

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Published weekly by Thomas W. Atkin, Editor and Proprietor.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 41.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 239.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Three Dollars, and fifty cents in six months; and Three Dollars at the end of the year.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

All communications must be marked with the name of the person desired or they will be continued until ordered out or charged according to the terms. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Marcus Erwin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
FURNVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—11.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MOGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. if

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 23, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and Common Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties, and will promptly attend to any business connected with their office.

JOHN BAXTER LEON F. SILER
Hendersonville, N. C. Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.
September 22, 1851.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Having returned to Asheville, I am ready to attend to all cases in his line. Ladies visited upon at their residences. His office is at the Eagle Hotel, where he can generally be found unless professionally absent.

Asheville, N. C., April 14, 1851.—14

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. if

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country. He may be found at the residence of his father one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.

April 21, 1853. 1y

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home and resumed the practice of Medicine in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNN & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallett, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers' and other best makers' Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853.—1y

I. Mc. DUNN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Keeps a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and Ready Made Clothing. To all who wish cheap garments, or work done can now have it cheaper than the cheapest, and at short notice. Shop removed to my dwelling.

Boots and Shoes.
We have recently added to our already extensive stock, 770 pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by order, when it is necessary, and remember, we positively will sell as low as any body.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!
CHEAP GOODS.
WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;
consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps; Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement, but prefer showing the goods on our own goods; that we intend to sell cheap. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of **Foot's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper** to sell at wholesale.

We will take in exchange for goods, good limes, limes for cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and cast.

PATTON & McKEE.
Asheville, April 21, 1853. if

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of **WINTER GOODS,** embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full and invite their customers and all transient visitors to give them a call. They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can save for them.

October 27, 1851.

Candies, prepared at **SMITH & McDOWELL'S**
April 7.

TURKEY CREEK PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership in the mercantile business, under the style of

Chapman & Carpenter, and will continue to do business as heretofore. They will keep on hand a full supply of all descriptions of

GOODS, suited to the market; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore.

LEICESTER CHAPMAN,
JOHN CARPENTER.
Turkey Creek Jan 1, 1853. if

Paints.
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Tanbark.
The subscriber wishes to purchase 100 cords of Tanbark.

J. M. SMITH.
Asheville, April 14.

Asheville Male Academy.
The exercises of the Male Academy will be resumed on Wednesday 1st February.

The branches to be taught embrace the Classics, Mathematics and French, together with the usual English studies.

Parents may rely on having the morals of their sons attended to, as well as their minds.

Terms of tuition will be made known on application to the subscriber.

A few pupils can obtain board in the subscriber's family, where they will be under his constant supervision and also removed from the temptations of the village.

Pupils entering within one month after the beginning of the session will be charged for the entire session.

THOS. G. MANSIE.
January 6th, 1854. 6t

VALUABLE PROPERTY TO RENT.
THE undersigned proposes to rent for a term of years that valuable

FARM AND PUBLIC HOUSE, occupied for some years past by Alfred M. Alexander, five miles north west of Asheville, immediately on the

Buncombe Turnpike Road.
There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, lately fitted up anew with the view to make it more convenient as a public house, good cribs stables and all necessary out buildings, all in excellent condition. There is enough land already open and under good fence to employ several hands; and a considerable quantity of MEADOW in a fine state of cultivation.

Also a Saw and Grist Mill and Smith Shop.
This place, from its location and adaptation to farming and public house keeping, combines more advantages than most places in this county, and those seeking such situation, would do well to look at it.

For further particulars call on the subscriber, at French Broad, Buncombe county, N. C., ten miles north west of Asheville.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER.
November 10, 1853. 2m.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, }
R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES
Sept. 29, '53. } A. D. SMITH.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture, of the most fashionable kind, consisting of **Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guilers, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings** of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Ladies Dress Goods.
We have some beautiful poplins, Swiss muslin, plain, dotted and embroidered silk tissue; printed and embroidered muslins of all kinds. Remarkably cheap.

—ALSO—
Colored silks, organdies, tarlton, borages, lawns, Swiss and jaconet robes, a splendid article.—Ribbons, chemisettes, capes, cuffs, collars, laces, edgings, &c., at low prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 7.

Deaf and Dumb SCHOOL.
The subscriber, being himself a Deaf Mute, proposes, by the request of the friends of Deaf Mutes in Western Carolina, to teach about fifteen Pupils, commencing on the first Wednesday in January, 1854, at his own house, five miles below the Warm Springs.

It must be understood that the above School is not a chartered, but a private one.

The first fifteen applicants will be received.

The terms for Boarding, Tuition, and every other necessary thing, except charges for medical attendance in case of sickness, for books, paper, &c, will be One Hundred Dollars per Scholastic year of ten months. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.—One half of the money will be required at the commencement, and the other half at the close of the term.

If any student should come without parent or relative, he must bring a written statement of his full name, the names of his parents, brothers and sisters, the number of his marked clothes, and the name of his Post Office.

Every person applying for admission must be between the ages of eight and twenty-five years; must possess a good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly. Any person who has never been taught to write on paper or slate, can be made to do so in a few days or weeks, before he comes to School. This will enable him to improve with greater rapidity at School.

The branches of Education, and the principles of christianity recognised by the Bible, will be taught in the same way as in other institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States.

In the interim of school hours, the female pupils will be under the care of Mrs. Neilson. If desired, she will teach them embroidery on muslin, or needle work, for three dollars per session.

As to health, the location is as good as any in this country.

Address Post paid.

PHILIP H. NEILSON.
Warm Springs, Nov. 17th, 1853.—1t.

A Fresh Supply of Salt. Brown Sugar Molasses, received for the people at the store June 9.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.

J. M. SMITH.
W. W. McDowell.

The Last Call.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.

W. W. McDowell
January 5th, 1854.

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of **LADIES DRESS GOODS,** latest styles.—Also, **Wool Shawls,** of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Tin Ware, of various kinds, and at low prices, at June 9.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Laborers Wanted.
I wish to employ twenty laborers, to work on the streets of Asheville. Liberal wages given. Apply soon.

By order of Board of Commissioners.
JOHN M. OWENS.
Nov. 9, '53.

Wanted,
At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

Ready Made Clothing, a good assortment, at **SMITH & McDowell's**

The Turkish War in the Illinois Legislature.
On the 15th inst. Mr. A. H. NIXON, from McHenry county, one of the most talented members in the Illinois Legislature, offered in the House of Representatives the following preamble and resolutions, protesting against the progressive policy of the Czar of Russia, and asking the extension of the principles of the Missouri compromise over all the territory which NICHOLAS may hereafter acquire, by conquest or otherwise. Here they are:

Whereas, great disturbances have arisen in the Old World in consequence of the refusal of the Czar of Russia to accept the note of the Allied Powers, and the subsequent invasion of Turkey by that power; and whereas, we believe that it is the manifest intention of the Czar to destroy the nationality of the Turkish empire, and annex its territory to the empire of Russia, thereby creating a dangerous monopoly, and endangering the balance of power in Europe, and the peace and harmony of the world; and whereas we deem it the imperative duty of this Legislature to protest against the aforesaid aggressive policy of the Czar; and whereas we believe it was the duty of the executive of Russia to have agreed to the ultimatum of Turkey, as recommended by the neutral powers; and whereas we cannot, with due regard to our honor, and our antecedents, calmly submit to the annexation of any more territory to the empire of Russia, believing that the empire is already sufficiently large. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That the course pursued by the Czar of Russia upon the Turkish question meets with our unqualified disapproval.

Resolved, That in our opinion it was the duty of the executive of Russia to have agreed to the ultimatum of Turkey, and settled the question upon the basis therein proposed.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the annexation of any more territory to the empire of Russia, deeming it inconsistent with our interest and the progress of democracy in Europe.

Resolved, That we look upon the Prime Minister, Nesselrode, as entirely unfit for the position he occupies, and would suggest that he be immediately dismissed.

Resolved, That if the government of Russia shall still adhere to the policy of annexing Turkey after the receipt of these resolutions, we would respectfully suggest, with all deference to the right of that Power, that the principle of the Missouri compromise be extended over all the territory acquired from Turkey.

Resolved, That the Governor be required to forward to the aforesaid Czar a copy of the above resolutions.

India.
The population of India is estimated at about one hundred and twenty millions, and embraces not less than a dozen distinct nations, and four separate religions. They differ much in personal appearance, the natives of the northern countries being fairer, better formed, and more robust and energetic than those of the south, who, with the exception of some of the Malabar tribes, are of small stature, darker, effeminate, cunning and timid.

Other countries have their aristocracies of different kinds, but in none is the separation between man and man so marked as in India. Here what is termed caste rules the whole social fabric with an iron hand. The number of these castes, properly speaking, is four. The Brahmins, or priests; the Chhatryas, or military class; Vaisyas, or merchants; and the Sudras, or laborers. Beside these four there are many half castes formed by the admixture of the original. Below all are the Pariahs or outcasts, a class that Hindoo society excludes and whom it denies every right of humanity. Of the other castes the Brahmins are the first in point of dignity, and are regarded by the mass with an estimation little short of sanctity. The Chhatryas, though inferior in the social scale to the Brahmins, maintain an exalted rank in public estimation. The name, which signifies "the sons of Kings," implies a boast of their honorable descent from the ancient Rajahs. The Vaisyas, or merchants, are numerous in the cities, particularly on the coast, but their character is generally low for probity and honesty. The Sudras include the cultivators of the ground, and nearly all who engage in mechanical employments.

These four great divisions of society in India are defined with the most scrupulous exactness. To some, one occupation is forbidden. In another case, the same imperious rule operates to prevent access to different pursuits. But to the mixed classes all are open, and in times of scarcity, or in cases of individual distress, the rules of caste may be so far relaxed, that the person may descend to the employment of a lower rank, or a Hindoo may exercise the offices of the class to which he is related on his mother's side. No person out of the caste of the Brahmins can hope to exercise the sacred privileges bestowed upon them. Below the Sudras in the social scale, stand a mixed class. Pariahs, the offspring of a father of the lowest of the four castes, and a mother of the highest rank.—The most menial and slavish offices are performed by these persons. They are prohibited from living in towns, and compelled to turn aside when they meet with their superiors in rank. Another class which occupy a low position in the social scale are the "Wagheries." These men are butlers, and are popularly regarded as outcasts. Their habits of living upon the spoils of the chase, fill the better caste Hindoos with horror and loathing. These men have a bright, restless eye, and a wild and independent bearing. The expression of their feature is strongly marked, and gives indication in the possessor of more powerful passions than is common to the general-ity of Hindoos.

Persons who live under republican institutions have no adequate conception of the vast influence the caste have had upon the people of India. The system is interwoven with all religious rights, ideas and institutions, and the whole social fabric is permeated and has been sustained by these well defined distinctions. Under the influence of the East India Company these barriers have, however, been to a degree broken down, so that at the present day there is what may be called a progress to a better state of things. Enterprise is paralyzed, hope has no way, and ambition is powerless before the barriers raised against advancement. The motives to action and the energies which prove so potent in free communities have no force in India. That people present the warning spectacle of an ultra conservative nation, whose residents are content to keep in the ruts made by the movements of those who have gone before them.—*Boston Transcript.*

End of the Gardiner Trial.
On Friday last the jury brought in a verdict in this case, and amidst a vast assemblage, the foreman pronounced the word "Guilty." There was feeling exhibited among the spectators.

Mr. Bradley stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and preferred to have judgment pronounced at once. Accordingly, Dr. Gardiner being required to stand up and receive the sentence of the law, Judge Crawford addressed him as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offence charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects are consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the Treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.

To address such observations as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability, would be useless, or vain; unless, if they have arisen in your own mind; vain, if they have not. From your fate others should learn that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, or with whatever success for a time attempted, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, or the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fail of a beneficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it.

"The sentence of the court is that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years."

The intelligence of the finding of the jury immediately spread throughout the city and occasioned not a little surprise, the community being unprepared for the verdict, well remembering the history of the past in this case.

The public had scarcely recovered from their surprise, before it became known that a short time only after his arrival at the jail, the prisoner was seized with violent convulsions, which continued several hours, and ended in death.

The deceased was thirty-six years of age, of good appearance, and highly intelligent. His manners were courteous, and apart from the crime with which he was charged, he would probably have been considered a gentleman in any circle of society.

The result of the post mortem examination, it will be seen by our telegraphic despatches, shows that Dr. Gardiner poisoned himself with strychnine.—*South Carolinian.*

THE BEARD REFORM IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent at London sends the New York Tribune the following account of the anti-shaving movements in that conservative kingdom:

"England will shortly be able to beard the world in arms. Capillary attraction is increasing rapidly. The barbers recently struck against the public and half-penny shaving, and now the public strike against the barbers and intimate that they don't care, a half-penny. Altogether, our mustache movement may be denominated a barbarous proceeding. That Norman institution, the razor, is threatened; the Saxon spirit revolts against its hair-breadth escapes, and instead of turning up the chin it turns up the nose at it.

Seriously speaking, we have had no such innovation for a long time, or one that so completely alters the face of things. It might perplex an Austrian detective to tell who is foreign and who isn't. Friends that were wont to meet with smiling smoothness on their faces, now glower at you from behind a bush or a hedge of hair. The Guards on the Rail, and Smiths in the red fore-light, and Engineers, in the factories, appear like a new race of stalwart Saxons. Mr. George Dawson was the first, and for a long time the sole person who durst mount the pulpit and a mustache at the same time. Others, however, following his example, and large numbers of our literary men may be seen 'bearded like the pard.' If the movement goes on as it has commenced, the wearing of hair around the mouth will be soon a national as well as a natural custom, and if the ladies object, their error must be kissed out of them. May we hope that this is a sign to all the world that henceforth none whether he be Czar, Kaiser, King or Barber, will be permitted to twink an Englishman by the nose."

REGIONS.—"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly, by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think different, sir, from your father."

The Census of 1850.
We continue our extracts from the census, which will give us much information as to our good deal more labor in the preparation.

There are in the United States 138 daily newspapers, 1,141 weekly papers, 195 semi-weekly, 227 periodicals. There were in South Carolina, in 1850, 3 daily papers, 12 weekly, 2 semi-weekly and 4 periodicals. The number has increased very considerably since.—There are now about fifty newspapers and periodicals published in South Carolina.

In the cultivation of the earth there are 2,400,583 free male inhabitants employed, over the age of 15 years. In commerce, manufactures, mechanic arts and mining, there are employed 1,596,205. In sea and river navigation, 93,515. In law, medicine and divinity, 94,515.

There are 113,032,614 acres of land in farms improved in the United States. Unimproved, 180,528,000 acres. The value of all the farms in the United States is \$3,271,575,426. The value of farming implements is \$151,587,638. Number of horses is 4,390,719. Milch cows, 6,385,094. Asses and mules, 559,331. Sheep, 21,723,220. Swine, 30,554,213. The value of animals slaughtered in 1849 is \$111,708,142!

In South Carolina, the number of acres improved is 4,072,651 and unimproved 12,145,049. This is about one-fourth of the lands of the State in cultivation or improved. In the whole Union, about one-half of the farms are in cultivation, or improved. The cash value of the farms in South Carolina is estimated at \$82,431,684. Value of farm implements, \$4,136,354. Number of horses in South Carolina, 97,171; asses and mules 37,483.

The following are some of the products in the United States for one year: Wheat, 100,485,944 bushels; Indian corn, 592,071,104; rice, 14,188,813; oats, 146,584,179; peas, in pounds, 215,313,497; tobacco, 199,752,055 pounds; Cotton bales, 2,469,093. Value of orchard products, \$7,723,186. Value of produce of market gardens, 5,280,080. Pounds of butter, 319,345,306.

Amusing Reminiscence.
In the neighborhood of Charlotte, North Carolina, (says the Charleston Standard) there lived until within the past two years, an aged lady, whose many recollections of early life were very interesting. One, we remember, afforded us great amusement. Gates had been defeated, the shattered fragments of his army had been swept like the debris of a tempest past her secluded home; her father and brothers were all under some partisan leader, the Tories were forming a nucleus of organization about the Waxhaw; and supposing this would attract the attention of her relatives, and seeing a young man riding from that direction, and was told by her mother to learn the news from him.

She was a luxuriant lass of sixteen summers, educated in the freedom of the country, and being tolerably assured of her ability to cope with any body, was nothing loth to go, and gave us the following story of the meeting:

"The lad seemed an honest, well-meaning body, but not much in the way of looks. He was thin and awkward, and bilious; and rode a grass fed colt that reeked about so, I wondered how he could ride it carried him. 'How do you do, sir?' says I. 'How do you do, ma'am?' says he. 'Which way did you come from?' 'I came from the Waxhaw.' 'Did you see or hear anything of our people down there?' 'No,' says he, 'but there are some Tories about there, and we pops 'em down sometimes.' 'Thanks I, you look like a funny fellow to pop anybody down, but I did not say so; I just asked him, 'where are you going?' 'I'm going to uncle McDowell's. I've had the chills a long time, and I want to stay up here until I get well.' 'And what is your name?' 'My name is Andy Jackson.'"

"The old lady had to the day of her death the appearance of this young man so indelibly impressed upon her mind, that she could never realize his importance, and it always struck her as excessively whimsical and ridiculous that such a customer could become President of the United States.

She had the same difficulty with respect to Mr. Polk.

She had known him when a child; he would stay for months at her house, and go to school with her children, and so easily outdone and so put upon by other boys of his age, that she never could form a high opinion of his abilities. She always from the force of habit, called him little Johnny, and we think never mentioned him in connection with the presidency without feelings of irrepressible amusement.

"Poor old lady! she stood for eighteen years alone in the world, her children and grand children all were dead, and none could hear her indulging in reminiscences of her early life without a sense of how great a blessing it was to her, to have so rich a store of early memories."

DECIDEDLY COOL.—The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 14th inst., says:

A leap not much less perilous than that of Samuel Patch was witnessed on Saturday, by the conductor and passengers of the Lexington and Lexington train. A young farmer was walking across the bridge at Danosville, just after the train had passed over, when the engine was suddenly reversed and the cars were backed at a rapid rate. There was no room on the side of the bridge to stand between the edges and the cars; the only alternative was to spring off into the creek running over one look at the cars and instantly spring over the side and struck the water feet foremost. The train was stopped, but to the surprise of all, the hero of the perilous feat came out of the water, shook himself, and walked off whistling, "Jordan is a hard road to travel, I believe."

Miss Susan Nipper says that the Russians have an awful responsibility resting on them for killing the Turks, for every Turk that is killed leaves a dozen widows.