

W. J. WILIAMS, FUELISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME I. NO. 28.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

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BY

WM. J. WILLIAMS.

doors above Middle Street.

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GENERAL DIRECTORY.

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1. Discussary, Treasurer. 2. The virtue of their office the Town Com-issioners are Commissioners of Navigation. Dr. Alex. Taylor, Port Physician.

W Iliam H. Washington, Town Attorney.

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Public Notaries.

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NEW-BERNE, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1853.

Poetry. LET THE BRIGHT TEAR START.

BY R. ORIFFIN STAPLES. Let the bright tear start it brings relief To the sorrow burdened heart-Which a smile, when forced, will never yield, And it acts the soother's part.

Oh, yes? let the glist'ning tears remain On the cheeks of her who's brow Is pale, with the marks of grief and care-They've a magic power I trow.

Let the tears be outward shed alway-Nor well the deep fountain up; Let them flow from the heart-they relieve, And give to the sad one hope.

But if they sink in the bosom deep, And the wild eve holds them not. How bitter the grief-the cares untold-And how sad is that one's lot."

SUNSHINE. The sunshine of the heaven is sweet,

And light that loving eyes impact ; But awenter than all other, is The sunshine of the heart.

The supshine of the heart abides; It hath no need of outer sun : It lights, it warms, it radiates, By its own power alone.

.

The sunlight sphered in the heart Hath neither failing nor eclipse ; There is a twilight-that is night. When dreams smile on the lips,

This twilight owns a milder sun : Something as to the sun the moon ; This milder sun makes dim midnight A gentie lunar soon.

The landscapes of the spirit then Are peopled with the dearest fairies, Sweet gilding myths, now come now gone, They gild -not any tarries.

You cannot fix their fragile forms, Air is not more intangible; You wake-oh, aye, this cheerful sun-That faded realm of fanciful!

A Scene of Every-Day Life.

From Peterson's Magazine for August. THE MODERN LAZARUS. BY J. THORNTON RANDOLPH.

presence of mind, had speak feet; and was run bodily over before the impetus of the carriage

bodily over before the impetus of the carriage could be stopped. If was not killed instantly. He had a re-collection of being picked up, of bearing a crowd around him, and of recognizing the voice of the rich man whom he had vainly implored for altus an hour before. I Humph," that voice had said, he seems done for. A doctor would do no good. Some of you carry-him to the hourits! and asy that Alderman him to the hospital, and say that Alderman Brown sent him there."

Then the sound of carriage wheels rolling off, and of those proud horses, mixed itself with the murmared voices of the crowd, until all became a vague dream. When the mendicant was lifted on a rule, temporary litter, he was seen to be totally insensible. When his bearers stopped at the hospital he was discovered to be dead. III.

The next day was Sunday. The rich man, the pompous official, had quite forgotten the incident of the preceding morung.

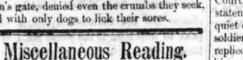
At ten o'clock his sumptuous equipage was at the door. For he respected the decencies of society, and went duly to church, his richly cushioned new being in a fashionable, up-town, Gothie edifice. And while he lolled back in his corner, calculating the chance of a rise in stocks, or speculating on the complexion of political parties, his liveried servant waited outside with his coach and horses, that all might know how exemplary a Christian Alderman Brown was,

Punctually, at five minutes past ten, the rich man entered his carriage, which immediately moved off, the horses stepping stately, but with some restraint, as become the day.

Presently a plain hearse, containing a coffin of the commonest description, and without a solitary follower, crossed from a bye-street; and the coachinan was compelled, for a moment, to draw in that it might pass. It was the poorhouse hearse. Need we say who was in that coffin. And thus, for the third and last time, the unillionaire and mendicant met.

Did we say for the last time? We recall the word. There is yet another meeting in store for them. But a great gulf will roll be-tween the beggar in Abraham's bosom, and the extertioner, nay ! murderer afar off. of his kind. Many a Lazarus still lies at rich

men's gate, denied even the crumbs they seek, and with only dogs to lick their sores.



number is almost nothing to Ale great body who have believed and born testimony, as I think, in the cause of error. I think the system of education that could

leave the mental condition of the public body in the state in which this subject has found it, must have been greatly deficient in some very important principal."

TRADECT IN FRANCE. A Count Camerata, a cousin of Louis Na-poleon, and the grandson of Eliza Bonaparte,

recently committed suidide, and the Paris cor-respondence published in the New York Courier des Etats Unis, gives the following particulars of the double suicide : "It was owing to love and pecuniary em-

barrasments. He was very much smitten with a young actress, named Martha, who was remarked at the Gymnasie, for her gentility rather than her talent. She had for her protector, Duponchel, and took care to assure herself a snug fortune by his means, and perhaps with the aid of others. She was reputed to be selfish, and to be capable of no other love than that of money. The Count, therefore, deemed it necessary to make great sacrifices for success. He did succeed; but he had but a small income, although, as an only son, he would at the death of his mother, come into the possession of an estate of four or five millions

He commenced gambling in stocks, and lost two hundred thousand francs, which he met by negociable notes. From that time he became very gloomy, and Martha more than once came to his relief-for she had come to love him passionately-the first passion of her life. But she loved him as Manon Lescant loved her Chevalier Desgrieux, and for their common good had secretly renewed relations with her old and rich protector, the jeweller. The Count became aware of it just as she was about to go on a professional tour to Havana. At the same time one of his notes for 55,000f, was about to fall due. He informed his mother of his situation, told her that he regarded the debt as one of honor; and unless he could pay it, he was firmly re-

and unless he could pay it, he was hrany re-solved to blow his brains out. The Countess Camerata, who is a strong-minded woman and very self willed—she once conceived the bold project of abdueting the ria Louiss.) is a ball, in the inner by ha Court of Vienna-paid little attention to the statement of her son, who was of a soft and quiet character; and had less the tastes of the soldier than the book-worm. She therefore replied to his threats of death by laughing at him, and set out to indulge in her favorite sport of angling at her country sent in Brie, whither she took with her 200,000 francs, intending to complete the payment of that purchase. The next day her son blew out his brains, and an hour afterwards some friend's hand sent him the sum necessary to meet his note-but too late. This fatal drama did not stop here. There was a second act not less touching than the first. Martha learnt at Havre the death of her lover, and her heart, which was supposed insensible, was crushed. She came to Paris on the 8th, and betook herself to a notary, where she made dispositions for the benefit of her son, five years old. In the evening she received some friends, conversed tranquilly with them, and told her jeweller that she intended the next day to set out for England, When he came next morning to bid her adien he could find her neither in the saloon nor in the bed chamber-the bed of which had not been disturbed. His suspicions being aroused, he forced open the dosr of her dressing-room. and there by the side of a chafing dish of charcoal, he found her dead body. On a table was a letter, saying she could not survive the man she loved, and who had died for her, This little drama has excited an immense sensation in Paris.

the servant knew] he was disobeying orders. But it was too late. The mendicant, losing his presence of mind, had sprung the wrong way; are many persons who have formed a right indigment or used a cautious reserve, but their number is almost nothing to Ale great, body and in reliance on the assurances of both the England and France would never consent to and in reliance on the assurances of both that England and France would never consent to England and France would never consent to any further encroachments of Russia—any eq-tional burglary—on either side of the Danube. That encroachment is now about to be made. Will it be repelled and punished? The Paris press, it is said, speaks more points edly, and the fact that the French Journals say

WHOLE NO. XXVIII

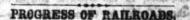
TERMS ... TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

only what the government permits them to and that nearly all of them speak in almost and that nearly all of them speak in almost the same language, lead to the inference that the Minister of Loreign Affairs has given the cue. They all maintain that the passage of the Pruth by the Russians is a violation of tra-tics. The Siccle has the following: The Czar, in spite of treaties, of justice, and of international law, invades Turkish territory. It will, no doubt be said that the question of the invasion of the principalities is a case of war. Certainly neither England nor France can declare themselves virtually at war with

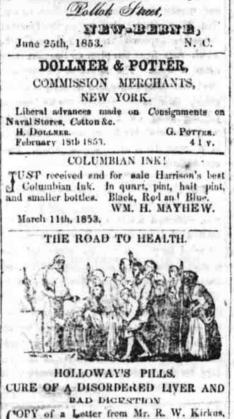
can declare themselves virtually at war with Russia, because that power violates a treaty between the Czar and the Sultan. It is for the latter to take the initiative. France and England have done all that depended on them, in expressing, in diplomatio despatches, the formal opinion that the occupation of the principalities constitutes a casus belli. If Russia enters the provinces of the Danube, and the Sultan summons the allied fleets, the fleets will respond to his invitation. This is

what we consider certain. As for the supposition that Turkey would allow herself to be insulted, despoiled without demanding assistance which she has at hand. The manner in which the Sultan defended the right of asylum in 1849 and 1850 should, it seems to us, place him out of the reach of an accusation of cowardice, for it is an accusation of that kind, that some persons have dared to make in stating that, though supported by France and England, he will give way to Mus-

covite insolence. We think there be little doubt judging from the language of the Czar's proclamation that the iniguage of the Czar's proclamation that he would be willing to reopen negotiations having administered a salve to his wounded honor, and given evidence of his high spirit by marching his troops into the Sultan's do-minions; but whether the English and French Governments will peinit him to get out of the sorape thus easily, remains still to be seen. Rich Times.



there were completed in the United States 13,227 miles of railroad : 18,000 more were under construction, and 700 under survey-making a total of 33,000 miles. The cost, calling the average costs per mile, \$30,000, would be \$990,000,000. This is a sum great-er than the value of all the live stock in the nion, by the last census, this er than the total expenses of the United States government for the last year, and equal to about one-fifth part of the cash value of all the farms in the United States according to the ast census. The Eric Railroad, with its furniture, is of ficially stated to have cost \$30,000,000. It is 446 miles long, and including double tracks, ide tracks, de., has 701 miles of rails. There are engaged upon it 140 locomotives 131 pasenger and baggage cars, and 1835 freight cuts. The annual wear and tear of locomotives alone is stated by the President to be no ess than \$311,311 16. RAILEOADS IN VIRGINIA .- The roads now upleted in this State amount to be about 600 es; and 610 miles more are in progress .---When all are completed, we venture to sav that every acre of arable land slong their whole extent will be doubled in value; and thus, so far as the State is concerned, be practically paid for before the starting of the first ocomotive. "RAILROADS IN NORTH CAROLINA .- The railroads in this State now completed extend 280 miles, and about 500 miles are proposed RAILROADS IN OHIO .- Ohio has 1285 miles coundeted: 1719 miles under construction, and some 200 miles advertised for contract. The Pacific Railway Company has completed a road for 50 miles west from St. Louis, and it is already under contract for 135 miles. Its length is to be 600 miles, to the boundary of the State. It is intended to continue it by the Burton and Fremont, route to the Pacific : Mr. Edward Beals is about to make the survey.-Rich, Dissatch.



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STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Jewelry, &c.

May 27th, 1853.

OMS AT IL G. OUTLING'S WASHINGTON HOTEL

A few Doors above Spring Street.

NEW YORK.

STEWABIERNE,

N. C.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

6th June, 1851. To Professor Holloway: Sta — Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medi-cines, for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you have been an ender of the stars. She had been know the riculars of her case. B troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pilla and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjogment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think

Fire Department,

ATLANTIC COMPANY, No. 1., John D. Flanner, meman ; Archee Simpson, Ass't. Foreman ; m. H. Oliver, Secretary ; I. Disosway, Trea.

NEUSE COMPANY, No. 2., James W. Carmer, reman ; Andrew W. Elmer, Ass't. Foreman ; ha S. Green, Secretary; Charles S. Allen, casurer.

USTON COMPANY, No. 3. James E. Morris,

Fine WARDENS .-- William Dunn, William G. an, John D. Finnher, Hardy B. Lane. David Willis, Charles Slover, John M. Oliver.

Mafor Philips, Keeper Public Scales:

LETTER POSTAGE.

The following table of Postage, under the new , will be useful for general reference :

Getters and their weight.	U. States. Canada.			
	Not over 3,000 miles.	Over 3,000 miles.	3,000 miles.	Over 3.000 miles.
WHEN PREPAID.	Cts.	Cts.	Cu.	Cts.
Veighing toz, or under	3	6	10	15
ver oz. and not over 1	6	12	20	30
ver 1 onnee, and not over 14 ounces	9	18	30	45
over 11 ounces, and not over 2 ounces.	12	24	40	60
ver 2 ounces, and not over 24 ounces when nor prepaid.	15	30	50	75
Weighing & oz. or under- being the single rate.	5	10	10	15
Over 1 ounce, and not over 1 ounce over 1 ounce, and not over	10	20	20	30
14 ounces	15	30	30	45
over 2 ounces, and not	20	40	40	60
ver 2 ounces, and not over 21 ounces	25	50	50	75
On letters to California, int prepaid and 10 cents	the si	ingle	rato	is 6

nt prepaid and 10 cents unpaid. To Great Britain and Ireland, 21 cents, preant optional.

Po Havana, (Cuba,) 10 cents, to be prepaid n sent.

To Bremen, (Germany.) by Bremen Line, 20 nts, prepayment optional. By English Steam ups, 5 cents, prepaid. By American Line, 21 hts prepaid in all cases.

NOTICE

HE Subscriber will build or repair, (at a short BUGGIES, WAGONS,

CARTS OR CART-WHEELS,

the best materials, in the best manuer and as as can be done any where. Orders left with

Orders left with J. Latham, Pantogo, N. C. Daniel L. Burgess of James F. Latham, Hyde Co. A. Miller, Alex. Mitchell, A. T. Jerkins, Wm. Whitford or T. G. Wilson, New-Berne, N. C. will ttended to, and work delivered to either of the ve named gentlemen to order.

AUGUSTUS LATHAM. win Creek Bridge, Graven Co., N.C. Nov.

speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills, (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS, AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEU.

MATIC FEVER IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hebart Town Courier, of the 1st of March, 1851, by Major J. Waleb.

Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fover for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period, she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was con-sidered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her ly, to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time, they effected a perfect cure. CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messirs, Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can youch for the following statement-August 2d, 1851. To Professor HOLLOWAY:

Sin: I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath that prevented me from walkking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwith-standing my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that othera should be made nequainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take excreise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do (Signed.) before.

HENRY COE. North street, Lynn, Norfolk, These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effica-

cious in the following complaints. Ague, Female Irregularities, Retention of Urine Asthuna, Fevers of all kinds, Scrofula or King's Evil Billious Complaints, Fits, Sore Threats, Blotches on the Skin, Gout, Stone and Gravel, Bowel Complaints, Head ach, Secondary Symptoms, Colics, Indigestion, Tie Doulourenz, Constipation of Bowels Inflammation, Tumours, Consumption. Jaundice Ulters, Debility, Liver Complaints, Venereal Afbreers, Doonty, Liver Comparine, venereal Af-fections, Dropsy, Lumbago, Worms of all kinds Dysentery, Piles, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Weak-ness from whatever cause, &c &c. Sold at the establishment of Professor Hol-

loway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Draggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the U. States in pots and boxes, at 371 cents, 87 cents, and \$150 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Mesars. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lano, New York.

N. B .- Directions for the guidance of ra tients in every disorder are affixed to each box. For sale by I. DISOSWAY,

Sole Agent, New-Berne, N. C. New-Berne March 5, 1853. cow 1v.

It was a hot, breathless, August day in New York. The hour was high noon. Yet, beneath that vertical sun,a blind beggar sat asking alms by the way-side.

His worn dress, though scrupulously clean, betraved the utinost poverty. His hand shook with nelsy as he fel! forth his tattered straw but with a few thin, grey hairs around the edges, the vertical sun poured down its fierce heat pitilessly. Poor old man!

Suddenly a splendid equipage drew up to the side-walk, and a portly, pompous man descended. Could the mendicant have seen that face, he would scarcely have ventured to soficit alms; and now, when he did, his extend-

ed hat was rudely rebuffed. "Get out of the way, get out of the way, substance employed. where's the police, I wonder," cried the millionaire, in a quick, testy voice, rudely pushing the old mendicant aside.

An officer, who happened to be within hear ng, stepped immediately up, and was obsequiousness itself. He shook the beggar rough-

"Come, be moving," he said. And obserfrom weakness, or to arouse pity he did not stop to inquire, he gave him a push, adding, " off with you at once !"

The aged mendicant resisted no longer. Feeling his way with his stick, he arose, and was soon lost to sight in the hurrying crowds, which even on that summer day, poured ceaselessly along the streets.

But, as he went, though his tongue was s lent, his heart was not. He thought of his long arm projecting as an index of motion. It early life, when, in a distant land, he had been prosperous and happy : his hearth shared by a sympathizing wife, his board surrounded by lovely children. Then he recalled the mis- the card-board, then the index would move fortunes which had driven him, in his old age, towards the left, also the fulcrum going with into exile; the fever ship where his remain- the table. If the hands involuntarily moved ing grand-children had dled; and the first day of utter beggury, type of many a day since when he had landed on a foreign shore. As ble nor hands moved, the index would itself these things rose before him, he groated, remain immovable, "The result was the

IL. Jostled, and often almost overthrown, the mendicant had nevertheless succeeded, at last, in advancing several squares. He had now, that they always pressed directly downward: reached a point where it became necessary to and when the table did not move there was cross Broadway. For some time he hesitated, still, unwittingly, a resultant of hand force in the censeless roll of vehicles disheartening him ; the direction it was wanted to make the table but finally there was a hall, during which he thought he might venture.

He had achieved about half the distance. when a pair of proud, high stepping horses ap-proached at a rapid rate. The liveried coachman, perceiving the beggar, drew partially in But his imperious muster, always impatient of the mind of the table-turner. As soon as the delay, at this angrily spoke up.

"Drive on, drive on," he cried, sharply "What basiness has the old rascal to be in the you on top of him.

the wrong way. Catching the sound of the ter to the Times, from which the above is exagain was the work of a moment, even though made of the public mind. No doubt there

THE TABLE MOVING PROBLE

Mr. Faraday, the great English electrician, has been experimenting on table-turning, and has produced the most satisfactory explanations of the problem we have yet seen. The experi-

ments were made not, he says, "that they were necessary on his own account, for his conclusion respecting its nature was soon arhat for alms. On his bared head, hald ou top, rived at and has not been changed" He publishes the details of his experiments at great length in the Atlenaum, but the following brief statement of his plan of experimenting

and its results is all our space will admit of: "Assuming that the tables were moved by a quasi involuntary muscular action of the operator, Faraday's first point was to prevent the wind having any undue influence over the effeets produced in relation to the nature of the

"A bundle of plates, consisting of sand-naer, mill-board, glue, glass, plastic clay, tinil, card-board, gutta-percha, vulcanized India-rubber, wood, and resinous cement, was therefore made up and tied together, and be ing placed on a table under the hand of a tur nor, did not prevent the transmission of the power; the table turned, as before. Hence no objection could be taken to the use of these substances in the construction of apparatus. The next point was to determine the place and ource of motion; that is to say, whether the able moved the hand or the hand the table To ascertain this indicators were constructed

"One of these consisted of a light lever, havng its fulerum on the table, its short arm attached to a pin fixed on a card-board, which could slip on the surface of the table, and its is evident that if the experimenter willed the table to move towards the left, and it did so move before the hands placed at the time on toward the left without the table, the index would go toward the right; and, if neither ta-

"The result was, that while the operator saw

the index, it remained very steady; when it was hiden from them, or they looked away from it, it wavered about, though they believed move. This resultant of hand force increases as the fingers and hand become stiff, numb, and insensible by continued pressure, till it become an amount sufficient to move the table.

"But the most curious effect of this test ap paratus is the corrective power it possesses over index is placed within view and the operator perceives that it tells truely whether he is press-ing downwards only or obliquely, then all ef-"What basiness has the old rascal to be in the high of table turning cease, even though the way. Ho'll jump quick enough when he hears fects of table turning cease, even though the the operator persevere till he become weary He did jump quick enough too: but it was and worn out. Mr. Faraday adds, in his lethorses' hoofs, he had turned his sightless eyes tracted: 'Permit me to say before concluding, toward them; and then, for the first time, the that I have been greatly startled by the revelacoachman saw he was blind. To pull up tion which this purely physical subject has tion. The Porte refused Prince Menschikour's

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

The Manifesto of Nicholas Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, dee, as published in our paper of Feiday con-tains the following singular paragraph :

"My success would remler the rovern tore popular than at present with the Muscovite party, which is not attached to the former by any good will."

We have reason to believe that this sentence. an interpolation, insignach as we do not find in any copy of the Manifesto that has yet net our eve, except that published in the Baltimore Sun, and transfered from that paper to ur columns. If Nicholas did really make he official declarations, thus attributed to him, it must unquestionably be regarded as the most remarkable one that ever emanated from the Head of the Russian Empire. Never before, we venture to say, did an Autocrat of all the Russias take the trouble to "inform all people" that there was a party in his dominious not attached to his government by any good will, or admit that he looked to "popularity" in haping his public policy. . It is hardly ble that this allusion to parties in Russia, an allusion so little in consonance with the haugh ty and absolute character of the government should ever have been put forth to the world in an official paper under the signature of the

The Czar having decreed the invasion of the Furkish territory, and having put that decree in execution, the question now arises, what will the-Sultan, or rather what will France and England do? The London Times has an article on the Czar's manifesto which leaves us still in doubt as to the course which England will pursue. It says:

As the case stands, the public sense of na-tional honor, deeply pledged for the preservation of Turkey, puts hesitation out of the quis demands confessedly and notoriously by the

Of Ex-President Filmore, a correspondent of the Boston Courier, dating from Buffalo, Atta :

While at the Falls, I visited Buffalo, and did myself the honor of calling upon the great statesman of Buffalo, Millard Filmore. It was pleasant to look upon the plain, white two-story house, with green blinds, and a little yard in front, in which Millard Filmore resides. It spoke proudly of the man, and the in-titutions which formed the man. Caim, dignified and gentlemanly, Mr. Filmore, as the citizens of Buffalo, is no less respected than was Mr. Filmore as President of the United States, whatever views may be entertained in regard to the policy of his administration, the integity of his private character has ever been beond even the suspicious of his bitterest poical enemics. The loss of of the companion his early struggles and subsequent prosperiy has thrown a shadows upon his countenance. May it soon pass from his horizon, and the unclouded sun shine as brightly as best fore."

An old German Song says, in accounting for the general want of veracity among men-When first on earth the truth was born,

She crept into a hunting hora; The hunter came the hora was blown ; But where truth went was never knowe

The easiest and best way to expand the best, is to have a large heart in it. It eaves the cost of gyunastics.

monarch.