LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.
O. N. WORDEN, Printer.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL,

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TERMS—$1.50 per year, for cash actually in advance; $1.75, if paid within three months; $2.00 if paid within a year; $2.50 if not paid before the year expires; 25cts. for a single number.

Advertisements handsomely inserted at 50 cents per square one week, 25 cents each subsequent insertion. $5 a year. Two squares, $8 for six months, $5 for a year. Mercantile advertisements not exceeding one fourth of a column, $10 a year. Half square, a half price. Yearly advertisements under half a square, 50 cents per line—18 lines to a square long primer, 16 brevier, 12 nonpareil.

Discontinuances optional with the Publisher, when all dues are not paid; and Interest on all accounts due.

Communications solicited on topics of general interest but within the rules of parlor conversation. All letters to insure post paid, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, to ensure attention. *No* Notices relating exclusively to the Editorial Department, to be directed to Henry C. Hickok, Esq., *Editor*—and those on business matters to O. N. Worden, *Publisher*.

The MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is located in the office of the *Chronicle*, and arrangements are made to obtain news from the East in advance of the Mails.

Connected with the office are ample materials for most kinds of JOB PRINTING, which will be executed with neatness and despatch and on reasonable terms.

☞ Office on Market Square, north side, second story, 3d door above the Post Office.

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

The Farmer.

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do Isaac Slenker, New Berlin.
do Henry W. Snyder, Penna.

2d Fair to be at Lewisburg, Oct. 5 & 6, 1854.

Committee of Arrangements.

Jonathan Wolfe,	George R. Bliss,
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Francis Wilson,	Henry W. Fries,

John Kling.

Premiums for 1854.

HORSES.	
For best Stallion—to be paid when he has been kept within the limits of the Society one service season	$5,00
2d best, same conditions	3.00
best Breeding Mare, one or more of her colts to be shown	3,00
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best Gelding Horse, not over 7 years	3,00
2d best	2,00
best 3 years old Colt	2,00
best 2 years old Colt	2,00
best sucking Horse Colt	1,50
2d best	1,00
best sucking Mare Colt	1,50
2d best	1,00
PLOWING MATCH.	
best Plowing, regard being had to the skill of workmen and discipline of teams as well as execution of the work, rather than time, provided it be done within a reasonable time	3,00
2d best	2,00
best done by a boy under 20 years of age	2,00
NEAT CATTLE.	
best Bull, not under 2 nor over 5 years old, kept within the limits of the Society one service season	3,00
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best Bull Calf	2,00
best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her Calves to be shown as evidence of her breeding, and full statement in writing of her Dairy qualities	3.00
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best 2 or more Dairy Cows, owned and kept by one person, written statements of age, breed, yield &c. to be rendered, "Penn'a Farm Journal" one year, or Agricult. Patent Office Rep. and $1, or	2,00
best 2 year old Heifer, J. or R. and $1, or	2,00
Cow giving greatest amount of Butter	2,00
best Cow for stock	2,00
best 1 year old Heifer	1,50
best heifer Calf, J. or R. or	1,00
best stock of Neat Cattle belonging to one farm, not less than 10 head, J. or R. and	1,00
OXEN AND STEERS.	
best pair of Oxen, 4 years old or more	3.00
2d best	2,00
best yoke Steer Calves, J. or R. or	1,00
TEAMS.	
best team of Oxen from any one township 8 pairs or more 4 years old or more	8,00
best span of Working Horses	4,00
2d best	2,00
best span of Matched Horses	2,00
SHEEP.	
best French Merino Buck, kept within the Society limits 2 years	5.00
best Buck of any other breed	2.00
best 6 Ewe Sheep, J. or R. and $1, or	2,00
best 6 Lambs	2,00
SWINE.	
best Boar	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Sow, with 1 or more of her pigs to be shown, J. or R. and $1, or	2,00
best 5 or more Pigs, 2 to 10 weeks old, J. or R. and	1,00
best 2 Pigs	1,00
POULTRY.	
best pair Shanghai Chickens	75
2d best	25
best pair Chittagongs	75
2d best	25
best pair Cochin Chinas	75
2d best	25
best pair Polish	75
2d best	25
best pair of any other breed	75
2d best	25
best pair Turkeys	1,00
2d best	50
CROPS.	
best 5 acres Winter Wheat	5,00
2d best, J. or R. and	3,00
3d best	2,00
best bushel Wheat	1,00
2d best	50
best acre Spring Wheat	1,50
best 5 acres Rye	3,00
2d best	2,00
best 5 acres Indian Corn	5,00
2d best	3,00
3d best	2,00
best bushel Corn in ears	1,00
2d best	50
best 5 acres Oats	2,00
2d best	1,00
best bushel Oats	50
best bushel Buckwheat	50
best 3 acres Barley	2,00
2d best	1,00
best crop Potatoes, not under ½ acre	3,00
2d best	2,00
best bushel Sweet Potatoes	1,00
do Common Potatoes	50
best 2 acres Turnips	2,00
best bushel Turnips	50
best ½ acre Carrots	2.00
best ½ acre Beets	2,00
best bushel Beets	50
best ½ acre Ruta Baga Turnips	2,00
best ½ acre Beans, J. or R. and	50
2d best	1,00
best peck Beans	50
best peck Peas	50
best lot Cabbage	50
best 2 Pumpkins	1,00
FRUIT.	
best lot Winter Apples, not under 4 kinds, a peck of each kind, all raised by the person presenting, J. or R. and	1,00
2d best, J. or R.	
best variety Apples not under 10 kinds or less than 2 bushels in all, J. or R. and	1,00
best ½ bushel Apples	1.00
best specimens Pears	1.00
best specimens Plums, 3 or more kinds	1,00
best peck Quinces	1,00
best peck Peaches	1,00
best lot Grapes, 5 lbs. or more	1.00
DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
best 10 lbs. or more Butter, a silver butter knife and (no 2d best offered for)	2,00
best Cheese, 25 lbs. or more	2,00
best lot Honey, 25 lbs. or more	1,00
FLOUR AND BREAD.	
best barrel Wheat Flour	1,00
best 50 lbs. Buckwheat Flour	1,00
best specimen Flour Bread, with written statement of manner of making it	1,00
best Rye and Indian, same conditions	1,00
HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.	
best Fulled Cloth, 10 yards or more	2.00
2d best	1.00
best Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more	1,00
2d best	50
best Cotton and Wool do. 10 yds or more	1,00
best Woollen Yarn Carpeting, 5 yds or more	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Rag Carpeting, 6 yds or more	1,00
2d best	50
best Hearth Rug	1,00
best ½ doz. pairs Men's Woolen Half Hose	50
best Woolen Shawl	1,00
2d best	50
best pound Woolen Yarn	50
best Quilt	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Bedspread	1,00
2d best	50
best specimen Needlework	1,00
2d best	50
best Lamp Mat	50
best Knit Tippet	50
best Wrought Shoes	50
best 2 pairs Mittens	50
best specimen raised Worsted work	50
best Straw Hats, 6 or more	1,00
best domestic Soap, 5 lbs. or more	1,00
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.	
best single Wagon	2,00
best specimen Cabinet work	2,00
best Dress Coat	1,00
best Vest	50
best Wagon Harness	1,00
best ½ doz. Calf Skins finished	1,00
best ½ doz. Kip Skins	1,00
best ½ doz. sides Sole Leather	1,00
best lot finished Leather any other kind	1,00
best ½ doz. pairs Thick Boots	1,00
best 2 pairs sewed Calf Boots	1,00
best 2 pairs Ladies' Kid Shoes	1,00
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	
best improved Sward Plow	2,00
2d best	1,00
best improved Seed Plow	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Subsoil Plow	1,00
best Grain Reaper	2,00
best Grass Cutter	2,00
best Grain Drill	2,00
best Corn Drill	1,00
best Fanning Mill	1,00
best Cultivator	1,00
best Harrow	50
best Roller	1,00
best improved Horse Rake	1,00
best Lime-Spreader	2,00
best portable Cider Mill	1,00
best portable Clover Huller	2,00
best doz. Scythes	1,00
best doz. Hay Forks	1,00
best ½ doz. Manure Forks	1,00
best ½ doz. Shovels	1,00
best ½ doz. Hoes	1,00
best ½ doz. Narrow Axes	1,00
any new and useful improvement in any farm machine, or implement, from $1 to $5, according to its value, at the discretion of the Committee.	
any new and useful improvement in any household machine, implement or article of furniture calculated to lighten the labor of females, from $1 to $5.	
MANURE.	
ten 4 horse loads compost Manure, best quality, prepared at least expense, by any new process, a statement in writing to be given of materials used, mode of preparation, expense, &c.	4.00
2d best	3,00
FARM ACCOUNTS.	
best account of Farm Operations for the season, giving the management of stock, crops, any improvement in fencing, plowing, seeding, cultivating and harvesting crops, together with expenses and income of the farm, to be presented to the Committee on Crops on or before the first Monday in January next, and premium awarded by them	3,00
greatest profits from ½ acre of land in any crop or crops, full statement in writing of expense of labor, manure, &c., with true value of crop, certified under oath, J. or R. and	1,50
2d best	2,00

The same animal or article shall take the same premium in the same class but once, nor be allowed to take a lower premium in rank than has previously been taken by the same.

The several Committees shall have liberty to recommend Honorary Premiums, to be paid by the Executive Committee as they may deem the funds of the Society will warrant, and also to award Diplomas to such contributors as they may deem worthy of that notice.

Lewisburg Post-Office Arrangements.

EASTERN Mails, every day except Sunday, close at 3½ o'clock, P. M

WESTERN, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, close at 8½ A. M.

NORTHERN (Williamsport) Mond. Wedn. and Fri., close at 8 P.M. of night preceding.

SOUTHERN (Selinsgrove) Tuesd. Thursd. and Saturd., close at 12, M.

BUFFALOE X ROADS, Tuesday and Friday, close at 8 P.M. of night preceding.

☞ Business hours daily (except Sundays) from 6 until 11½, A.M., and from 12, M. until 8. P.M.

Nov. 23, 1853. H. W. CROTZER, P. M.

☞ A VARIETY of School Books, Blank Books, Gift Books for Holiday presents, Pens, Ink, Letter and Cap Paper, Fancy Stationery, Magazines, Papers, etc. etc. for sale *cheap* at the Lewisburg Post Office

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

August 25, 1854.

The Effects of Division.

Eaton, Aug. 14, 1854.

Dear Sir:—I received yours of the 7th, and take pleasure in answering your questions according to the best information I have upon the subject of inquiry:

1. The cost of our County Buildings, when first occupied, was about $1,500, (four thousand five hundred dollars,) paid principally by subscriptions. They have been sufficient for all useful purposes; there has been some complaint, about the Jail, but it is well enough when well attended.

2. The Taxes of Wyoming county, are higher than when set off from Luzerne; the ratio of taxation has advanced from 5 to 8 mills on the dollar.

3. I know of no desire in the people of Wyoming to be re-annexed to Luzerne; they would as soon think of being re-annexed to Great Britain.

4. The people of Wyoming have undoubtedly been benefited by the separation. It has infused energy, and concentrated action, awakened an independent spirit of inquiry and improvement, both pecuniary and moral, greater than would have been, had they remained frontier townships of Luzerne.

Luzerne, I think, has lost nothing by the change; it relieved her somewhat of an overburthen of legal business, which is said to be still too great.

I believe I have answered your questions in brief, which you can use as to you may seem proper.

And believe me yours sincerely,

Jesse Harding.

O. N. Worden, Esq.

REMARKS.

Wyoming county was formed about ten years ago, with less than ten thousand inhabitants; and its Valuation, even now, is under One Million of Dollars. Its Court House and Offices are in one building, commodious, and even elegant; its Jail is of brick, with a stone foundation, and stone yard upon one side. The division has proved beneficial in every respect, for its increase of taxes, *three mills* on the dollar, is made up by gains in other respects, thrice over. ☞ Each portion of Union county, if divided, would be near double the population of Wyoming, when organized; and each would contain three times the amount of taxable property. Wyoming has no regrets for her separation, small as she is in wealth and numbers. Our correspondent is a respectable and intelligent Farmer, no way interested in the County Seat. W.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Proceedings of a Temperance Meeting held in the basement of the Methodist E. Church, Lewisburg, Aug. 21, 1854.

By a previous arrangement the friends of temperance met in the above mentioned place on Monday evening, and in the absence of the President, Dr. Malcom, Col. Eli Slifer moved that Mr. Chamberlin be called to the Chair, which was so ordered. On motion, S. W. Ziegler was elected Secretary. Mr. Lowry was called upon by the President to open the meeting by prayer.

By request of the Chair, Col E. Slifer stated the object of the meeting by reading a paper advocating the propriety of sending forth Temperance Lecturers through the county to arouse the people to vote for Prohibition at the coming election in October: the paper had the names of a number of citizens attached, with about $130 subscribed to carry out the measure.

By request of the meeting, S. W. Ziegler advocated the propriety of the measure. Mr. Robert Lowry followed with a spirited address.

Col. E Slifer moved that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with temperance men throughout the county in reference to this matter, and to have suitable German and English lecturers. The President appointed Col. E. Slifer, H. W. Crotzer, and Francis Wilson. On motion, we hold our next meeting in this place, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 29, and request the Rev. Mr. Wynkoop to give us an address. A large attendance is earnestly requested.

On motion adjourned.

S. W. Ziegler, Secretary.

Lewisb., Centre & Spruce Creek Road.

HAINS TOWNSHIP WIDE AWAKE!

A meeting of the citizens of Haines tp was held on the 12th inst., at the public house of T. B. Young in Aaronsburg. The design of the meeting was to obtain subscribers for shares to forward the road.

President—Dr. C. Coburn.

Vice Presidents—J. Wolf, A. Winkelblech, John Hosterman, W. Harter, J. Meyer, D. Kurtz; and Jacob Hosterman and J. G. Meyer, Secretarys.

Speeches were made by Maj. J. Neff, Col. J. Rishel, D. Duncan, J. P. Coburn, J. G. Meyer, John Hosterman, and others.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Citizens or Landowners of Haines tp., pledge their willingness to subscribe three dollars to each acre of land under cultivation in aforesaid township.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of this meeting be published in the Newspapers.

During the meeting, the Books were opened and 75 shares subscribed.

The Other Side.

The following paragraphs from the Harrisburg *Union* of the 9th inst., put an entire different face on "Know-Nothingism." *We "know nothing"* of the matter either way, but give the article as we find it, for the benefit of the public in general, and the "faithful" in particular, if their really be any of the latter in these diggings. —*Editor Chronicle.*

The *know-nothings* of our day, as a political party, are the lineal descendants, the legitimate representatives of the *infidel cut-throat band of conspirators* under Bonaparte. The family likeness cannot be mistaken. The Argus-eyed police of France, in the strong language of the British historian "spread terror through all the ramifications of society." The *espionage* system was a secret *know-nothing* movement of political power for evil, which aimed to subdue freedom and annihilate every form of christian profession. It was in the providence of God for a short time, as the *sun* of social intercourse turned into *blood*, for under its workings men's minds were infected with mutual jealousies and fears. And in connection with this terrible evil of secret agencies against human liberty, we are startled at the announcement of *assassination* as another means of removing all obstructions to the complete triumph of despotic power. It is not required for the purpose we have before us, to recapitulate the names of illustrious men, who were victims of the stiletto by a *know-nothing* hand.

In a former article we said upon the authority of historical facts, that the *infidel know-nothings* of revolutionary France had thrown off all convictions which ennoble the mind. The religious creed of France proclaimed to an astonished world, that there was no God but reason; that immortality beyond the grave was an eternal sleep. That nation still continues to drink of the bitter cup of her infidel pollutions.

Recently there has appeared among us a political party of *know-nothings*, who glory in the secrecy of their dangerous innovations on our constitutional liberties, and who are sworn to trample under foot the rights of American citizens guaranteed by the most solemn pledges of public faith. Those daring usurpers have not the moral courage to meet the democratic party in open debate; they seek to achieve their object, the entire control of government, by secret political movements. *Persecution* for religious opinions is one of their revealed articles of political action; and the disfranchisement of all citizens of foreign birth is vainly and impudently avowed by them also. In view of such principles, we are forced to believe that *know-nothings*, as a political party, are *infidels* of the deepest dye. With enemies to God and man, we will not consent to reason. Their secret organization is evidence of treason against public liberty. Recent events, connected with the progress of this secret political party, fully justify our denunciations of those enemies of the republic. Is it not known that Irishman, Germans, citizens of foreign birth have been assassinated by the dagger of those revolutionary demons, at mid-day, upon the public highways? And is it not also understood that the profession of a particular religious faith singled out the citizen, as a proper object for *know nothing* vengeance? If blood thirsty politicians are prepared to pay the price they propose for ruling America and directing its progress, we admonish them of the awful consequences which must attend on the experiment. Before the infidel *know-nothing* party shall have asserted the power of the assassin's dagger to clear their path-way to office and power, under free government those enemies to public liberty will have to march over wounded and slaughtered millions, over putrifynig heaps of citizens of foreign birth, over domestic and social friendships, over the best interests of the country. Though we thus speak, we entertain no fears for the future and onward happiness, peace and prosperity of the Union.

But we will not pursue the investigation of principles avowed by the stilleto gang, a secret, skulking organization, composed of narrow-minded bigots, whose views, if any they have, can never bear the test of bold, manly, fearless argument. They have invoked a spirit of religious persecution, and they have unfurled the traitors' banner in opposition to American principles. Men who are insensible of their moral and religious degradation, should be turned over to the scorn and derision of the friends to constitutional liberty.

The Circassian's Daughter.

Some years ago a gentleman arrived one morning at the door of the British consul-general at Bucharest, dressed in the wild, travel-stained garb of a Transylvania shepherd. His beard was untrimmed, his sandals covered with soil, while a settled melancholy pervaded his features. The consul-general invited him to his house, and made him his guest. He was an Englishman of large fortune. A wound in his affections had driven him from home, and he wandered on as far as the Carpathian Mountains, where for some time he led the rude life of the hunter—hoping that in change of scene and excitement of the chase he might find a cure. He was disappointed, however, for there was no sufficient danger in bear and wolf hunting to give it the excitement he required, and he left the Carpathian forests, and wandered alone in the desolate steppes of Wallachia, sharing the food of the stray herdsmen he happened to meet and sleeping wherever he was overtaken by the night. Each day that he remained at Bucharest he grew more and more unhappy, till one morning the consul-general happened to receive a letter from Constantinople, giving the details of a victory which the Circassians had gained over the Russians. The letter was written by an enthusiast in the cause of Circassian independence. The description of the fight was animated, and the letter concluded with a glowing panegyric upon the bravery of the Circassian warriors, and prediction of the success of the noble cause in which they were engaged. The moment this letter was shown by the consul-general to his guest—whom I shall call Manly—the latter determined at once to start for Circassia, and volunteer into the ranks of the mountaineers. That very night Manly started for Giurgrevo, where he crossed the Danube to Rutschuck, and there engaged horses and a guide, and proceeded on to Constantinople. In that city Manly found another Englishman ready to join in his expedition, and instantly freighting a Turkish vessel with salt, some ammunition and arms, he sailed for the coast of Circassia. This was about the time the Vixen was captured by a Russian man-of-war, and her crew imprisoned. The coast of Circasssia was more strictly blockaded then ever, and it was only after the most hair-breadth escapes that Manly and his friends succeeded in landing. They were well received by the Circassian chiefs, to whom they brought letters of introduction; but what was more highly prized than the letters was the salt, the ammunition, and the arms, which were quickly landed. The vessel in which they came then sailed on her way back to Constantinople, but a short distance from the Circassian coast, was captured by a Russian cruiser, was brought into the Turkish port of Trebizond, and was there burned by the Russians, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. The two Englishmen proceeded into the mountains with the Circassians, to where the fighting was going on, and they were busily engaged in skirmishing and ambuscading, and at times in hand to hand encounters with the Musvites. Manly, mounted on a fiery Tartar horse, clad in chain armor, and with a long lance in his hand, was in the thick of every danger. He courted death: but for a long time passed unscathed from lance or bullet. At length, in a sharp encounter with a party of Russians, he was struck by a chance shot, and though not seriously wounded, he was forced to submit to be carried to the house of one of the chiefs, where he was recommended to remain till his wound should be healed. The wife and daughter of the chief in whose house he was quartered, tended him with care and skill, and he was soon able to move about, but was still too weak to return to the camp. The chief's daughter was about fifteen years old: she was called in the country "The Rose," on account of her beauty. She was gentle and intelligent, and Manly passed many of the hours of convalescence in giving her instruction in some of those simple accomplishments which form the first rudiments of an education in Europe. There is something ineffably winning in the manners of the Mahommedan women of the east. They possess a timid gentleness and a native grace which are commonly feminine. They are taught to believe themselves as far inferior to men—as creatures of clay that have no existence beyond this world—and their manner therefore, to our rougher sex, is one that woos protection. It is this feeling of inferiority which gives to the face of the oriental girl, when in repose, that expression of dreamy sadness, and that inward look to her lustrous eye—for if she is not beloved, the end and object of her life is not fulfilled. Rose made rapid progress under Manly: and when, after some months, the camp was broken up on approach of winter, and when her father returned home, she quite astonished the poor chief with her Frankish learning.

The winter passed rapidly by. The snow and the ice disappeared—the stream was again babbling merrily before the door of the Circassian keep—the forest trees were coming into leaf—and the wild flowers and aromatic plants which covered the hills filled the air with perfume. The mountaineers began their preparations for war; but Manly had found a palliative for the sorrows of the brain, and determined to return to England; but he would not part from "The Rose"—He knew the fate for which the poor child was destined, and therefore had no hesitation in proposing to the old chief to take her with him to Frankistan, and to adopt her as his daughter; for, he said, he had grown to love her as his child. The chief said that his daughter was beautiful, and that, thanks to Manly, she had learned certain accomplishments which increased her value. She would, therefore, he said, fetch a very high price at Constantinople, and that it was his intention at once to take her to the slave market in that city, where she was sure to be bought by one of the great pachas, or perhaps by the padischa himself. Manly offered to give any sum to the chief named—but it was useless. The old man said he would never permit his child to live among Giaours—for she would be much happier and better as an odalisk at Stamboul, where she would ride in a gilded araba, wear a jewelled fez, and have armed kislers to do her bidding. Manly still persisted in his offers; and the chief at length said he would give him a final answer on the following day. At a short distance from the house Manly found Rose, seated on the ground, weeping. It was a place at which they had often sat together, talking of the strange country from which Englishmen came. Poor Rose had overheard Manly's proposal. She was no longer a child; she had passed rapidly into budding womanhood. If Manly loved her as a daughter, her feelings for him had grown into a timid and passionate love. Manly said that her father would be sure to consent, and that they would both be happy together in Frankistan. So poor Rose was comforted. She dried her tears, and returned to the house confident and cheerful.

The sun had risen for a time when Manly awoke next morning. He was astonished to hear none of the usual sounds about the house. There was something ominous in the silence. He dressed hastily, hurried into the principal apartment, and found it empty. With a beating heart, he called Rose; but there was no answer. He went out, and met an armed Circassian coming from the stables where his horse was kept. This man told him that the chief and all his family had left for Batoun in the middle of the night, where they were to embark for Constantinople. He was left behind, he said, to wait on the Mousafeer, and to be his guide wherever he wished to go.

Some months afterwards, Manly arrived at Constantinople. He made every inquiry amongst the Circassians at Tophana to try to discover some clue to the old chief and his daughter; but all in vain. One day he was coming down the Bosphorus in a caique: he was passing close along the Asiatic shore, and had reached the village of Kadeljee, when an old woman who was standing on the marble steps which led into the yaliay, or summer residence of one of the great pachas, called to him to stop. She asked him if he was a doctor. He answered that he knew something of medicine; so she made him to follow her into the house. She led him along silently into one of the small rooms of the harem. The apartment was dimly lighted, for the silken draperies of the lattice were closely drawn. On the divan lay the form of a young girl. Her hands were pressed upon her bosom, and she was moaning feebly. At the noise which Manly made in approaching she raised her eyes, and, suddenly starting up, she put back the long dark hair, which fell loose upon her shoulders, and, after staring wildly at him for a few minutes, she fell back upon the divan, apparently lifeless. It was poor Rose who lay before him. Under his care her senses returned; but instantly saw to his unutterable grief, that she was dying. Immediately on her arrival at Stamboul, she told him, she was bought for a large sum by the pacha in whose house she then lay. The pacha made her his favorite, and the other odalisks grew jealous. Finding they could not succeed in alienating the pachas love from Rose, they determined to poison her; and that very morning she had swallowed the fatal drug in her coffee. She said she did not regret to die; for her life had been one of constant suffering since her separation from Manly. She should never love but him, and she would take her love with her to the other world he spoke of, and there await his coming. And she talked of her native mountains, and of the happy hours they had passed there together; and speaking in this way, she laid her head upon his shoulder, and drawing a long sigh, she died. She is buried among the cypress trees, upon a height above the pacha's valley. It was on a summer's evening, years ago, that I heard her story.

Manly went home and entered Parliament; and he is at this moment a worthy member of the House of Commons. He is still unmarried, and, I believe, means to die a bachelor.

Washington, Aug. 9, 1854.

The story that Russia was about to sell Silka to the United States, or that the Czar made an offer to cede it on any conditions, is a pure invention. No such proposal has been made to the State Department, and what is more, *no instructions to make it had been received by the Russian Legation* here, either by a recent messenger, or by any other conveyance, up to this day at noon. There is such a thing as what the French call *blague* and the English mystification. The rumor is a composition possessing all the peculiar qualities of both.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Washington, Aug. 10, 1854.

Mr. Bart, the Third Auditor, has not yet accepted the Governorship of Nebraska. Moses McDonold of Maine, Gideon Westcott of Philadelphia, brother of the ex-Senator, and Mr. Johnson of Mississippi, the present Chief Clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, are spoken of for Third Auditor.

Renewed efforts are being made to decapitate John Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office. Judge Douglass is after him with a sharp stick. He is charged with being a Know Nothing and a Whig. Judge Young of Illinois, ex-Senator and ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives, is urged for the office. Wilson is a valuable officer. Gen. Cass urges his continuence in office.

Mr. Silas Horton and wife, residing near Owego, who recently exerted themselves so nobly in warning the train on the New York and Erie road of the danger before it—which was, that a large tree had fallen directly across the track—and thereby the horrors of a collision, have been handsomely rewarded by the Railroad Company. The President has forwarded them each a life pass, a medal from the Company, and a silk dress for Mrs. Horton, accompanying the presents with a letter expressing the gratitude of the Company for their noble and humane conduct.—*Elmira Republican.*

Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., with 3,000 inhabitants, has not had a licensed liquor-selling establishment for many years past, nor any open sale of the destroyer. As a consequence, the people are eminently moral, thrifty and comfortable, and the churches well attended. They have just built a fine Academy, 87 by 58 feet and three stories high, which from its location among a community of intelligent, upright farmers who support four churches and no grog-shop, is likely to be a favorite with parents and pupils.

Saco, Me., Aug. 9, 1854.

The Whigs, Morrill Democrats, Anti-Nebraska men of all shades, Temperance and Free-Soil parties, have nominated Mr. John M. Wood, Whig, of *The Portland Advertiser*, for Congress, to-day, by a vote of 435 to 16. This indicates the action of the State in the Congressional nominations.

One John Clum was accidentally shot by Mr. John W. White, near Carbondale, on the 2d inst. Mr. White was hunting pigeons, and Mr. Clum happened to be approaching Mr. White through a thicket so dense that neither saw the other, just as Mr. W. fired at a bird exactly in range with Mr. Chum. Pigeon and man both killed instantly.

Who are the Most Liable to Cholera.—The physicians of the New York Hospital give some facts showing that seven-eighths of all persons attacked with cholera are those who have already been long suffering from some organic disease, as of the liver, lungs, &c., and who could not live long under any circumstances. This is shown by post mortem examinations, made in almost every instance.

"Bill Nebraska"—The first white male child born in Nebraska since the passage of the organization bill, was born at Dr. Clark's Hospital, Nebraska Centre, in June, and was named *Bill Nebraska Kinney*. His father, the Hon. J. F. Kinney, Chief Justice of Utah, has taken the lead in sustaining the "Douglas bill" in a very forcible manner.

Gerrit Smith, in settling with the Sergeant-at-Arms, was entitled to about $500 legal mileage, but only took about $00, being $8 a day while coming and going, and actual traveling expenses.