

THE ATHENS POST.

J. H. Smith

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1849.

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ATHENS, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1849.

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "POST."

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1, '49.

Dear Sir: The Legislature met this day, as by the Constitution it is required to do. All the members present but Mr. Seay, of Shelby, and Mr. McRee, of Hamilton, both Whigs, confined at home by sickness. The Democrats have had it all their own way.

Mr. Hayes was elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot by a strict party vote—the Whigs voting for Col. Allen, of Carroll.

Mr. E. G. Eastman, of the Union, was elected principal Clerk of the House by the entire vote of his party—while the undivided Whig vote was given to Mr. A. M. Roseborough, of the Whig.

First Assistant Clerk Col. Jacob Miller, of Hawkins, and at the last session a Democratic member of the House, was elected without regard to politics, having received 42 votes.

The House then entered upon the election of 2d Assistant Clerk, and progressed to the 2d ballot, when an adjournment took place.

In the Senate, Mr. Henry, of Knox, up on the first ballot received the entire vote of the Whig party for Speaker, and of course was elected—the opposite party divided upon other individuals.

For principal Clerk of the Senate, Dr. Morrow, formerly of East Tennessee, but now of the Western District, received 15 votes—8 Whigs and 7 Democrats, Stokely D. Mitchell, of Hawkins, the former Clerk of the House received 3 votes—2 Whigs and 1 Democrat. The other votes were thrown upon persons not now before me.

Thirty one ballots were had in the Senate for engrossing Clerk for different individuals, and resulted in no election, when an adjournment took place.

There is yet no development of opinion in relation to any general system of Internal Improvement—but a general wish expressed that they shall go on. The mode mostly talked of is by the endorsement of Bonds on the part of the State.

Yours, H.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The Cotton market has been rather heavy since the America's accounts were received, and prices considered rather more favorable to buyers.

Yesterday, news was received from Yucatan, giving the information that a battle had taken place between the Indians and the whites at Valladolid on the 9th ult., and after two hours hard fighting, the Indians were driven back and dispersed. Indians were still at Bacalar, in fortified positions. There was a reported disagreement between the Indian Chiefs, which would result unfavorably in obtaining a peace.

A negro man named *Aph*, who murdered Mr. James Anderson, of Crawford county Arkansas, lately, was captured and taken to Bentonville, where by a vote of the persons present it was resolved to hang him without trial; and the unfortunate man was executed on the 20th. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold, but pointed out a white man in the crowd who had instigated him to the crime.

The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Press says that the farmers have got their tobacco crop out and housed, and that it is far better than that of last year.

The N. York Journal of Commerce says: "Boots and shoes are in good demand, with a fair inquiry for the South and California. Prices have advanced about ten per cent., owing to the rise of sole and upper leather. Thick work is scarce, and holders are looking forward for an advance in this description. The stock generally of all kinds is not large."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of McMinn county friendly to the cause of Internal Improvements, assembled at the Court-house in Athens on Saturday last. On motion, Wm. H. BALLEW, Esq., was called to the Chair, and L. R. HURST appointed Secretary.

On motion, A. D. Keyes, G. W. Mayo, and Wm. F. Keith were appointed a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the spirit of the meeting.

The Committee retired for a short time, and returned the following day, and presented the following:

"With up a *Vote* degree of pleasure, the citizens composing this meeting have witnessed the recent evidences of popular sentiment throughout the country, more particularly in most of the Southern and South Western States, in favor of the construction of great and leading lines of Railroads, designed to run through, connect and link together, as with bands of iron, in social oneness and commercial interest and prosperity, sections of our common country, dissimilar in population and in many other respects, and States of this Union, now distant from each other and estranged by sentiments and feelings which would be modified or entirely eradicated by the extensive and diffusive intercourse which would be secured by the completion of the various roads or system of roads now constructing or in contemplation.

It is with unfeigned delight we see the moving of the people in favor of works of Internal Improvement in our own State, and we desire now to raise our voices in unison with many of our fellow citizens who have already spoken out on this subject.

The people of Tennessee cannot, if they were so disposed, longer remain silent and indifferent spectators of the rapidly improving condition of some of our sister States, and of our whole country taken as an aggregate. Tennessee must unite in the common cause and put forth her energies, or consent to remain tributary to others—Georgia is pushing her State Road—a noble monument of her wisdom—not only to our border, but within our territory, and tapping the navigation of our noblest river, at Chattanooga, Virginia, though she had long slumbered over her best interests, is now aroused, and is putting forth her energies to reach our Northern border. What has Tennessee done, and what is she doing? Much has been judiciously projected, but little is yet executed. Our Middle Tennessee friends have taken up the Georgia line at its Western terminus, and are running West with it to the Cumberland, another of our navigable rivers, at Nashville, and we do not doubt of their success at no distant day. The East Tennessee and Georgia Road, commencing on the State Road of Georgia, at Dalton, and terminating at Knoxville, is now in course of construction; and the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, to commence at Knoxville and connect with the Virginia Road at the State line, is chartered, and a part of the Stock subscribed. We hope and believe our West Tennessee friends will ask for and obtain from the Legislature now in session, a charter for a Railroad from Nashville to Memphis. These several roads will form a continuous line from one extreme of the State to the other, and their connection with the roads of other States will give us ready access to the whole Atlantic seaboard, and to the extensive territory and boundless resources of the great Valley of the Mississippi.

It is hoped by this meeting, if at the deliberations of the Convention to assemble at Memphis on the 23d of this month, will result in some plan and so fix public sentiment throughout the Union, that our great system of Railroads will, at no distant period of time, be perfected by the construction of a great iron-way from the Mississippi river, at Memphis, to the Bay of San Francisco on the Pacific ocean.

For the speedy construction of our Tennessee section of this magnificent system of Railroads, individual enterprise and capital, as it can be enlisted in the chartered companies, is not sufficient without incurring delays and embarrasments; and we confidently look to the wise counsels, patriotic devotion and liberal legislation of our present Legislature for such aid as each of the Companies may need to secure the successful and early completion and equipment of their respective sections. This is not asking too much of the Legislature of our State. The system is a great, a beneficent one. Each and all the citizens of the State are directly and deeply interested in its completion. Prompt and vigorous legislation now will, in all probability, fix at once and forever our Tennessee roads as links in the great chain of railway destined to cross our continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to be the greatest thoroughfare known to the world. Delays, or stinted and niggardly grants of aid, may prove

fatal to our cherished hopes. Tennessee has the ability, and no one of her enlightened sons doubts the propriety or necessity of her pledging and exerting her ability for the purpose designated.

Entertaining these sentiments we resolve as follows, viz:

1. Resolved, That the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to grant liberal aid, either by subscriptions of Stock, or by some other efficient and available method, so as to secure the certain and early construction and equipment of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, the East Tennessee and Georgia road, the East Tennessee and Virginia road, and a Railroad from Nashville to Memphis; and that in our opinion the State has the credit and ability to do so without imposing burthens upon the citizens of the State they are unable or unwilling to bear.

2. Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature are earnestly requested to use their exertions to carry out these our views.

3. Resolved, That having a deep and lasting interest in the deliberations of the Convention to assemble at Memphis on the 23d of this month, and desiring to be represented in said Convention, we nominate and appoint, as delegates to said Convention the following gentlemen, viz: Hon. S. Jarnagin, Col. Wm. Heiskell, Col. Wm. M. Biggs, Maj. James Walker, Russell Lane, Esq., Col. J. C. Tipton, I. T. Lenoir, Esq., Jas. B. Cooke, Esq., D. W. Ballew, Esq., Geo. W. Bridges, Esq., W. F. Keith, Esq., T. N. Vandlyke, Esq., A. D. Keyes, Esq., Gen. James H. Reagan, Samuel A. Smith, Esq., M. P. Jarnagin, Esq., Wm. H. Ballew, Esq., and G. W. Mayo, Esq.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was then presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary—that the proprietors of the papers in Athens and other newspapers in this State are requested to publish them; and that printed copies be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, and to each of our delegates to the Memphis Convention.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WM. H. BALLEW, Chairman.
L. R. HURST, Sec'y.

A GREAT MAN.—The highest, noblest conception we have of a great man, is one who understands the power of his own soul, and is continually exerting that power for the promotion of good; is one who cherishes a deep and solemn sense of the sacredness of duty, and never hesitates to discharge that duty, be the consequences ever so injurious to his interests; is one who in matters of religion lends nought but a deaf ear to the loud voice of sects, nought but a blind eye to all party creeds, but scans the works of nature, the revelations in scripture, the deep yearnings of the human soul; is one who gives all truth a welcome how much soever it may conflict with pride; is one who is ever ready to execute inflexible justice, how much soever it may affect his interests; is one who rebukes all evil however high the transgressor stands; is one whose sympathies always espoused the cause of the oppressed, the down-trodden and injured.

A LICK BACK.—The following is a highly satisfactory solution of a problem which has long perplexed us:

"A revival at the west recently paid this compliment to womankind in general: 'I wish to notice a little objection I heard to-day concerning our meeting.—Some persons have said that this is not really the work of the Lord, because nearly all the 'seekers' are females, they moreover challenge us to tell why there is so large a portion of the weaker sex engaged. Now I will not answer this directly; but see here: two years ago I had occasion to preach to the prisoners in your penitentiary. Now how did it happen that there were there more than four hundred males, and but about half-a-dozen of the weaker sex? He was generally supposed by the objectors, about that time and place, to have 'got c'm,' leaseways so the narrator states."

A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied:—"My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but one half hour's work to do in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in half an hour, and after I was allowed to play; and I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in its time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit I owe my prosperity."

THE "MODEL STATE OF THE SOUTH."

The *Hopkinsville Advocate*, in a very able article on Rail Roads, illustrates its argument in view of their advantages by a review of their beneficial effects in Georgia and Tennessee. We copy a portion of the article:

"In Georgia, the farmers understand matters now. As the Georgia roads advanced into the country, lands rose, towns sprang up, trade increased, population ceased to flow out but the tide turned in. The farmers began to take stock in the roads—they began to build them. They found their lands increased in value more than they had ever before. They began to buy many miles of land—taking the stock and working their subscriptions out with their hands, and after the road was done have found themselves richer than at first, and the stock thrown in—the rise in their lands more than equalling their work on the road.—They are still building other roads, sunning into and concentrating other places with their main road. The farmers construct most of them too—a county builds a road through its limits, the next does the same, and so on. We recollect seeing a statement not many months ago from an engineer of one of the Georgia Roads—the Muscogee one we think—that the farmers in the region of Columbus were making about \$300 in the hand by subscribing for the Rail Road stock and then working out their subscriptions. Is it any wonder that Georgia is prosperous; that her lands are rising—that Factories, Foundries, &c., are dotting the State over—that her citizens are not hunting homes in new regions—that her citizens are growing in wealth, trade and population—her towns and villages multiplying and flourishing? Look at Savannah, how she is spending millions for roads, canals, lines of steamships, &c., drawing wealth from all quarters by freely giving it out at first! Look at Augusta, with her canal for manufacturing purposes! And Columbus, the Lowell of the South! A noble rivalry for good—for the lasting welfare of the State—exists between the country and the cities—the farmers and traders—they are mutually enriching, are embracing and sustaining each other.

"Tennessee has commenced following the laudable example of the 'model State of the South.' She is building Rail Roads—her cities and her farmers have united together—have put their shoulders to the wheel, and two great works are under headway. In Tennessee, as elsewhere, wherever the Rail-Road touches, land has risen very greatly in value. Along the whole line from Nashville to Chattanooga, real estate has gone up. Even while the Road is in process of construction, the difference in the value of land on the route and what it was before is far more than the entire cost of the road! Mr. Stephenson estimates the rise in the value of real estate on the route and in the towns on the line at about eleven millions, while the cost of the road is put down at three millions. In the North, the Middle States, the West and the South, experience has ever shown results of a similar nature flowing from Rail-Roads. They create and impart wealth—they are fertilizing streams, rivalling the wonders of the Nile. Truly, most truly may it be said, that the farmers are most interested in and more benefited by Rail-Roads than all others besides. While others are incidentally benefited, the farmer is at once beneficially acted upon by them."

THE EXECUTION OF JACOBI.—HEAR HECKER, THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN.—A Manheim paper, said, in a recent number, "Nobody has been shot this year, the trials before the court martial resulting in the secondary punishment of ten years' imprisonment. Since the above report, however, another prisoner, an artilleryman in the Baden service, named Jacobi, has been tried, sentenced, and executed. He was implicated in the insurrection of Struve and Hecker—last year, was taken, tried, and imprisoned; he was released by the late Provisionary Government, forthwith joined the movement, and was one of the most active of the military leaders; he commanded Fort A, in the citadel of Rastadt, during the siege. As the court found him guilty unanimously, the sentence was carried out on the following morning at seven o'clock. Jacobi walked to the place of execution smoking a cigar, repulsed the priest who offered to attend him, saying, 'I am a Sadee; I have no religion;' refused to have his eyes bound, and gave the word to the soldiers present and fire himself. This is the sixteenth military execution in Baden. The court is much occupied with minor offences, such as wearing free corps hats, selling pipe heads with prohibited portraits on them, and singing the *Heckerlied*, or 'Song of Hecker.'"

A modest young man recently fainted away at the dinner table, upon being asked to try a bit of a spare-rib.

KINDNESS THE BEST PUNISHMENT.

A Quaker, of most exemplary character, was disturbed one night by footsteps around his dwelling; and he arose from his bed and cautiously opened a back door to reconnoitre. Close by was an out-house, and under it a cellar, near a window of which was a man busily engaged in receiving the contents of his pork barrel from another within the cellar. The old man approached and the man outside fled. He stepped up to the cellar window and received the piece of pork from the thief within, who, after a little while, asked his supposed accomplice, in a whisper, "Shall we take all?"

"All," and the thief industriously handed up the balance through the window, and then came up himself. Imagine his consternation when, instead of greeting his companion in crime, he was confronted by the Quaker. Both were astonished, for the thief proved to be a near neighbor, of whom none would have suspected such conduct. He pleaded for mercy, begged him not to expose him, spoke of the necessities of poverty, and promised faithfully never to steal again.

"If thou hadst asked me for meat," said the old man, "it would have been given thee. I pity thy poverty and thy weakness, and esteem thy family. Thou art forgiven."

The thief was greatly rejoiced, and was about to depart, when the old man said, "Take the pork, neighbor."

"No, no," said the thief, "I don't want the pork."

"Thy necessity was so great that it lead thee to steal. One-half of the pork thou must take with thee."

The thief insisted he could never eat a morsel of it. The thoughts of the crime would make it choke him. He begged the privilege of letting it alone. But the old man was incorrigible, and, furnishing the thief with a bag, had half the pork put therein, and, laying it upon his back, sent him home with it. He met his neighbor for many years afterwards, and their families visited together, but the matter was kept a secret; and though in after times the circumstances was mentioned, the name of the delinquent was never made effectual. The punishment was severe and effectual. It was probably his first—it was certainly his last attempt to steal.

HAD THE MAN BEEN ARRAIGNED before a court of justice and imprisoned for the petty theft, how different might have been the result. His family disgraced, his peace destroyed, the man's character ruined, and his spirit broken down. Revenge, not of the world would have swayed his heart, the scorn of the world would have blackened his future, and in all probability he would have entered upon a course of crime at which, his soul would have shuddered.—And what would the owner of the pork have gained! Absolutely nothing. Kindness was the best punishment, for it saved while it punished. (Young People's Mirror.)

DESPERATE BRAVERY.—Trappers' Fight with a Sioux War party.—The Jackson county (Iowa) Democrat gives the following account of a desperate Indian fight:

Three trappers—Vale, Cass and Young—while looking for beaver in the vicinity of Metcoun river, discovered a large trail, rightly supposing that they were in the vicinity of a strong band of Indians. They selected a suitable spot, and built of logs and poles a small fort, to which they gave the name of a fort. Before it was finished the Indians made their appearance. They showed that they were determined to have their scalp. Vale and his companions prepared for a desperate resistance. At the first fire of the Indians Young was shot through the head. Vale and Cass returned the fire, and three Indians fell, at which they raised the war whoop. The unequal contest lasted several hours, Cass loading the guns, while Vale, with unerring aim, thinned their ranks. Cass impudently exposed his face and received a ball in the eye. Vale was now left alone to contend against the Indians. He made the best of it, loaded and fired in such rapid succession that the Indians were on the point of retiring, when he fell mortally wounded. The Indians lament his death; they buried him without scalping him, and honor him with the name of Eagle Brave. Twenty eight Indians were killed in the action.—Vale's relatives reside in Milwaukee.

METHODIST CHURCH PROPERTY.—Rev'ds H. B. BASCOM, A. L. P. GREENE, and C. B. PARSONS, formally give notice in the Christian Advocate, of behalf of the Methodist Church South, that under the arrangement of able counsel, suits have been brought in the United States Circuit Courts, for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in view of a fair and final adjustment of the property question, so long in controversy between the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches.

ADVICE TO A DAUGHTER.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

There is one point, my daughter, which is too important to be omitted; I refer to the deportment which it becomes you to maintain toward the other sex. The importance of this, both as it respects yourself and others, you can scarcely estimate too highly. On one hand, it has much to do in forming your own character; and I need not say that any lack of prudence in this respect even for a single hour, may expose you to evils which no subsequent caution could enable you effectually to repair. On the other hand, the conduct of every female who is of any consideration, may be regarded as an example to the character of every gentleman with whom she associates; and that influence will be for good or evil, as she exhibits or fails to exhibit a deportment which becomes her.—So commanding is this influence, that it is safe to calculate upon the character of any community, from knowing the prevailing standard of female character, and that can scarcely be regarded as an exaggerated maxim, which declares that "women rule the world."

Let me counsel you, then, never to utter an expression, or do an act, which even looks like soliciting any gentleman's attention. Remember that every expression of civility, to be of any value, must be perfectly voluntary; and any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expressed, to make yourself a favorite, will be certain to awaken the disgust of all who know it. I would not recommend to you any thing like a prudish or affected reserve, but even this is not so unfortunate an extreme, as an excessive forwardness. While you modestly accept any attentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt at artful insinuation on one hand, or at taking a man's heart by storm on the other.

Be not ambitious to be considered a belle. Indeed, I had rather you would be almost any thing else, which does not involve gross moral obliquity, than this. It is the fate of most belles that they become foolishly vain, think of nothing, and care for nothing, beyond personal display, and not unfrequently sacrifice themselves in a mad bargain, which involves their destinies for life. The more of solid and enduring esteem you enjoy, the better; and you ought to gain whatever of this you can by honorable means; but to be admired, caressed and flattered, for mere accidental qualities, which involve nothing of intellectual or moral worth, ought to render any girl, who is the subject of it, an object of pity. You are at liberty to desire the good opinion of every gentleman of your acquaintance; but it would be worse than folly in you to be ambitious of a blind admiration.

I will only add, you ought to be on your guard against the influence of flattery.—Rely on it, the man who flatters you, whatever he may profess, is not your friend. It were a much kinder office, and a real mark of friendship, to admonish you tenderly, yet honestly, of your faults. If you yield a little to flattery, you have placed yourself on dangerous ground; if you continue to yield, you are not improbably undone.

MEN WITH TAILS.—A French scientific commission has discovered a race of men in Africa, with tails, and no mistake. A report was lately made to the Academy of Sciences thereon. They are one remove from the baboon, scarcely so handsome or human as the orang-outang, but can talk like negroes. They are terrible savages, and one of their peculiarities is a fondness for raw flesh, especially human flesh.—When they are kept as slaves, if not stuffed with raw meat occasionally, they are as dangerous as a beast of prey. The slave-traders, on this account, refuse to buy them, as they do not want their stock to eat each other up.

The descriptions of them say that the prolongation of the vertebral column gives to each individual—male or female—a tail of two or three inches long. They are called Ghillanes, and are rarely more than five feet high; bodies lean and seem weak; arms long and slim; forehead low and receding; ears long and deformed; mouth wide, and furnished with teeth very sharp.

A jockey thus advertises a horse—"For sale, a brown horse, with a Roman nose; he is in good health, and very fond of travelling—having run away four times within a week."

"I'll take two children if I can have 'em cheap," said a tall Yankee, on entering an oyster cellar in Canal street the other day. "Two children?—what two children?" "Why, I ain't got any myself, and your sign reads 'Families Supplied, don't it?—I want you to supply me with one."

"A woman's affections are not hot owo, Mr. Smithers." "I am well aware of that madam, they are anybody's that takes the trouble to ask for them." Mrs. Smithers looked daggers.