# ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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**ATHENS, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1858.**


☞ We are again compelled to publish that we cannot insert obituary notices of inordinate length unless paid for at usual advertising rates. Where such notices do not occupy more than fifteen or twenty lines, they will be inserted without charge.

FOREST HILL ACADEMY.—Absence in a neighboring county prevented us from attending the Examination at Forest Hill Academy last week. We understand, however, that it was satisfactory to the friends and patrons of the School. We regret to learn that Mr. YORK, who has had charge of the Academy for the two last sessions, has closed his connection with it—having determined to devote himself to the profession of the Law. We know him to be an accomplished scholar and a thorough gentleman, and trust he may prove as successful in winning causes for his clients as he has been in "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

MRS. COOKE'S SCHOOL.—The Summer Session of Mrs. COOKE'S School closed with a thorough and interesting Examination on Tuesday and Wednesday last. We learn from parties present that it was satisfactory in all the branches, and sustained the reputation as a devoted and faithful preceptor which this accomplished lady has acquired during her residence here. It is only the fewest number who occupy the position of teachers, that have a full and proper appreciation of the duties and responsibilities they have undertaken. Mrs. Cooke happily belongs to this number. So far as we have the capacity to judge, she has been eminently successful in advancing her pupils in their studies, and as one of the patrons of her School it affords us pleasure to accord to her, in our poor way, the meed of praise she has honestly earned.

ROANE COUNTY.—We are not aware that it is necessary to tell our readers that we spent last week in the county of Roane, and that we had the pleasure of adding a goodly number of names to our subscription list.—Circuit Court was in session, Judge PATTERSON, of the upper district, presiding. The Brownlow Suit was not tried. On Tuesday during the recess for dinner, Dr. Brownlow spoke to a large crowd for one hour. We can't say that we are an admirer of the Doctor's peculiar style of oratory, but it must be admitted that he stuck pretty closely to his text, and illustrated his subject and enforced his positions with a good deal of fervor and emphasis.

From what we could learn about a half crop of wheat has been harvested in Roane. As in McMinn the oats was destroyed by the rust. Corn looks promising, and the health of the country is good. The *Post* is becoming something of a favorite in Roane, and now circulates as largely in that county as any other paper, if not more so. Our friends in that direction will find it a valuable medium for advertising.

AMENDING CONSTITUTIONS.—We this week give place to another communication from *Vox Populi*, on amending Constitutions.—We informed our correspondent when his first article appeared that he was welcome to the use of our columns to discuss that subject, and we repeat it now, with the single remark that we know him to be a man of too much sense and candor to reiterate time and again his "expressions of confidence in the intelligence of the masses." A reasonable amount of that sort of thing is well enough, but most men when on popular questions, indulge it too often. And we certainly dont agree with the novel doctrine of our correspondent that each generation is smarter than the one that preceded it, and, per consequence, that we of the present day must go to work and undo all that was effected by the wise and good thirty years ago. By no means Again: Our correspondent's understanding of the term "Progress," is, it seems to us, like Corkscrew's physical vision, a little on the oblique order. Many a gallant ship that has been going along at the rate of ten knots an hour, has brought up on a lee shore at last by veering occasionally from the chart and compass of the older navigators. "Progress" is not always advancement in the right direction, and because the popular majority, under certain excitements and stimulants, sanctions every thing, it does not follow, as a necessity, that every thing is right. *Vox Populi Vox Dei* was the rallying cry of the Jacobins as they overturned all order and caused the streets of the French metropolis to run red with the blood of their slaughtered fellow-citizens.—The king *can* do wrong, and so can the majority sometimes, although it is only a few men who have the courage to tell either of the fact.

These, however, are *our* views, which we give freely. Our correspondent has the same right to express his through this paper, on all matters of general polity, that we have; and he shall always enjoy that privilege while we continue to publish it, though we may differ in our sentiments as widely as the poles are asunder. It is only by discussion and a conflict of opinion that we can hope to arrive at correct conclusions.

☞ All the Banks in Alabama have resumed specie payments. We believe there is no State institution in that Commonwealth.

ARCHIBALD WRIGHT.—This gentleman is announced as a candidate for Supreme Judge, and will probably have no opposition. Election 2d September.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The rates of carrying freights on the East Tennessee and Georgia and roads South have been reduced.

WALKER.—At last advices, the Great Filibustero was in Alabama, making speeches.

CHOLERA.—The Cholera is reported to be prevailing at St. Louis. There had been as many as 23 deaths in one day, out of 40 reported cases.

## RAILROADS—THROUGH FARES.

"An East Tennessee newspaper, the name of which we prefer not to mention, alluding to what we have had to say, assuming to speak authoritatively, has the following:

"The article in the Citizen mis-stated, (ignorantly of course,) the fact in regard to the difference between the fare for Through travel and Local travel on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad at least. One pays four cents a mile, and the other a fraction under four cents. That is, the man who travels from New Orleans to New York, pays the East Tennessee and Georgia road a fraction under four cents, while the man who travels from Dalton to Knoxville—170 miles—pays it four dollars and forty cents. And the fare between stations is on an equitable scale."

"We regret very much that any journal should deem it necessary to attribute to us a mis-statement, as being made either wilfully or ignorantly. As the accusation is made, however, it is proper that we should say we have the most reliable authority for stating that the through passenger from New York to New Orleans, pays to the East Tennessee and Georgia road *two and a half cents* per mile, while the passenger from Knoxville to Dalton pays *four cents* per mile.

"We trust the newspaper to which we allude, will make the proper correction and vindicate, if it believes it right to do so, the justice and propriety of this discrimination which we understand the President of the road himself does not approve."

The above appears in the *Southern Citizen* of last week in reference to a paragraph upon Through Fares in the *Post* of the preceding week. As *we* were in error in the manner of stating a fact, we cheerfully make the correction, although we might avoid it by imitating an affectation of dignity which forbade the *Citizen* to mention the name of our paper. What we should have said in the paragraph alluded to and partly quoted by the *Citizen*, was this: That the average rate of fare for Through Travel on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is a fraction less than four cents a mile, while the passenger from Knoxville to Dalton and from Dalton to Knoxville, paid four cents per mile.

But, as we said before, it is not a matter of very large importance. The spirit which dictates fault-finding with the policy of our railroads is not of recent origin, and has its inducement, which we had rather not name just now, in a quite different motive from the one prominently alleged. Even when the *outs* get in and the *ins* shall be out, it will continue as long as there are salaried offices to fill. The only difference then will be, the position of parties will be changed, as they will view the subject from a different stand-point.

As [illegible] whether the President of the road is opp[illegible] to the *discrimination* spoken of, we [illegible]nquired, and probably shall not.—[illegible] necessary to enter into a defence [illegible] our acquaintance with the men [illegible]ur railroads, we know they [illegible]e best arrangement that could [illegible], in view of the interests of the [illegible]tors and the conveniences of the [illegible] It is patent to the dullest capacity [illegible] railroads cannot be sustained by the [illegible]avel and business alone—it is, also, patent that they cannot secure the through travel and business without offering inducements for it. While the through travel at three cents per mile may enable our roads to accommodate the local or way business at four cents, prohibit the through travel, which can be done very easily as long as there are competing routes, and the local travel would not pay expenses at six cents per mile. It is some eight miles between stations on this road, and to carry a man eight miles for 20 cents, as the *Citizen* insists upon, would not pay for stopping and starting the trains. In regard to the way travel being largely increased by a reduction of fare, we beg leave to dissent from the opinion of all the wise men who advocate it. We have an agricultural and working people, who, with the exception of a few itinerant newspaper editors, make their living by staying at home and attending to their business; and if the fare should be reduced to the *Citizen*'s standard, *two and a half cents per mile*, it would not induce ten per cent additional way travel.

The *Citizen's* position about discriminating against the people who built the railroads, is not worth a thought. Nineteen-twentieths of the "local travellers" never spent a dime for the construction of the roads, while a good many of them have been made rich almost without an effort of their own, by the appreciation in the value of their lands through the influence of the enterprises in question. Every one knows that, and it is downright dishonesty to pretend otherwise.—Even the writer in the *Citizen*—whom we take to be Mr. Swan, ex-President of the Knoxville and Charleston line—if he could disrobe himself of his dignity (the result of recent association,) and get down into the regions of common sense once more, would see the subject in the same light that we do, and leave those who have charge of our railroads to manage them as their intimacy with all the exigencies and circumstances around these enterprises tells them is best for the *mutual* interests concerned, instead of fanning a popular prejudice which no one better than he knows is generally wrong and always illiberal and tyrannical. If necessary it could be shown to the satisfaction of every candid mind that our railroads are working at as low tariffs as they can afford to work for at present. But it is not necessary, and we should not have alluded to the subject at all except to place ourself right in the estimation of our friend at Knoxville, for whose opinions, when he is not surrounded by sublimated and self-conceited associations, we have more than ordinary respect and consideration.

☞ It is vain to stick your finger in a pool of water, and on pulling it out, look for a hole that it has made; and it is equally vain for patrons of a newspaper to believe that the publisher can successfully carry on his business without money. We therefore hope that every one who owes us any thing will pay up.

And we must remind our friends for whom we execute Job Work, that such work is always regarded as Cash. We frequently receive orders for Job Work, accompanied by a request that the Bill be forwarded with the work, and the amount "will be remitted immediately"—and that is the last we hear of it for the next twelve months. No business can be kept moving under such mis-management.

KANSAS.—A gentleman direct from Kansas informs us that the Lecompton Constitution will hardly get a thousand votes in the whole territory.

## THE NEXT NEWS FROM UTAH.

The last intelligence from Camp Scott represented General Johnston as about to march with his whole army—three thousand strong—into Salt Lake City, in two days. He has been reinforced by Capt. Marcy's command from Santa Fe and the supply of trains of Col. Hoffman from Fort Leavenworth; his men were in fine condition, and his stock of animals complete. The Governor and the Peace Commissioners had already preceded him. The entrance of the army into the capital of the "Saints" will put the intentions of the Mormons to a practical test.—Their threat will be remembered—that the appearance of the soldiers within the capital should be the signal for converting Salt Lake City into another Moscow. We shall see whether they will carry out their intention. We know nothing of what has been doing iside the city, except from the statements of the Mormons themselves; for Governor Cumming was ignorant and foolish enough to exclude the newspaper correspondents—a fact which is in itself evidence that he is not the man for the mission he is upon. He ought to know something of the nature and value of the newspaper press, and the popular desire to be informed through that medium upon all matters of public importance. Mr. Cumming ought to have been born in Austria or Turkey, or some country where the press withers under the blight of censorship.

From the intelligence we have been able to gather it is clear that the question of resistance to our troops is a mere party one in Utah, and, moreover, that the party lines are drawn pretty close. The peace men—among whom Brigham Young chances to be—have a small majority; but the war party is still a formidable one—the more so because it comprises the men who made the largest sacrifices for the cause, who have lost their all for it, and are therefore unwilling to give it up without a struggle. The men who came in obedience to the call of the Church from Carson Valley, San Bernardino and other points, where they had accumulated fortunes—all of which are now lost forever—are not likely to submit quietly, and go forth into exile without making an effort to retain some foothold on the soil of Utah. If the city should be burned down on the approach of the army, we should not be surprised to see these men take to the mountains, turn guerillas, and keep up such harrassing assaults on the troops that another Florida war may be the result.

In the partial exodus of the Mormons southwards we do not recognise any certain indications that they mean to abondon the Valley altogether. It is more probable that they will settle at Provo and other small settlements around, in the hope that the army may be withdrawn, when they calculate to return and enjoy their own again. Perhaps their leading men see further into the alarming movements of the Indians on our western frontier than we do—if they are not the instigators of some of the hostile manifestations, which, if they continue, will necessitate the employment of our army at other points besides Salt Lake Valley.

THE NEW LOAN.—The National Intelligencer of Monday, in noticing the proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury inviting bids for ten of the twenty millions of dollars, which, by the late act of Congress, our Government is authorized to borrow, says: "The plethora of accumulated capital in the moneyed institutions both of England and the United States, together with the peaceful state of relations with all the world, renders the present an auspicious moment for the Government, and it is anticipated that the whole amount will be taken on terms much more favorable than were ever before offered; and as time has been very judiciously given by the Secretary to receive bids from Europe, it is believed by commercial men that tenders will be made from abroad at so high a premium as to carry the greater part, if not the whole loan into the hands of foreign capitalists.

☞ A London letter to the New York Commercial, mentions a report from France that the Emperor had notified Spain that although England has threatened to leave her to her fate on the Cuban question, he will support her to the last.

☞ Gov. Denver, of Kansas, is in Washington city, and, it is reported, will resign the position which he holds as soon as the election under the English shall take place.

GOV. BROWN BALANCING BANK BOOKS.—We heard a few days since, (says the Atlanta American,) that an ingenious Book-keeper in one of the Augusta Banks had originated a caricature of his Excellency, in which he had made a palpable hit. It is too good to be lost so we put it upon paper and would like to see it lithographed by "Courier."

The Financial Governor is represented as holding up a pair of balances; near him is a large table on which are piled a quantity of discount Ledgers, Deposite Ledgers, Statement of Condition of Banks, &c., &c., of various sizes. Several *Books* are placed in each side, but one side preponderates, and they *went balance*. The countenance of the Governor evinces great perplexity on account of being unable *to produce a balance by changing the books on the table*. Even a small coin, supposed to represent *a quarter of a cent*, which he holds in his hand, does not relieve him of the difficulty!

MODERN DEMOCRACY.—The Iowa Democratic State Convention, which met two weeks ago, voted down the following resolution, by a majority of fifty:

*Resolved*, That we recognize in his Excellency James Buchanan, a statesman of ripe judgement and pre-eminent wisdom, who with systematic devotion to the great principles of representative Democracy, has thus far conducted the government of our great confederacy with signal ability, and with a just and proper regard for the varied and conflicting interests of State and individuals.

MURDER.—A man named Cates was shot and killed at Maryville a few days ago, while assisting the Sheriff to arrest a couple of desperadoes named Barnes and Young. The murderers are under arrest.

☞ The Bank of Columbus, Ga., has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months.

☞ The article of "J. C.," will appear next week.

## THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

If the pure and exalted administration of Mr. Buchanan has not had to succumb before the republican opposition that was arrayed against it in Congress, but has come out of the contest with a higher degree of power and popularity, it need not thank for that those who should have proved themselves its most staunch and unflinching supporters. And if in the next Presidential election it will so happen that the banner of democracy cease to be the signal of triumph, the defeat of the party will have to be attributed to the perverseness, personal ambition, and insubordination of these same men. In the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives, the administration party showed itself to have a working majority over the combined opposition, of from twenty to thirty; and yet there was not a single public measure recommended by the President, or requisite to carry on the wheels of government, in which, through the crotchety defection of some unmanageable democrats, the votes of members of the opposition were not required to make up a majority.

That was a strange condition of affairs, and one which must have been mortifying in the highest degree to the administration and to every true friend of the democratic party.—The defection was primarily exhibited when the President recommended a course of proceeding in regard to Kansas, which he honestly deemed the safest and wisest, and the one best calculated to restore peace to that Territory and put an end to strife and agitation throughout the country. But no sooner was the course indicated by him attempted to be carried out by Congress, than a score or more of reputedly ardent democrats flew off at a tangent in both houses, and those of the House of Representatives, by allying themselves with the opposition, frustrated for months the patriotic effort of the President to put an end to the disgraceful feud which had too long subsisted throughout the country in regard to a lot of political vagabonds in a distant Territory. The world knows by what means a compromise was at length effected, by which many of the renegades came back into the democratic fold, but still too few to save the administration from being indebted, even for the passage of this compromise measure, to some opposition votes.

Still more curious circumstances attended the passage of some of the deficiency bills. Although the items in these bills were for expenditures already made or for debts incurred on behalf of the government, under a democratic administration, and although they emanated from a democratic Committee of Ways and Means, numbers of democratic representatives arrayed themselves in determined hostility to these bills; and, strange as it may appear, their passage was due, at length, to the votes of a large portion of the opposition united to those of the administration party that were not disposed to this crotchety course of action, over the votes of the minority of the opposition and of the democratic recusants.

So it was, too, in relation to the expenses of the Utah expedition. Were it not for the patriotism and independence of party exhibited by republican and American members, Brigham Young might be still ruling in Salt Lake City, for aught some of the democratic members of Congress cared.

In the bill passed for raising four regiments of volunteers, which the President subsequently found he might dispense with, and which he, therefore, did not call into service, the support of republican members was freely given, and operated to counteract the hostility of some of the professed friends of the administration.

The amendment of the Senate to the Naval Appropriation bill, directing the construction of five steam sloops of war, was amended in the House on the motion, we believe, of Mr. Cochrane, by increasing the number to ten; but the amendment was carried chiefly by republican votes. On a committee of Conference that was subsequently had on disagreeing votes to this bill, a compromise line was struck substituting seven for ten, and this substitution was confirmed almost unanimously—at least, the opposition came not from republicans.

So, too, in respect to the loan bills. The main opposition to them came from unmanageable democrats and constitutional hair splitters. When the last bill for the fifteen million loan was before the House, it was amended on the motion of a republican member from Michigan, by increasing the amount to thirty millions, on the ground that less than the latter sum would be insufficient to supply the deficit and meet the expenses of the government during the fiscal year. And this amendment only failed finally because, by a parliamentary artifice which had to be resorted to in furtherance of business, all amendments were cut off, and the bill was reported from committee in its original shape.

We think that this array of facts, taken from the history of the last session of Congress, and which might be enlarged *ad libitum*, will satisfy every one of the truth of the statement with which this article opens—that Mr. Buchanan has little cause to thank the democratic majority in Congress for the success of administration and government measures, and that if the democratic party sustain a defeat in the next Presidential election, that defeat will be due to the insubordination and eccentricities of its own members. The prominent democratic members of Congress exhibited during the last session a disregard of party organization, a contempt for party discipline, and a want of cohesiveness, which, however refreshing to see in our public men, forebodes aught but good to the existence of democracy, and gave dangerous indications of weakness and impending dissolution.—This is so, more particularly as their opponents of the republican party are well drilled, in thorough subordination, and appear to have no crotchety, eccentric or thin-skinned individuals among them, who will be always flying off at tangents. If the course of action be further persisted in, and if the administration shall hereafter be rendered dependent on the forbearance and good common sense of its natural enemies, instead of on the cordial support of its natural friends, it will not be difficult to predict the result of the Presidential election of 1860.

THE MORMONS.—The Baltimore Clipper thinks that the Mormon war is not ended yet. It says that it is very probable Brigham Young is only waiting for the United States troops to be withdrawn, to make another revolt against the authority of the Government. Says the Clipper:

We announced some time since, that the Mormon trouble was at an end. The announciation was made upon the authority of the President of the United States. Nevertheless, we have expressed apprehensions that Brigham Young was practising deception—and the latest accounts of his proceedings tend to confirm the suspicion. He appeared to be hand and glove with Gov. Cumming, but it seems, that, since his exodus with his followers, from Salt Lake City, Brigham has spoken in the most disparaging terms of the Governor, and intimated that he could crush him in a moment, should he think proper so to do. Indeed, the indications are, that Brigham has been practising a *ruse* upon the Governor and the government—and that if he can manage to prevent the army from marching to Salt Lake City, he will be as troublesome as ever—and will put the government to an additional cost of ten millions of dollars to reduce him to obedience.

Seriously, we doubt whether the Mormon war has reached its close, notwithstanding President's proclamation to that effect. Let the troops be once removed from the vicinity of Salt Lake, and Brigham will be apt to retrace his steps, and to hurl defiance once more at government.

☞ Mr. Henry Wikoff is about to publish in England his disclosure as to his connection with the Foreign Office, and his recollections in regard to the state of French politics between the Revolution of 1848 and the *coup d' etat*—the movements of the leading men in France during that epoch, the inner life and opinions of Louis Napoleon, and the manner in which lord Palmerston introduced his opinions to the people of the Continent.

☞ That petted humbug, Liberia, and its colonization experiments, are undergoing proper exposures, as the truth leaks out.

The following is the latest instance of this kind:

Among our foreign intelligence, we presented, the other day an account of the seizure of the French ship Regina Cœb, by an English cruiser off the coast of Africa. Her cargo of African apprentices, who had mutinied, were landed, it will be remembered, at Monrovia, and were allowed to go their ways. A letter from M. Eugene des Brulais, who was a surgeon upon the French vessel, adds many graphic details of the revolt and subsequent events, and among them the startling fact that these two hundred and sixty-five negros were shipped from Liberia, with the consent of the President of that Republic, and were nearly all sufficiently well educated to read and write; a circumstance indicating a suspicion that they all primarily emigrated from this country.

WHERE ARE THE MORMONS GOING?—A Washington letter-writer gives currency to the conjecture that the Mormons are taking their way to some convenient place on our Pacific coast, in order, ultimately, to embark for the great and fertile island of New Guinea, or some other locality in the South Seas, near the polygamous communities of the East, where they can enjoy their peculiar beliefs and practices unmolested by any other people.

☞ The Bohemians have devised an ingenious means of rolling iron—necessarily of good quality—into sheets of extreme fineness, so thin, indeed, that some of the sheets have been proposed to be used as a substitute for paper, under certain circumstances. It is no small evidence of the ingenuity of Bohemian artisans to have been the first in rank in this direction, for though the iron should not be fitted for paper, the uses of such thin sheets are very numerous. The article is now successfully imitated in England and elsewhere.

TO GET RID OF A BAD NEIGHBOR.—A Mississippi papsr tells how a fellow of doubtful character was induced to leave. Some of his neighbors made up a sufficient sum of money for him to travel on, and left it lying about loose. He found it, but, supposing he had stolen it, he left—not the money, but the county.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Rev. Anson Smith, State Commissioner of Common Schools in Ohio, in his report to the Legislature, says: "Every teacher should read at least one good newspaper, otherwise he will live in ignorance of daily occurring facts, in regard to which his profession requires that he should be informed.

☞ One of our western villages passed an ordinance forbidding taverns to sell liquor on the Sabbath to any person except travelers.—The next Sunday, nearly every man in town was seen walking around with a valise in one hand and a pair of saddle-bags in the other.

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—We find the following in an exchange:

A few nights since a United States soldier, bound with his company for Leavenworth, Kansas, accidentally fell off the railroad bridge, at Harper's Ferry, into the Potomac river, a distance of thirty feet. The night being dark, the soldier came out of the car and walked off the platform upon what he supposed to be the ground, until he found himself in chaos. When he struck the water his hat floated down the stream, and when the soldier blew the water from his mouth, instead of making immediately for shore, he swam after his beaver, caught it, and paddled towards shore without a scratch. This feat astonished all who witnessed it, and created much excitement.

Now, if the night was so dark that the soldier could not see the platform, they who witnessed his aquatic performance must have had unusually good eyesight.

☞ A woman in Lancaster county, Pa., recently got a man named Lochlin to marry her, by giving him $75. Ever since the marriage the affectionat couple have been on a drunken spree, which resulted, on Thursday night, in the husband throwing his wife out of a window. She was very badly hurt.

☞ The Louisville Journal makes the following hard hit at the submerged city of Cairo: Cairo on the Nile and on the Mississippi are both in crocodile or alligator regions; but the ugly reptiles never swim over the tops of the houses of the Egyptian Cairo, as they recently did over those of the Illinois one.

☞ Nothing had been seen or heard of the Telegraph fleet at last advices.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.—A letter from New Orleans says the unprincipled men who swore to criminal intimacy with Miss Caroline Harby recently, have met with condign punishment. The letter says:

Our merchants and business men have taken the punishment of their crime into their own hands, and if I am to judge the results by what has already been done, they will be outcasts from this community in a very short time, and will be forced to travel far to hide their shame. Simmons and Maurer were clerks at a cotton press up town. Simmons was to have been given an interest; but several banks notified the proprietors of the press that if he was in any way interested in their business, they would decline discounting any more of their paper. The commission merchants who had cotton pressed and stored by the concern, also sent them a notification that they would do no more business with them as long as Simmons and Maurer remained in their employ. Simmons has been unaimously expelled from his lodge by the Odd Fellows, and both have been ignominiously turned out of houses where they formerly visited as favored guests. Ring is a married man, and his wife is one of the finest ladies of our city. Shortly after the trial he signified his intention, to her, of going to Bladon Springs; she told him to go, but never come back, as she never would live with him again. He is a cotton weigher and sampler by profession, but henceforth will have to follow some other calling, as all of his customers have notified him that they will not patronize him any more; and it is also intimated that he will be expelled from all connection with the Masons.

☞ The people of Memphis were very much lauded for their magnanimity and philanthrophy, because of their treatment to the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Pennsylvania. The hearts and the purses of the citizens, it was said, were opened to all the unfortunate passengers who could be taken to that place. An incident of a very different nature has been brought to our notice.—Among the sufferers there were a gentleman and lady from Mobile. The lady is a widow, and the gentleman was a young man, her nephew, who had hardly attained the age of maturity. She was not hurt by the explosion, but lost everything except her money belt and watch. He was asleep in his berth at the time, and very much injured. They were both taken to Memphis. He lived for a week, and had the consolation of a mother's care and attention. His mother is a widow also, of very straightened means, and had been supported for years by the exertions of her son. She was telegraphed immediately upon their landing in Memphis, and reached them before his death. These poor widows in a strange place, without acquaintances and friends, had the assiduous attention of two physicians upon their dying friend, *one of whom charged them the snug sum of one hundred dollars, and the other sixty dollars* There were other generous and kind-hearted people in the place, who managed to charge them the nice little sum $240 for other services, which took nearly every dollar they had.—*Lou. Dem.*

THE LIFE OF AN EDITOR.—We clip the following true sketch of the life of an editor from the Richmond South. There are few persons outside the fraternity who can appreciate it:

There are no strains upon the mind, no trials upon the temper, like those which beset writers for the press. Their work is never done. There is no "covered walk of acacias" —no "lake"—no "mountains"—no "serene sky"—no "silver orb of the moon"—no "year of jubilee"—no period of rest to the Editor. His work never ends. He has no time to mature great works—to fashion out poems—to meditate stately histories. He must write, write, write; brilliantly and well, if he can; but under any circumstances the busy pen must glide on, with no lake of Lausanne gleaming in the perspective splendor of a future moon rise of rest or quietude.

☞ The youngest graduate of any American college was William Willard Moore, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1805, at the age of twelve years. He was a brilliant youth, the pet of his class and of the college. At his graduation he took part with two of his oldest classmates in a Hebrew dialogue.

The above, which we copy from an exchange paper, leads us to say that we should be glad, as the public doubtless would also be, to hear from that "brilliant youth," and to learn something of his subsequent career.

The propriety of forcing boys through college, as the gardner forces the plants in his hot-house, so as to bring them out before their time, can hardly be defended upon any good grounds. Brilliant students do not uniformly make distinguished men, and we are curious to know whether boys, who graduate with high honors at twelve, ever reach distinction in after life.

THE LOST FOUND.—We find the following paragraph in the Boston Herald of the 30th inst.:

The Milford Journal states that the money recently found in some old mail bags, bought of the government for shoe leather, has been returned to its owners. Mr. Walker to whom the bags belonged, at once communicated with the owners, Austin & Brothers, Mitchelville, Tennessee, and received in reply a description of the money and a request for the finder to help himself for his trouble, and transmit the balance. The entire sum, $238, was immediately returned. The letter containing the money was registered.

☞ It is estimated by a Memphis paper that there are *only* one hundred and twelve retail whiskey shops in that city.

☞ Very serious depredations were committed in Cairo during the late high water. A large portion of the town was stolen, the depredators pretending to mistake it for drift-wood. In some cases the mistake was probably an honest one.

☞ There seems to be a very general impression that the regular democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina will be elected, over his independent democratic opponent. The election occurs in August.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—The electoral vote in 1856 consists of 296 votes. The admission of Minnesota will increase that number to 300, and should Kansas and Oregon be admitted, the entire vote will be 306, requiring 154 for the choice of President.—Of this 306 there will be 120 from the slave-holding States, and 186 from the non-slave holding States. In the Charleston Convention, under two-thirds rule, it will require 204 votes to make a nomination. It will require 84 Northern votes, even with the united South, to make a nomination.—*Exchange Paper.*

☞ If you know something that will make a brother's heart glad, run and tell it; but if it is something that will only cause a sigh, bottle it up; and be careful that the bottle never gets broke.

☞ If you wish to increase the size and prominence of your eyes, just keep account of the money you spend foolishly, and add it up at the end of the year.

QUID PRO QUO.—A letter from Italy tells a good story of the display of the right sort of "Americanism," by one of our countrymen in Florence. The church of England has a congregation there, the expenses of which are paid by an admission fee of two pauls, demanded of all who enter the church. The receipts from this source being insufficient to provide for the support of the minister and sexton, the vestrymen (all English) had to make it up from their own private purses. One of the members resigned, and an American was requested to take his place. Knowing very well the object of the proposition, our countryman determined at least to make the best bargain he could, and consented to serve on condition that a prayer for the President and his Cabinet should be inserted in the service along with that for the Queen and the royal family. The terms was accepted, the new vestryman was installed into office, the worthy clergyman and the vigilant beedle are now provided for, and public prayer is made for the American President and his ministers on the banks of the classic old Arno—all the result of a good Yankee bargain.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The New Orleans Crescent, of the 8th inst., announces that Judge Frazier, of the Harrison County District Court, in session in the town of Marshall, Texas, "has decided that the sale under the deed of trust, on the 2d of June, of the property, rights and franchises of the old Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was legal and binding, and that the new Company have been put in formal possession. Of course an appeal will be taken, and the case carried up to the Supreme Court for final determination. An early decision of this important question will be looked for with absorbing interest, not only in our sister State but throughout the country, North as well as South.

A SPECK OF WAR.—A late London paper says:—"It is a strange feature in the political history of Europe at the present moment, that every State is arming and fortifying itself against some imaginary enemy, and that the works are being hastened, according to their own words, 'in the provision of events that may soon arise.'" What events? Who can tell? Our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic are utterly at fault. Even little Belgium is about to fortify one of her towns, at an expense of 40,000,000 of francs; while the naval equipment and fortifications of Cherbourg, now the principal French naval station in the Channel, are said to border on the marvellous for their perfection and magnitude. What does all this mean, and what is Louis Napoleon preparing for?"

☞ A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes:

Business is dull—very dull. Hundreds of young men have no work. Four thousand clerks have left the city for want of employment. Fine looking, intelligent and capable young men, take any menial service rather than not have work to do. Our young man, a capable book-keeper, may be seen daily on a dray, with his horse, getting a living on that plan. At no time since the panic began, have "times" been so hard for men of moderate means. We have a great many of your Boston young men here, out of employment, who left good, comfortable situations at the East, attracted by the glare and temptation of New York. Many of them wish themselves at home. All business is overdone—the law, physic, merchandise, trade clerkships—all but preaching. If any man, "right smart," wants to come into the mission field of our city, work like a galley slave, and get his "victuals and his clothes," the first scanty, and the last coarse, he can come to New York and get employment. All others had better stay away.

☞ One day last week, a dentest named Morse volunteered to extract all teeth needing extraction from the boys of the Baltimore House of Refuge. He drew out two hundred and fifty. The boys bore the operation as cooly as they would pick a pocket.

☞ It is supposed that over thirty millions of dollars worth of property has been destroyed by the floods of the present season.

☞ In the Salem custom house in future the pay of the inspectors is to be $3 per day, while employed, instead of $3 the year round, as heretofore.

THE BOLL WORM.—The Wetumka (Ala.) Spectator of the 25th ult., says the cotton boll worm has already made its appearance on several plantations in the vicinity of that place. It says, Mr. J. N. Norris brought to the Dispatch office a stalk of cotton, all the forms of which had been destroyed.

☞ A Washington correspondent says, the President when it was first announced to him that Montgomery had been nominated, "shut both eyes and swore a big round oath." —*Baltimore Patriot.*

We have been informed that the President always "shuts both his eyes" when he discharges particularly terrible oaths, just as an old woman does when she fires a gun. Perhaps he wishes to shut out the whole external world, so that no visible object may distract his thoughts for a moment from his cursing and swearing.—*Lou. Journal.*

NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Daily News of the 10th gives the following statement of the market at that place.

WHEAT.—For new wheat, buyers are offering 65c. for Red, 75 for White, delivered in July; 55 and 65 in August; 50 and 60 in September.

BACON.—Shoulders 6c., Hams 8c., Clear Sides 8½c., from wagons. From store, 6½, 9 a 9½ and 8½ a 9½. Choice Hams are in considerable demand merely for domestic consumption, and will command 8 a 8½c., from wagons.

SUGAR.—Market quiet, quotations as before—say, 7 a 9c. according to quality.

MOLASSES.—In barrels, 32 a 35c.; in half-barrels, 37 a 40.

COFFEE.—12 a 13c.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton sales 300 bales; advanced ⅛. Flour firm. Wheat heavy; western red 1 00 a 1 03; white 1 05 a 1 15. Whisky 23½ a 24. Sugar, Muscovado 6¾. Carolina Rice 3½ a 3¾. Tallow and Bacon steady.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Flour, extra, firm; common grades dull. Whisky 21½. Oats 42 a 45. Corn and Wheat unchanged.—Sugar active, 7½ a 8¼. Molasses firm, at 35c.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Flour, delivered in August, 3 79. Wheat, red 90 a 95. Corn 55 a 66. Hemp 65 a 80. Tobacco, whole range, 4 25 a 9 60.

WAEAT.—A small lot of Tennessee white wheat, of the new crop, sold in Cincinnati on the 6th inst., at $1.10 per bushel.