

ATHENS POST.

S. F. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—\$2 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, AUG. 6 1858.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Mr. Editor—Please permit me to say that the time of holding the Camp-Meeting at Camp Creek is changed from the 3d to the 17th September.

AN ADDRESS.—We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. HUFFAKER has consented to deliver an Address before the Athens Literary Association, at the Court House, at 8 o'clock, on this—Friday—evening.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Will commence here next week. We hope our friends who may happen to be in attendance, and who are in arrears to this office, will make it convenient to call and pay up.

JOHN WORK.—Our office has been overrun with Job Work for the last four or five weeks, and some that should have been executed before now is still in the office. We hope to have it all finished in a short time.

THE CONVENTION.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer opposes the call for a Convention to amend the Constitution. We don't recollect to have met with a solitary paper that advocates the call.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We are rather crowded with New Advertisements this week. But the reader will perhaps find it profitable to peruse them.

SUGAR MILLS AND KETTLES.—Persons in want of Sugar Mills and Boiling Kettles, will find an excellent article of both at the Athens Foundry and Machine Shop. See advertisement next page.

RITTSBURGH ACADEMY.—The Winter Session of this Institution is advertised to commence on the 6th day of September.—Kingston is a pleasant location, the School is under the charge of an accomplished Principal and Assistants, and we are gratified to learn that it is in a flourishing condition.

"RAILROAD MANAGEMENT."—The reader who takes any special interest in such matters, will find, in another part of this paper, a letter from Knoxville or Railroad Management. We are not right certain that we understand precisely what the writer of that letter is driving at, as we have been within the last few days in a slightly "depressed condition" ourselves, the natural result perhaps of previous elevation; but if he means what he says, that the Railroad (or Railroads) was built expressly to benefit Knoxville, or the interests of any particular portion or class of the citizens thereof, we beg leave to dissent from the conclusion in toto. We have all ways understood that railroads were designed to open up facilities for travel, furnish outlets to markets and afford opportunities for commerce, induce a spirit of manufacturing and develop the natural resources of the country—and when towns along lines of transit are benefited, as they always are, through the benefits conferred upon the country generally, that is all they have a right to expect—and if men who wish to realize fortunes by rapid and wild speculation overcrop themselves, the fault locates not with the railroads nor the policy that directs and controls them. We pitched our camp in this county ten years ago and commenced the publication of a paper mainly to advocate the building of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad; and all we have said on the subject was induced by the belief that the enterprise would result, not to the benefit of Dalton, Cleveland, Charleston, Athens, Loudon, or Knoxville particularly, but to the whole country penetrated and contiguous to the line. But it was believed that Knoxville was to be the sole beneficiary of the Road, as some of our friends up that way seem to think, we should have left the work of advocating and defending altogether with the "City Editors," some of whom have sported it with much zeal and ability, and others of them fought it with the fist of wickedness from the word go, down to the present time, and perhaps not done yet.—The efforts of the last, however, have amounted to nothing. The road has been built in despite of such efforts and in the face of greater difficulties and under more embarrassing circumstances than those who now assail its management could have overcome.—It is an important link in the great chain reaching from New York to New Orleans, via Knoxville, and without it even the large speculations in real estate would never be made, and Knoxville would be what it was fifteen years ago, a respectable little village, of twelve hundred inhabitants, with not even a Custom-House in it. It now boasts an aggregate of six thousand inhabitants.—And yet the Railroad has done nothing for Knoxville! But why say any thing more!—Every one must see at a glance that Knoxville has been more largely benefited than all the towns on the Road, and if it has crippled itself by a wild system of speculation and an unnatural expansion, in the name of justice don't hold the railroad management responsible for the result! Again, if there had been no railroad, would the Gas Works" be now? "Answer us that, Master Brooks" or forever hold your peace.

But after all it may be that our Knoxville letter-writer is not in earnest, but only practicing upon our simplicity. It is hard to believe that any sane man would require passengers to be brought there at sundown and detained until next morning, in order that they might have an opportunity to visit the city and its beautiful environs. But whether serious or not, it is too absurd to merit discussion, and we therefore drop it, as a learned lawyer of this neighborhood did his case after he had been talking on it two hours and three quarters, with infinite disgust.

WELL POSTED.—The New York Herald has published twice within the last two weeks that Tennessee was to have an election in August for members to the Legislature.—Tennessee held an election last August, and her Legislature only meets once in two years—often enough in all conscience.

"KNOXVILLE"—RAILROAD MANAGEMENT." &c.

Editor of the Post: My attention has been directed to a paragraph in your last week's issue, in which you see proper to inform your readers that "there is some excitement at Knoxville on the subject of Railroad management," and you further take occasion to volunteer the suggestion that if certain persons in this city would turn their attention, energy and means to the Knoxville and Danville Road, people would suspect them of being actuated by other than captious or selfish motives. Such is your gratuitous counsel.

Now, sir, without desiring to be thought either "captious" or "selfish," and yet not fearing to be so considered by those whose peculiar personal and local interests I do not favor, I wish briefly to express through your columns a few of the reasons why I am dissatisfied with the present "management" of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, for I presume I am one of the gentlemen here, whom you seem to regard as particularly needing the benefit of your advice.

It is too true—and it affords me no pleasure to confess it—that Knoxville is at present in a "depressed condition." With all her natural advantages that point her out as the site of a great city, it is lamentably true that her prospects do not look so hopeful now as they did before the East Tennessee and Georgia Road reached this point. Her population has not increased, her trade has not expanded and her property has not advanced in price, in a manner to meet the expectations of many of us who had relied upon the railroad as a great feeder to our commercial wealth.—This is all true, and did it never occur to you that this "depressed condition" of Knoxville is in some manner attributable to the policy adopted by the railroad company? It seems to have never been thought of by the present Board of Officers that the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad was built, in a large degree, for the benefit of Knoxville, and not for the advantage of the small county towns along its line, which have presumed to rival her interests and which even now affect to "laugh at her calamity." The present board seem to have studiously disregarded the interests of real-estate owners in Knoxville, in shaping their policy. Of what advantage has the road been to many persons here, who have made large investments in real estate, if property is to advance here no faster and to no higher rate, than in Cleveland, and Athens, and Loudon, and Charleston, and other towns whose positions give them comparatively but little claims upon the policy of a great public enterprise! None, positively none; and Knoxville, if the present policy of the Company is to be perpetuated, will never be any greater beneficiary of the road than other towns, of less importance, through which the road may have chanced to pass between Dalton and this point—and I presume you will hardly deny that Knoxville, by reason of her position and aggregate wealth, should have preponderating influence in determining the road's policy. The energy and enterprise of her citizens projected, and her means in a large degree, built it; yet, though situated at its terminus, the road is to her only what it is to other towns—a convenient way for people to pass rapidly through! The stoppage of passengers here for twenty-four hours, or even one night, would give new life to the place, and be but a slight mark of deference on the part of the Directors to the paramount interests of the city. That this is a reasonable view of the case you will hardly dispute, and that entertaining such a view, I should oppose the present Board, will hardly surprise you. I need not tell you that I have invested much in expectation of the Railroad's benefits, and you are probably aware to what extent I aided in the construction, and am now interested in the stock of the road—if not the stock-books, to which you are convenient, will show you. That others here, similarly interested both in the town and the road, are influenced by the same considerations and feeling as myself, is quite true. Like me, they sympathize with the movement to place the management of the road in other hands, and, for one, I trust the effort will be successful. I know it ought to be.

I do not design referring, unless it should become necessary, hereafter, to the various points of policy to which I object, in the present management of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, but have written to simply and briefly justify the feeling and conduct of the "gentlemen" here, at whom you seem to take a malicious pleasure in directing your squibs. I hope you will do them and me the justice of giving this a place in your paper.

FAIR PLAT. Knoxville, Aug. 3d, 1858.

BARBEQUE AND PLE NIC.—The citizens of Franklin county propose to give a Barbeque and Ple Nic on "Sevannaw" on the 11th inst., to which all the world and his wife are invited. It will be remembered that "Sevannaw" is the seat of the proposed Southern University, and was rendered famous by the discussions in the newspapers about its eligibility. We have no doubt the affair of the 11th will be a grand one, and do credit to the hospitality of the citizens of Franklin county.

A contemporary says the report of the Committee to investigate the Citizens' Bank, sums up as follows: Nothing from nothing, and nothing remains.

We understand that Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer has been appointed President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. A good selection—as the State never had a more popular and energetic officer than Gen. Zollicoffer proved himself while acting as Comptroller.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Messrs. Downing & Slaughter have opened an Advertising Agency and Literary Depot at Atlanta. Any advertisements or orders sent us through them will be promptly attended to.

WHEAT.—Is quoted at Nashville at 65 to 75 cents per bushel.

FROM OREGON.—Before the Moses Taylor left San Francisco, a rumor had gotten abroad that another battle had been fought with Indians in Oregon.

DEMOCRATIC PRODIGALITY—ANOTHER TABLE FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

The Baltimore Patriot publishes a table of the appropriations made during the first session of the 35th Congress, giving circumstantially the items and objects of each. It shows the amount to be, exclusive of the Post Office account, \$67,067,762 78. The expenses of the P. O. Department, together with the permanent appropriations—which are overlooked in the ordinary computation of the amount placed at the disposal of the Administration—and the probable "deficiencies" make a grand total of something over a hundred millions at the command of the President for the fiscal year ending the 30th of next June. The table goes further, and sets forth the amount proposed to be appropriated by the respective Houses, which shows that the sum of \$83,177,905 57 was sought to be appropriated by the Senate. When it is remembered that the Senate is overwhelmingly democratic, the argument that any combination may have run the amount beyond the desires of the democratic party falls to the ground. We have not space, just now, for the entire table, but subjoin the comments of one Baltimore contemporary, in which the whole subject is pointedly brought to view. It says:

"The people of Baltimore in these hard times are sufficiently alive to the necessity of economy. We avail ourselves of the occasion to show them what the National Administration has cost and is costing; and this we do exclusively from official documents. We invite their attention to a table prepared from official sources and by hands alone competent to do it, exhibiting the course and results of the financial legislation of the last session of Congress—which, with the addition of the permanent appropriations, and the indefinite appropriations, carefully estimated, and the amounts by former appropriation bills left at the disposal of the government, will show the actual gross means placed at the disposal of the government.—These last items are usually overlooked or kept out of sight in such estimates, are touched only cursorily by official documents and seldom laid before the public. The people thus almost always have an inaccurate idea of the actual aggregate cost of the government.

Another important topic necessary to a fair appreciation of the conduct of the Government, is the objects of appropriation; and that is especially necessary now to be considered, because the present administration, while greatly exaggerating some, have greatly reduced or entirely expunged others; and it is important to know that these latter are those in which the actual industrial interests of the country, are most deeply interested. The wriggling of the administration under the enormity of its expenditures is quite significant. They try to withdraw this, and that other item from the list; they construe words sharply to deceive people; they distinguish current and permanent appropriations; they shut their eyes to the Post-Office charges, and wince under the expenditure for public buildings; but still these are money expended, the Democrats and the Democratic Whigs have the finger of the money; the people have to pay the money, and it is quite as well that they should know it.

1. We propose simply what is the actual amount of money placed at the disposal of the Administration by the appropriation laws. 2. What amount was appropriated for the fiscal year 1858-'59. 3. How that compares with former appropriations for other years.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that President Buchanan, in his first year, spent—that is, took from the people and paid away about \$75,000,000, or, as the Secretary puts it, actual and estimated, \$74,963,058 41; but that estimate omits about \$14,000,000 paid by the people for the mail service, which would bring up the cost of that first year to about \$88,963,058 41. Now, with this first year to start with, as a sample, how much has been placed at the disposal of the Administration by their two democratic Houses of Congress for the expenses of the Government.

The President approved bills appropriating the following sums, according to the table, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'Sums specified in the bills', 'Making', 'Sums in which permanent laws place at the disposal of the Government', etc.

Aggregate loans appropriated for the use of the Administration, and placed at their disposal by the last session, \$106,167,332 84.

Pretty good work for one session and both Houses largely democratic! How much of this enormous aggregate of \$108,167,332 84 is for the use of the year ending June 30, 1859.

The only items which can at all be properly deducted are the various deficiency bills applicable to services of the year 1858.

No. 13, deficiency general for 1858, \$9,569,302 89. But of that sum \$7,910,500 is for the army; and the Quartermaster General said in his estimate, by way of apology for this enormous deficiency, that as to \$3,007,911 35, "a large portion are for necessary outfits, which though they must be provided in this present fiscal year (1858) will be used principally in and therefore properly belong to the next fiscal year" (1859).

They are in fact for the use of the Utah expedition now progressing. If therefore we change one-half to 1859, we shall have the following result: The whole deficiency bill is \$9,069,402 89. Deduct the part called deficiency, but properly belonging to 1849; viz, 1,803,955 67.

And it gives the sum to be deducted from the aggregate as really applicable to a former year, and not to 1859, \$7,265,447 22. The other items of deficiency are No. 7, printing deficiency, 341,189 48. No. 59, Indian deficiency, 339,995 00. For Investigating Committees and Treasury notes, 67,000 00.

Aggregate deductions, \$8,913,131 80. The whole amount appropriated being, 106,167,332 84. The deficiency being, \$8,913,131 80.

Leaves, \$97,254,201 04 as the amount actually appropriated for the use of the Administration for the one year, 1859.

So we are now actually within \$3,245,789 96 of an annual appropriation of \$100,000,000.

But the deficiency bills have in the last two Democratic administrations become a permanent institution, the standing mark of incompetent management, want of foresight, want of financial information, and want of honest economy. The first year of Mr. Buchanan has largely added to their amount, and we are entitled to foresee that the next session of Congress will be asked to add to the above aggregate almost as much for deficiencies as the last session had to grant. We are therefore enabled to say that the actual appropriations for the year 1859 of \$97,254,201 04 will be augmented by at least \$8,000,000 00 for deficiencies, \$105,254,201 04.

So that the aggregate cost of the government for the year 1859 may fairly be set down at \$105,254,201 04. We shall refer to this topic in relation to the other heads suggested at a future time."

DISORDER.—Andrew Fairservice was a remarkable man in many particulars, but we have always thought his views of politics a little ultra. He attributed all the ills of life, even to the casting of a shoe by his horse on a rough road, to the ill-starred Union between England and Scotland. We think we shall be sustained in the opinion that Andrew was a narrow-minded man of strong prejudices.

Andrew was not the sole man of his tribe. When he died, he left many heirs to his opinions. We see not a few of them every day in this country, far removed as it is from the scene of honest Andrew's labors and trials. The only difference consists in the object against which the American Fairservice rails. The Scotchman's hostility was excited by the British Union; his image in this country rails against the union of these States. Political unions, it seems, let them exist where they may, is an object of loathing to all the Fairservices, Scotch or American. We have not heard that they openly attribute the chinchbug, and the joint worm, and the army worm and the thousand other ills that wheat is heir to, to the Union, but doubtless, in their secret hearts, they think them thus attributable.—Rich. Whig.

TEXAS SENATOR.—It is said that Gov. Rannels will probably appoint the Hon. Matt Ward as United States Senator from Texas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson. Matt Ward of Texas, it will be recollected, is not the Matt Ward of Kentucky.

STATE ROAD—MONTHLY RETURNS.—The Columbus Times of the 31st ult. says:—"Thursday last (July 29th) the popular Treasurer of the State Road, Mr. Benjamin May, forwarded to Milledgeville the sum of \$25,000 as the net earnings of the State Road for the month of July. Thus it will be seen that this road pays a handsome dividend to the State, and from what we can learn, is kept in most excellent condition. The payment into the Treasury of the road sum of \$300,000 for one year as the net earnings of the Road, will not be overlooked by the people, whose tax is so onerous and heavy."

RAILROADS IN EUROPE.—In a year from to day, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, it is expected that Paris and Madrid will be connected by a continuous railway. This result is due to the activity of the brothers Pereire, and then will be accomplished the celebrated words of Napoleon: "The Pyrenees no longer exist."

LETTERS have been received from India, dated at Calcutta on the 4th, and Madras on the 10th June. When Sir Hugh Rose took Calpee he got an immense store of war munitions and a large number of excellent guns, held there for the use of the rebels. But it appears they lost little by this, as they now work in the foundries which they garrison and cast cannon with amazing rapidity. The Sepoy triumph at Gwalior, and the movements in Oude, the Punjab, and Central India, show that the insurgents are united, active, and full of courage. Meanwhile small pox, dysentery and sun stroke, out of a large proportion of the English soldiers, whilst many others fall dead on the marches in consequence of the weight of the heavy coarse clothing worn by them.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—It is rumored here, and perhaps only rumor, that the bark E. A. Rawlins has landed 450 Africans somewhere on the coast.

We clip the above dispatch says the Savannah News, from the Augusta papers. The rumor was current in our community all day Saturday, and, as such things always do, gave rise to a hundred different stories. The bark E. A. Rawlins is at our quarantine ground, and will, we understand, come up to the city to-day. She is without papers, and reports herself from the coast of Africa. It is rumored that she has landed a cargo of 650 slaves—some say in Cuba, others in Texas. Nobody seems to doubt that she has landed them somewhere.

NEW COTTON.—A New Orleans despatch announces the receipt of two bales of new cotton, at that city, on Monday 26th ult. from the same source was received on the 19th day of August. The first bale heard of last year was received in Richmond, Texas, on the 7th of August.

THE President has appointed John Nugent, editor of the San Francisco Herald, U. S. agent to Frazer river, to prevent disturbances between our citizens and the authorities there, being satisfied that the British government will pursue a liberal policy.

The Boston Ledger, speaking of railroads, says that losses sustained in their building and depreciation, in New England, are estimated at over twenty millions.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Official advices say that the Emperor of China has appointed an official to confer with the Peace Commissioners. It is considered at Hong Kong as an important step towards a settlement of difficulties.

The contract to carry the mail from New York to New Orleans has failed, partly for want of means of transportation, and partly on account of 75 miles of unfinished railroad in Mississippi, where mail matter has largely accumulated and has been directed to be sent to New Orleans via the Mississippi river.

Harrison county, Ohio, is one of the greatest wool-growing counties in the Union. The Cadiz Santine estimates the crop in that county at four hundred thousand pounds, which will sell for one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

An empty sound—a railroad whistle when you are too late for the train.

At Nashville, by the hhd. N. O. 8, 9; by the hhd. 9, 10 cents per lb.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—The "American General Committee of New York," by a vote of 29 yeas to 13 nays, have resolved not to unite, in the fall election, with any other party, "especially with the Republican party," but to nominate and support candidates of their own. As the Black Republicans have been industriously courting an alliance with them, we suppose that this resolution will convince Southern Democratic papers that a portion of the Northern Americans are not willing to make common cause with the Free-soilers. Mr. J. T. Phillips, the Secretary of the committee, writes to the N. Y. Express:

In political circles it is generally understood that the Committee has invariably heretofore maintained a character and stand of diametrical hostility to anything in the shape of a fusion, union compromise or coalition of the "American" party with any party, and especially with the "Republican" party, at the ensuing municipal election; or at any election, or at any time or under any circumstances, or for any consideration or cause whatever. And I venture to say, will continue to do so.

REPRESENTATIONS came to the State Department by the Moses Taylor from the American Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, through our Consul at Aspinwall, complaining that all the correspondence of Gen. Lamar, our Minister at Nicaragua, is opened and read in its passage up the San Juan river, either by the officials of the Nicaraguan government or the agents of the conflicting transit companies. Not only are all public dispatches thus violated, but Gen. Lamar's private correspondence as well. The evil has reached such a point that the Minister is compelled to lay the case before the Secretary of State at Washington.

THE committee only state what appears from the books and records. They give the assets as they find them, but there is another view of the case which the note holder should not lose sight of. Can the bills receivable be collected? We understand the law to be well settled that a corporation cannot maintain a suit in court, without a substantial compliance with its charter. Being a creature of the Statute, it must proceed in conformity thereto. Such being the case, the note holders will have to look to the stockholders in their individual capacity.

We learn from a member of the committee that Captain Turner and W. A. Jones are not indebted to the Bank, but that Mr. S. P. Walker is largely in arrears. This fact, in justice to the parties, should have appeared in the report.

Mr. Ten Broeck has been once again successful on the English turf; his horse Mimosa beat Mr. Dawson's Bedworth in a match for \$1,000 at Newmarket. Bedworth was the favorite at two to one, and kept the lead until near the winning post, when Mr. Ten Broeck's horse shot past him and won by two lengths.

MARRIAGE OF ECKEL AND MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—The New York Sunday Atlas says that the famous (or infamous) John J. Eckel has married the Mrs. Cunningham, and that they are now living together as of old, in New York City. Eckel is the proprietor of a fat melting establishment, which has recently been indicted as a nuisance. Both parties long ago became moral nuisances.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION AT GREYTOWN.—Our naval correspondent at Pensacola, whose letter will be found in today's Herald, sends us the important intelligence that the squadron at Key West, which includes the frigates Wabash and Colorado, the razez Mageodonian and the sloop Plymouth, had been ordered to Greytown. This imposing force is probably sent to enforce upon the Nicaragua government the absurdity of further juggling with us in relation to the Case-Yrissari treaty, and likewise to put in a caveat against the French English and Spanish American diplomacy may yet be cut with a round shot.—N. Y. Herald.

CUBA COMING.—Our dispatches from Washington to day announce as a certainty that the Administration has all its plans laid for the acquisition of Cuba, and volunteers for impression, predicated upon assurances from official sources, that there is every reason to believe that those plans will be crowned with success.—N. Y. Atlas.

The Mississippi at St. Louis was slowly falling Tuesday, having attained its highest point.

The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says:—If any reliance can be placed upon the rumors which are circulated to the effect that the Citizens' Bank ought not to have stopped, and that it has assets to indemnify the note holders, some of the officers occupy the position of the Spanish priest, who, after terribly frightening his auditors with the certain prospect of endless torments, concluded by saying, "but be not so much cast down, my friends, perhaps what I have been telling you is not all true."

THE HARVEST MOON.—This year the harvest moon occurs in August, rising for six successive nights at nearly the same hour.—The July moon will also be one of unusual interest, and scarcely inferior to the harvest moon in those particulars which give to the latter its distinction, being retarded only 23 1/2 minutes in the average for six risings after the full.—Albany Journal.

HON. JOHN SIDDELL.—The Hon. John Sidell, United States Senator from Louisiana, arrived in Chicago on Tuesday last. Yesterday he was the guest of the federal office-holders in this city. We understand that no less than fifty persons yesterday proffered themselves as Sidell delegates to Charleston in 1860.—Chicago Times.

We never have been exactly able to understand why it is that the American people have been so nervously anxious about this Atlantic telegraph project. Both ends of it are to rest upon British territory: old England in case of war, at the very time when it would be valuable, would have the exclusive control of the whole concern and could use it to her own advantage. Yet we have sent American ships of war, at an enormous expense, to assist in the undertaking. We shall grow wiser—perhaps—as we grow older.—Philadelphia Evening Argus.

The editor of the Washington Union pretends to "understand perfectly" what he says. Pity he can't make himself equally intelligible to his readers.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering that little morsel of remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his CATHARTIC PILLS, throughout the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 48,000 persons swallowing this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that 48,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case, one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow-man.—Fainville Courier.

Lightning rods take the mischief out of the clouds—hickory rods take it out of bad boys.

CITIZENS' BANK, MEMPHIS.—The Memphis and Nashville papers contain the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the causes which led to the late bust-up in the Citizens' Bank. The Report is too long for publication this week,—nor is it necessary that we should give it a place.—The extracts below from a couple of Memphis papers, contain the substance of what the Committee set forth:

Statement of the Bank Committee.—We publish this morning the statement made by the committee who were appointed by a public meeting, and permitted by the owners of the Citizens' Bank to examine into its condition. The late hour at which it was received precludes the propriety of any remarks from us. We may, however, venture to say that if the classification of the assets of the Bank made by the committee, and their recommendation assented to by Messrs. Turner and Walker, the bill holder will be subjected to some delay. We cannot permit ourselves to doubt that the small deficit will be made good by the present and late owners of the Bank, and an assurance by them to this effect would soon give quiet to the public mind, and go far to reinstate the parties who have been so severely censured, to the confidence which they once enjoyed in so eminent a degree.—Memphis Appeal, July 31.

The Eagle and Enquirer of the same date says:—The committee only state what appears from the books and records. They give the assets as they find them, but there is another view of the case which the note holder should not lose sight of. Can the bills receivable be collected? We understand the law to be well settled that a corporation cannot maintain a suit in court, without a substantial compliance with its charter. Being a creature of the Statute, it must proceed in conformity thereto. Such being the case, the note holders will have to look to the stockholders in their individual capacity.

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THE HARVEST MOON.—This year the harvest moon occurs in August, rising for six successive nights at nearly the same hour.—The July moon will also be one of unusual interest, and scarcely inferior to the harvest moon in those particulars which give to the latter its distinction, being retarded only 23 1/2 minutes in the average for six risings after the full.—Albany Journal.

HON. JOHN SIDDELL.—The Hon. John Sidell, United States Senator from Louisiana, arrived in Chicago on Tuesday last. Yesterday he was the guest of the federal office-holders in this city. We understand that no less than fifty persons yesterday proffered themselves as Sidell delegates to Charleston in 1860.—Chicago Times.

We never have been exactly able to understand why it is that the American people have been so nervously anxious about this Atlantic telegraph project. Both ends of it are to rest upon British territory: old England in case of war, at the very time when it would be valuable, would have the exclusive control of the whole concern and could use it to her own advantage. Yet we have sent American ships of war, at an enormous expense, to assist in the undertaking. We shall grow wiser—perhaps—as we grow older.—Philadelphia Evening Argus.

The editor of the Washington Union pretends to "understand perfectly" what he says. Pity he can't make himself equally intelligible to his readers.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering that little morsel of remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his CATHARTIC PILLS, throughout the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 48,000 persons swallowing this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that 48,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case, one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow-man.—Fainville Courier.

Lightning rods take the mischief out of the clouds—hickory rods take it out of bad boys.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The steamship Vanderbilt has arrived, with Liverpool advices to Wednesday, July 21st.

The steam frigate Niagara, was seen off Cape Clear and the steamship Agamemnon was seen off Kinalee (on the Irish coast) on the 18th July, on their way to mid-ocean to make another effort to lay the Atlantic cable.

There had been some interesting debates in the English Parliament on the Juddah Massacre, on the Hudson Bay Company, and New Caledonia bills, and on the official returns from the frigates that were engaged in the cruise off Cuba for the suppression of the slave trade.

The government of Turkey had sent a general officer to Juddah, entrusted with powers of life or death, growing out of the recent massacres.

England and France were concerting measures against Juddah.

The Dutch Trading Company are engaged in efforts to raise a loan of 5,000,000 florins to increase the Company's transactions in the markets of the world.

The financial affairs of the Great Eastern or Levithan steamship are said to be embarrassing. It is believed that the vessel will be sold.

There has been another movement to inaugurate a Cotton Supply Association.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamship Granada, from Greytown, has arrived with dates from that port to the 20th July.

Among the passengers is Maximilian Jerez, in the place of Yrissari, as Minister to this country from Nicaragua. He brings the Case-Yrissari treaty as modified and ratified by Nicaragua; also the complete negotiations for the transit route with Vanderbilt.

Nicaragua is much excited at the rumors of another invasion by Gen. Walker. Martinez has placed Castillo in a state of defence.

MEMPHIS AMUSEMENT.—An inquest was held over an infant that had died of neglect, having been deserted by its parents whilst it was sick with teething and inflammation of the bowels.

Capt. Smith, of Wetmore's Ferry boat was dangerously stabbed by James Herod.

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