislation of Tennessee, for the last ten years, ought to convince the most casual observer that this power of local legislation, and of creating municipal and other corporations, such as are here specified, ought to be, if not entirely prohibited by the Constitution, so limited and restricted, as to prevent the legislature from encouraging such corporations to the prejudice and injury of the people not directly interested in them.

Seventhly, The power of creating Banks ought to be so restricted that all Banks should be required at all times to have in their vaults, at least, one dollar in gold and silver for every three dollars of liabilities of all descriptions against them. And no Bank should be allowed to issue any note of a less denomination than twenty dollars. Such a provision in regard to Bank issues, would have the effect of keeping in circulation a sufficiency of gold and silver, in the hands of the laboring classes, including small farmers and mechanics, to prevent them from suffering losses by a suspension of specie payments by Banks, which past experience shows will occasionally occur, so long as Banks exist in the country. And the Banking system is too firmly engrained on the policy of the country for us to entertain any reasonable hope that it could entirely be dispensed with in any reasonable length of time, even if it were thought desirable to do so.

Eighty. Then State Senators should be classified so as to have one half or one third out of office after the first session of the legislature, so that we might always have some part of the Senate composed of men possessing some practical knowledge and experience in legislation.

These constitute the principal amendments which I think should be made to the Constitution; they are my individual opinions, what my fellow citizens may think of them I cannot tell. I can only say that they are the result of the reflections of one having no interest in the subject, beyond a desire to promote, in the highest possible degree, the interest, the prosperity, the honor, the glory, and the happiness of the people of his adopted State. I am very Respectfully, MICHAEL BULLOCK.

MORMONS BROUGHT TO TERMS.

Our readers have been informed of the substantial pacification of the Mormons—that they have consented to a full submission to the federal authorities, and to the entrance of the army into Salt Lake Valley, in consideration of the general amnesty granted for their past offences. We give the official despatches detailing the news in another column. Very well. The question now remains in their Utah settlements, or will they decamp?

We incline to the belief that they will remain in their present settlements, at least till the next summer, and perhaps for all time. The idea of moving off en masse into a new country does not appear, as yet, to have assumed anything like a definite shape among them. Their general retreat, with their numerous families, from their Northern into their Southern settlements, on the arrival of Governor Cumming, was partly to get their women beyond the immediate reach of the army, and partly a stroke of policy of Brigham Young. Should the Mormon army remain at a safe distance from the Mormon harem, there will probably be no more trouble with the Saints for some months to come, provided they are not disturbed in the ingathering of their crops. Nor do we presume that they will meet with any obstacles from the United States military or civil authorities in this important work of subsistence. The army is well supplied from its own resources, and can well afford to let the Mormons monopolize their limited harvests.

The ultimate designs of Brigham Young have yet to appear. His present submission is his necessity, no less than his policy. A few months hence his movements may indicate the policy of evacuation; but before he can move a body of seventy or eighty thousand souls from one country to another, he must know their destination and provide the means of transport and subsistence. We do not suppose that in any event, except under the pressure of a cruel war or famine, he would move the whole body of his people at once, but that having selected a new land of promise, he would first send out a detachment to prepare the means of reception of another instalment, and so on to the end. For the present we may consider the Mormon trouble quieted, and for the future we must await the developments of coming events.

RAILROAD FARE.—We copy the following paragraph from an article in a late number of the Abingdon Virginian, over the signature of "Common Sense":—"If the Company's Directors, by reducing the fare of through passengers to 24 cents a mile, can gain something for its stockholders by winning travel from competing lines, it is not only their right, but also their duty to do so. Now we do not say that 4 cents a mile is the most profitable rate to charge 'way' passengers. Perhaps, by reducing the fare, the increase of travel incident thereto might enhance the profits of the Company. Perhaps, however, an increase of the fare to five cents a mile would be more profitable, and we insist that it is the business of the Directors of the road to raise or lower the charges by the consideration of profits, irrespective of newspapers or popular clamors. Demands are apt to be made upon the Railroad, as if it were a mere charitable corporation. People—not the stockholders—receive so numerous and so immense benefits from the Railroad, that they come to think that the Railroad was made for them only, and about spiteful denunciations against the commendable efforts of the Directors to benefit the stockholders, to whom the road belong. I pity the small souls that do not think the stockholders suffer enough without sacrificing the control of the road to public caprice, and their last dollar to the brother of that 'horse leech'!"

ILLINOIS POLITICS.—A despatch from Chicago says that Mr. Lincoln, the rival candidate of Judge Douglas for the U. S. Senate, addressed a large concourse of people on Saturday night, in reply to Mr. Douglas' speech, delivered the night before. The number of persons in attendance is estimated at 5,000, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

THE FIRST VICTIM.—The New York Express, in reporting a sermon by the Rev. John Mills, Chaplain of the "Albany Bethel," New York, remarks:—"It is worthy of observation that the preacher on this occasion, who is an Englishman by birth, was the first who ever met with a railroad accident, having had his chin mangled in England many years since, shortly after the establishment of railroads as a means of modern locomotion."

NEW YORK, July 5.—A fire occurred at midnight on the fourteenth, destroying thirty buildings in the block bounded by Cherokee, Shawnee, Second and Third streets. Loss 100,000—Insurance trifling.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Sales of cotton on Saturday 500 bales at fair prices.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton firm, with sales of 3,500 bales. Flour firm, with sales of 13,000 barrels. Wheat firm, with sales of 40,000 bushels. Corn buoyant, sales 22,000 bushels. Sugar advanced 1/2c.

On Saturday evening while the Rev. Mr. Galbraith's congregation, (United Presbyterian) of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., was engaged in prayer, the church edifice was struck by lightning instantly killing Mrs. Ramely, and seriously though not dangerously injuring her two brothers, Israel and George Watson, and her sister, Jane Watson.

CAROLINE AND THE CONTRIBUTION BOX.—The Churchman comes out with tremendous fulminations against female extravagance in dress, which is denounced as "the great sin, the robber sin." This accounts, we are told, for the prevalence of three cent pieces in the offertory over coins. The ladies are earnestly exhorted to spend less money at Stewart's and give more to the church. The Lord's treasury suffers from the great spread of eroline.

The article about the terrible lynching affair at Tampa, Florida, turns out to be a hoax. As the old lady remarked when informed that old brindle had swallowed the grindstone, we thought so.

WESTERN LONGEVITY.—The Chicago Times of the 9th inst., chronicles the death of "an old and well known resident of Chicago," and adds "He was thirty two years old."

OUR OLD ENEMY AGAIN ON THE WALK.—The Asiatic cholera has re-appeared in London. It may reasonably be expected to make its appearance in the United States before a great while.

NEW YORK, July 16.—An accident attended with a fatal and serious result, occurred to-day on the Erie Railroad. Two passengers were smashed up. Louis Lay, wife and child, of New Orleans, and two others were killed, and forty-seven others wounded.

A reward of 1 lb. of candy, or 1 bushel of good mellow apples will be given to any person who will find the law allowing Common School Commissioners any compensation, (except exempting them from working on roads), since the School Laws have been sold in the Hiwassee and Ocoee Districts. POLK COUNTY.

A boarder at a hotel in Chicago missed \$50. A servant named Abraham was arrested on suspicion. The money (we say it without irreverence) was found in Abraham's bosom.

It is said that Prof. Morse returns to this country with \$80,000 in his pockets, awarded him by ten continental powers, who have adopted his telegraph system.

Certainly the handsomest hair we ever saw was of silvery whiteness, and the sweetest face had been sixty years in the family. And as for voices, of course we like the birdlike tones of the young, but then how do they compare with the utterance of age, tremulous and low, like the murmur of a half-forgotten tune!

MILK-SICK.

For the "Athens Post." Mr. Editor: The assertion made by Mr. Walker in the "Chicago Farmer," that Cobalt is the cause, and Sulphuric Acid the cure of "Milk-sick," deserves at least a passing notice.

There seems to be some unanimity of opinion in this: that milk is poisoned by food taken in the stomach and dispersed through the system of the cow. But as there is great diversity of opinion as to the cause, and the process by which it is communicated to the animal, permit me to give the result of my personal observation. On the line of the transition series, lying along the Southern border of the limestone formation—which I have examined from Talladega, Alabama, to Wythe county, Virginia—I found many localities fenced up to prevent the cattle from grazing on them. And, after fourteen years of research and examination in those pointed regions, I have become satisfied that the cattle are not poisoned by Cobalt; for very little can be found in this formation, but by a gas or vapor which escapes from lead ore heavily charged with arsenic.—These Milk-sick regions are uniformly, and so far as I know, without a single exception, found in the vicinity of lead bearing rocks; and at one point the arsenic was found so diffused through the formation, that hands could not blast in rock without keeping the holes full of water, as the dust from dry drillings could not be inhaled for five minutes without prostrating the stoutest man.—The simple process by which this afflictive and often fatal disease is produced, is, in my opinion, this:—The gas or vapor, before alluded to, upon coming in contact with the atmosphere, precipitates and deposits upon the herbage an impalpable powder or dust, in appearance much resembling fine flour, or chalk, and this when eaten by the cattle produces consequences with which all are more or less familiar. And if Mr. Walker would accompany me to some of these ventilating points, where the herbage has been permitted to mature untouched, and analyze this dust or powder, that can be found upon the grass and weeds, I think he would be prepared to withdraw his charge against Cobalt, and report that he had found enough of this poison upon a few rods square to kill twenty head of cattle.

SIGNS OF REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—We have for some time been aware that movements were going on among the people of Cuba having ultimately in view a revolution in that island; and a fact detailed from Havana goes to show that the Spanish government there is impressed with the same idea. The recent arrest of Don Miguel Embil, a wealthy banker, indicates an intense selfishness on the part of the Spanish officials. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Embil has any connection whatever with the movements to which we refer; but the fact that he entertained the opinion that the course of the government in Cuba is oppressive and ruinous, and that he dared to express his opinions in a respectful memorial to the government, is considered sufficient ground to hold him as a dangerous character. In this proceeding the government of Cuba is only giving wider currency to the opinions expressed by Mr. Embil, and conferring upon him a higher character as a representative man of the liberal opinions in Cuba. The calm that seems to prevail in the political atmosphere of that island is treacherous in the extreme. It may result in a tempest or tornado that will do much harm to all and good to no one. But if the elements that are gathering there are managed with prudence and discretion, a beneficial change will take place in an early day. The period of Spain's dominion in Cuba is rapidly drawing to a close.

UNBOUND ON THE NIGGER QUESTION.—The Washington Union says the "nigger question" has been raised in the Court of Claims. Recently the Solicitor received a letter from a well known "darkey," complaining that one of the negroes employed by the judges was not "sound on the nigger question."

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THE LATE H. H. STEPHENS.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar and Officers of Monroe county, Tenn., at the Court-house in the town of Madisonville, the following proceedings were had: On motion of George Brown, Esq., J. I. Watson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. E. Horvost, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and A. T. Hicks, Clerk of the County Court of Monroe, appointed Secretaries. The Chairman, in a few brief remarks, explained the object of the meeting—alluding to the untimely and much lamented death of our esteemed friend, neighbor and brother, Maj. H. H. STEPHENS, and spoke at some length of his many virtues, his high character in legal attainments, as well as his affable manner in the social and family circles.

The Chairman appointed George Brown, Wm. M. Brown, and W. J. Hicks, Esq., a Committee to draft and report resolutions suitable to the occasion, who, having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following: Gentlemen of the Legal Fraternity: We are assembled upon a most melancholy occasion! Death has selected from our midst one of our number by his victim and it is as members of that fraternity or brotherhood we have come together to pay the last respect to the memory of a deceased brother. 'Tis not the youngest nor the oldest, but the middle-aged of the brotherhood. H. H. STEPHENS is no more!—He died of a victim and it is as members of that fraternity or brotherhood we have come together to pay the last respect to the memory of a deceased brother. 'Tis not the youngest nor the oldest, but the middle-aged of the brotherhood. H. H. 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