

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 4, 1879.

NO 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

November.

Smile more, departing, distant
Smile through the soft winds
Smile on the frozen earth the loud winds
Smile on the brown hills and naked trees
Smile on the dark rocks, whose summer
Smile on the blue gentian flower, that in the
Smile on the lovely, of beauteous race the last
Smile on the nutbrown by the hedge that skirts
Smile on the chip upon the russet len.
Smile on the man delights to linger in the ray.
Smile on the rich smile, and we will try to
Smile on the piercing winter frosts, and winds,
Smile on the dawning air.

Where are They.

Where are the girls that used to play
And sing the songs we loved so well?
Where are they now, my journeyman way?
We meet them not—no one can tell.

Do they yet twine the silken curls
That fell o'er blushing shoulders bare,
And smile, as when they were girls,
Upon summer roses in their hair?

Do they sometimes recall the past
With songs they sung in happier days,
And sometimes think of eyes that cast
Into their own such tender rays?

Do they remember the rainbow dreams
That made romance of everything,
And parted like the silvery streams
That from the forest laughing spring
And never, never meet again.

And nevermore flow clear and free,
And leave at last the tranquil plain
To mingle with the unpeaceful sea.

The Deepest Well in the World.

The sinking of the deep artesian well
near Boda Pesth, is now completed; the
works were commenced as far back as
1858, and during their progress many in-
teresting facts relating to geology and
subterranean temperature have been
brought to light. The total depth is 3,
200 feet, the temperature of the water
at the surface is nearly 165° Fahr. The
temperature of the mud brought up by
the well is taken every day, and was
found to increase rapidly, in spite of the
fact that during its ascent, down to a
depth of 2,300 to 2,700 feet. Beyond this
depth the increase was not so marked. At
a depth of 3,000 feet the temperature was
172° Fahr., giving an average increase of
17° Fahr. for every 23 feet bored. Water first
commenced to well up at a depth of 3,070
feet, hence its temperature was 110° Fahr.,
and from this point onward it rapidly in-
creased both in quantity and temperature.
Thus, at 3,092 feet, its temperature had
risen to 150° Fahr., and the yield was
24 barrels from 9,500 to 44,000 gallons.
Finally, when the boring had reached
3,200 feet, at which point it was stopped,
the temperature of the water, as it burst
from the orifice of the tube, was 165°
Fahr., and the volumetric yield 272,000
gallons in 24 hours. This yield was af-
terwards reduced to 167,200 gallons in
consequence of the bore being lined with
wooden tubes, which reduced diameter.
The water obtained disengages carbonic
acid in abundance, and also contains im-
portant and a little sulphuretted hydrogen,
and 80 grains per gallon of fixed matters,
viz., sulphates and carbonates of pot-
ash, soda, lime, and magnesia.

CHLOROFORM AS A REMEDY IN TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. M. M. Griffith, of Philadelphia, Pa., reports some astonishing results obtained by the administration of chloroform to consumptives. He states that out of twenty-five cases of well-marked tuberculosis so treated twenty- two have been materially benefited, and none have been under treatment more than four months. The success at- tributed to the use of ordinary crude petrole- um had been the semi-solid oil that comes out of the casting and tubing of wells.

It is made into three or five grain pills
by incorporating any inert vegetable
matter, was administered from three to
five times a day in one pill doses. The
effect, he says, is the disappearance
of the cough, night sweats are relieved,
the appetite improves, and weight is rapidly
gained.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Griffith has
discovered some self-limited phase of
tuberculosis or bronchial disorder for true con-
sumption of the lungs; also that contin-
ued use of the alleged remedy will justify
the opinion he has formed in regard
to its efficacy.—*Scientific American.*

It is really amusing to watch the or-
ganized party of the Democratic Govern-
ment with a threatened revolution. The
Democratic Government is about
to be overthrown. Then the South
will precipitate another war. The
Democratic Government is about to em-
igrate to Indiana to offset the negro vote.
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A Small Steamboat.

Correspondence of the Scientific American.

I have been interested in several
descriptions you have given of small
steam yachts, and as I have lately
built one which is (with one exception
perhaps) the smallest recorded, I
thought you might like to know it, as
there is now a general interest in the
subject of small, cheap steam pleasure
boats. You will notice the results I
get with a very small engine by
having a light boat and high pressure.

The total length of boat is 15½ feet;
beam, 4½ feet; depth, 22 inches; built
of 7-16 inch cedar, lap joint on ¾ x 1½
oak ribs, and sheathed inside. Total
weight with flagpoles, awning, etc.,
about 400 pounds (without boiler etc.).

The boiler is made of a piece of lap-
welded boiler flue, and is 12 inches in
diameter and 34 inches high (upright),
with 40 seamless brass tubes, and is
provided with steam and water gauges,
whistle, etc. Engine is upright, with
reverse link motion, having a cylinder
2 inch bore by 3 inch stroke; runs at
about 200 per minute, under a pres-
sure of 100 pounds in boiler. Propeller
is 16 inches, 3 blades on a 1
inch shaft, coupled to engine with
universal joint. The pump takes wa-
ter from outside the bilge box, and
will throw into boiler or outside of
boat. Total weight of boiler, engine
and shaft, wheel, etc., 400 pounds.—
About three scuttles of coal are used
in ten hours' steaming. On still wa-
ter I get a speed of 5 to 6 miles an
hour, or with the tide about 8. The
total cost of the boat was less than
\$230, including machinery, etc.

Unclean Social Life.

Is virtue driven from the field?
Has vice won? There are hints of an
existing condition of affairs in this
country, given in recent revelations,
which equal in immorality the state
of Rome in the latter days of the em-
pire, or Paris before the fall of the
Bourbons. Yet the mass of the peo-
ple, we contend, are decent, are God-
fearing; the instinct of the American
woman is to be modest and pure.
Human nature is no coarser or less
reverent than in the days of our
grandfathers. Our literature is purer
than it was then; there are a thou-
sand avenues into which the human
mind can turn—science, art, knowl-
edge of every kind—to divert it from
gross animal passions. Why do these
passions, then, dominate our social
life, like the seven devils who found
the house swept and garnished, and
entered in to take possession? We
believe one reason to be that the bar-
riers are lowered in domestic life to
allow them to come in. Matters are
discussed in the presence of young
girls which once matrons blushed to
mention. There is a familiarity with
vice, an acceptance of it as a matter
of course, shown in our newspapers,
in our ordinary talk, in our pulpits,
which debases the minds of the young.
The very air is poisoned in which
our children live. No legislation, no
single reform can touch this disease
any more than it could cure malaria
which slays its victims by the thou-
sand. It is for each family, each
clergyman, each mother, to clean and
sweeten their own household.—*N. Y.*
Tribune.

VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE.—It is af-
firmed that "a little knowledge is a
dangerous thing." The saying may be
true, but it is not necessarily true.
I cannot help thinking that it is a
great advantage to you to gain as
much knowledge as you can, of as
many subjects as you can, and not to
be deterred by any fear that your
knowledge, being superficial, may lead
you into error. Of course, the danger
is that a person, who knows only a
little of a subject, may fancy himself
well qualified to give an opinion on
points that are really out of his depth;
but as long as a person feels and
knows that his knowledge of a sub-
ject extends only so far, and does not
venture beyond his depth, that per-
son has everything to gain and noth-
ing to lose by getting some knowl-
edge of it, even though the knowledge
may be limited.—*Hon. W. E. Glad-*
stone, M. P.

THE WAY TO HEALTH.—The only true way to health is that which com- mon sense dictates. Live within the bounds of reason. Eat moderately, drink temperately, sleep regularly, avoid excess in everything, and pre- serve a conscience "void of offense."

Some men eat themselves to death,
some drink themselves to death, some
wear out their lives by indolence, and
some by over exertion, others are kill-
ed by the doctors, while not a few sink
into the grave under the effects of vi-
cious and beastly practices. All the
medicines in creation are not worth a
farthing to a man who is constantly
and habitually violating the laws of
his own nature. All the medical
science in the world cannot save him
from a premature grave. With a su-
icidal course of conduct, he is plant-
ing the seeds of decay in his own con-
stitution, and accelerating the destruc-
tion of his own life.

Any fibrous material can be stuck
to metal, whether iron or other metal,
by an amalgam composed of good glue
dissolved in hot vinegar with one-third
of its volume of white pine pitch, also
hot. This composition, it is said, will
give a sure and certain result.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Empire.

A correspondent of the Philadel-
phia Times says:
I met General Toombs the other
day and asked him who would be
the next President?
"Grant," he replied promptly, "He
will be the next President and the
last President."

Is Grant Insane.

A paragraph copied into the Times,
a day or two ago, from a San Fran-
cisco paper, in which grave specula-
tions were indulged as to Gen. Grant's
sanity, has attracted very general at-
tention, and led to a deal of discus-
sion in this city. The average reader
no doubt took it for granted that the
paragraph was written in sheer
wantonness, for the sole purpose of
creating a sensation, in view of the
importance of the subject in the esti-
mation of the public. Strangely enough,
however, some of those who have seen
most of the distinguished personage
during the reception week just closed,
are least inclined to treat the matter
as a silly or cruel joke, and the state
of Gen. Grant's mind—now that
a weakening is mooted—is discus-
sed, even among his most enthusias-
tic admirers, with a gravity that indi-
cates a feeling of serious apprehension.
At the hotels, and at the clubs and
public resorts generally, Gen. Grant's
mental condition has, during the past
two days, been a frequent topic of con-
versation and discussion. Perhaps no
one in Chicago would have entertain-
ed a thought of trouble but for the
paragraph from a San Francisco paper.
That has set people to analysing the
impression the General made upon
them in coming into contact with him,
and what was only regarded as odd
or "this way" before, now presents it-
self to them in an altogether different
light, and with a new meaning.—*Chi-*
cago Times.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times thinks that Congress will pass the bill making Gen. Grant Captain General. He seems to doubt whether he would pre- fer that to take his chances for another term as President. He says Grant certainly wants to be President again, and still he would like to have the proposed recognition by Congress. As to the Presidential plan he says:

"No, Grant is pipping for the place.
He keeps his own counsel, and thus
he does not fear betrayal. He is tak-
ing just the course to keep his name
before the people. He has captured
or has done what he could to capture
the West. He is now waiting to move
his forces East. Cincinnati, Pitts-
burg, Philadelphia, New York, Bos-
ton and the New England States will
follow. Then to Washington and
through the South hastily, spending
the winter in Havana, and then com-
ing back in the spring through the
South, picking up the big places that
he left in the winter's march. He will
arrive back in good time for the as-
sembling of the Convention, and there
you are!"

Look here!—If the Democratic
party is ready to sell out to Gen.
Grant we desire to be informed, as we
are not for sale. We've had several
good chances to sell in our day, and
could now be rolling in wealth had
we traded off our conscience, but we
preserved to keep it at the expense of
poverty. Were we right or wrong?
We begin to think that conscience is a
humbug and that we should go for
money and not for principle—espe-
cially as money makes the man, and
the want of it 'tis fellow.—*Milton*
Chronicle.

The Proposed Western North Car- olina Railroad Issue.

Now that the work is so nearly ac-
complished, we ask what is the neces-
sity and what is the wisdom at this
time of interjecting it into politics?
We have no reason to question the
party loyalty of this gentleman or
those gentlemen. It is with him or
them palpably a question of policy.—
But is that good policy which sug-
gests subjects of discontent with a
measure, the difficulties of which are
nearly overcome, the cost of which
will soon have been covered, the fruits
of which will soon begin to be reaped?
Is it good policy to awake and fan in-
to flame the discontent of the Demo-
crats of the East with the certain ef-
fect of arousing the counter discon-
tent of the West, and to set both by
the ears with the woful consequence
of turning the State over to the Repub-
licans?

But so palpable is the hostility of
the writer or writers of the circular to
the Western N. C. Railroad, that they
seem prepared to risk any consequence
to attain the desired end of obstruction
and final stoppage of its progress.—
Having reached Asheville in spite of
him or them all that is left is opposi-
tion to its further progress beyond.—
Inflammatory appeals to that end so
far in advance of their necessity come
with ill grace, or with mournful bod-
ing from those calling themselves
good Democrats, at a period when to
be a Democrat is to be a patriot, and
when the success of the Democratic
party means the security of all in the
government that is worth preserving.
Durham Recorder.

NEWS ITEMS.

A Soft Place for Grant.

The Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic Canal Scheme.
Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—French Tomas de
Franco, agent of certain French capitalists
in connection with the inter-oceanic canal
scheme, arrived in Washington last evening,
and to-day, in company with Admiral Am-
men and Mr. Menocal, his assistant, paid
his respects to the President, to Secretary
Evarts and Secretary Thompson. The Pres-
ident, expressed a very warm interest in
the enterprise, and said that he hoped to
see it well under way before he retired from
office. He conversed very freely for half an
hour with Senor de Franco, and tendered
him the courtesy of the White House.

Senor de Franco, who speaks English
readily, assured your correspondent of his
confidence of success in the scheme he has
undertaken in coming to America, which is
two-fold—first, to secure the organization of
a company under the laws of the United
States to build a canal across Nicaragua, and
second, to secure the services of Gen. Grant
as president and manager of that company.
In the opinion of the French capitalists, who
were expected to furnish the great part
of the capital for this work, there was no man
in the world so well fitted to take the lead-
ership as he, and while it would be absurd
to say it could not be a success under the
leadership of any other man, it was the fact
that Grant's name would give the scheme
more dignity and importance than it could
otherwise receive. Commenting upon the
magnificent reception Grant received upon
his return to his native State, Senor de
Franco remarked that there was no nation
in the world, not excepting the United
States, where Grant was more admired than
in France. France had had her own sol-
diers and statesmen, he said, and knew how to
measure greatness.

Referring to Grant's connection with the
canal, he expressed a very decided opinion
that he would accept the management of
the enterprise. When asked if he had any
direct knowledge upon which this opinion
was based, he shrugged his shoulders and
said that his friend, Admiral Ammen, was
the custodian of all his secrets, and referred
the enquirer to him, adding, significantly,
that the inducements to be offered to Gen-
eral Grant were such as few men would re-
fuse, and such as Grant would not refuse
unless he had higher aspirations. As far as
salary was concerned the contributors to
the company would make it as large as Gen.
Grant would desire, and would accede to
any reasonable demands he might make.
Senor de Franco bears a number of letters
to Gen. Grant, which he will present to him
when they meet in Philadelphia next month.

The socialists of Chicago passed a resolu-
tion at a recent meeting denouncing the
"Grant boom" as "a hollow and dangerous
fraud, a whitened sepulchre, in which its
builders desire to bury the few liberties yet
left to the people, and upon which they ex-
pect to erect a Bismarckian despotism, and
on its apex seat Grant as their tool."

The doctrine of protection it is gen-
erally believed, has been losing ground
in New England for several years, at
least ever since the collapse of the cot-
ton manufacturing companies there.
This view is supported by Mr. Ed-
ward Atkinson, who has probably
better means of knowing the facts of
the case than any other living man.
He has several times said that New
England is ready to support measures
for a judicious revision of the tariff if
the issue were properly made. The
Boston Herald also inclines to the
same view of the case, and says, "that
with our industries as they are at pre-
sent, our laboring class would be bet-
ter off in every way than they are, if
the tariff was judiciously revised, does
not admit of doubt."

The venerable Edward J. Hale,
one of the ablest and best editors ever
reared in North Carolina, writes from
New York to *Hale's Weekly* that
Governor Seymour "is the only man
who would certainly carry this State,
probably by a majority approaching
100,000." Mr. Hale has been a resi-
dent of that State for some thirteen
or fourteen years and is a close ob-
server.—*Wilmington Star.*

It is the opinion of the *Vicksburg*
Herald that with cotton at \$50 per
bale the Southern people won't worry
themselves over the currency ques-
tion.

A Panic in a Church.

A Wild Rush for Escape—Men and Women
Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.

WAYNESBORO, Pa., November 28.—A
panic occurred in the Lutheran church at
this place last night, which resulted in seri-
ous injuries to a number of persons. Night-
ly since Thursday last public discussions
have taken place in the church between
Rev. P. Bergtresser, a Lutheran clergyman,
and Elder S. H. Bashore, of the German or
Tunker Baptists, from Ashland, Ohio, the
chief topic being whether immersion or
sprinkling was the true scriptural form of
baptism. The discussion caused much ex-
citement in the neighborhood, and the
church on each occasion was crowded with
the friends of the disputants. Good order
generally prevailed, although on Saturday
night, after Elder Bashore had made a re-
mark as to the position of the Lutheran
Church on the question of infant baptism, a
woman in the congregation called out,
"That is not true," which provoked a threat
from those in charge of the meeting that
such interruptions would not be allowed.

Long before the hour appointed for the
discussion to commence last night there was
not standing-room in the church, which is
a brick building, having a seating capacity
of about six hundred, and was filled with
over eight hundred people. Both the floor
and the galleries were densely packed, while
scores of people outside struggled to gain
admittance. Shortly before 7 o'clock a
bench in the church broke, making a crack-
ling noise, and at once some one in the con-
gregation called out "The building is fall-
ing." A scene of the wildest excitement
followed, the screams of women and chil-
dren mingling with the shouts and excla-
mations of men. A general rush was made
for the doorways, which were soon blocked up
by the frightened crowd, and, to add to the
terror, the railings in the front gallery gave
way, precipitating the occupants on the
heads of those below. Finding that egress
by the doors was cut off, the windows at
the back of the galleries were burst open,
and men and women jumped to the ground,
a distance of twenty feet. The trampling
of the crowd on the floor raised a cloud of
dust through which the lighted lamps could
only be seen dimly, and another cry, "The
building is on fire," caused all to redouble
their efforts to escape, although the mass of
people had by this time become so tightly
wedged together that movement became al-
most impossible. The ministers present en-
deavored to allay the panic by calling out,
"For God's sake keep quiet, there is nothing
wrong," but their voices could not be
heard for the cries and groans which came
from hundreds of voices. Strong men
seemed to have lost all self-control and
joined in the mad rush from fancied dan-
ger; women were either trampled upon or
fell fainting from terror, and children were
unhappily of in the general melee. Not until
the building had almost been emptied, and
the people realized that at no time there had
been any cause for alarm, did they begin to
think on the effects of the panic, and on an
examination being made it was found that
manually were seriously injured, although
fortunately no lives were lost.

MISS LINKHAW ACQUITTED.—The trial of Miss Amelia Linkhaw, for the murder of Ed. Hartman, which was re-commenced Monday morning, at Lumberton, was con- cluded Wednesday night. A telegram from there yesterday conveys the intelligence that she was acquitted. Col. Duncan K. McRae was not connected with the defence as at first reported, though we are informed that he was to appear in the case and did not through some misunderstanding between Col. W. Foster French, and the friends of the young lady. Owing to the failure of the first trial, the case occupied about six days of the court.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" to the
indictment and the ground of defence was
emotional insanity. Dr. W. C. McDuffie, of
Fayetteville, testified to his belief that the
prisoner, though not now so, was at the time
of the fatal shooting, a victim of mental
aberration, and it is supposed that it was
chiefly upon his testimony as an expert
that a verdict of acquittal was rendered.
The jury remained out but a few hours.—
Charlotte Observer.

THE GROWTH OF WEALTH IN NEW YORK.
—Fifty years ago only one citizen of New
York City, John Jacob Astor, was worth
more than \$1,000,000. Now it is asserted
that there are over five hundred men in the
metropolis whose wealth is estimated at
\$1,000,000 and over. Then New York had
little more than 200,000 people; now, includ-
ing adjacent towns and the population with-
in a radius of fifty miles of Union Square,
it includes not far from 2,000,000. And then
adds the *New York Times*, "we had no
hotels, newspapers, libraries, or theatres,
worthy of the name; we had no ocean cross-
ing steamers, no modern improvements, few
foreign fashions, no regularly-recurring de-
falcations, little official or legislative corrup-
tion, no stupendous municipal debt, no reck-
less ambitions, no "booming" Wall street,
no many luxuries, but an amazing amount
of public and private honesty."

SHOWING THE QUEER.—New York, Nov. 27.—James Boyd, Jr., alias Jim Boyd, has been arrested charged with dealing in coun- terfeit quarters and ten cent pieces. The commissioner committed Boyd to jail for examination in default of a \$5,000 bond. Some time ago Boyd sold one of the officers of the secret service several hundred dollars' worth of spurious coin, and he has since been kept under constant surveillance. His arrest, was not made at the time of that transaction, as the detectives desired to ar- rest others engaged in the same line of busi- ness. These having since been captured and being in jail, the arrest of Boyd followed. Boyd had on his person \$500 in good money. He has been a detective in former years, merchant and traveller, each in turn, and once was a mail carrier.

COL. JOHN H. WHEELER.—The following
paragraph, from a letter written by Col. E.
R. Liles from Washington to the *Wadesboro*
Herald, in reference to Col. John H. Wheeler,
will be read by North Carolinians with real
pleasure:
The venerable gentleman is lively and in-
teresting in conversation; walks as vigorously
as he did then, and cherishes the same
love for his home and his people that ani-
mated him in the years that are gone. The
second edition of his history, as he informed
me, is now about ready for the printer—
and he hopes to see it soon before our peo-
ple. Alluding to the first edition, he com-
placently admitted its faults and errors and
laughed most heartily at the criticisms and
undeserved ridicule that it received.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
—Boston, Nov. 25.—An announcement is
made of the policy of the Roman Catholic
Church in New England toward the public
schools. The Archbishop following the
advice of the Pope to a European bishop,
has directed all the priests in the arch di-
ocese of New England to at once establish
parochial schools, and threaten parents who
refuse them with the terrors of the Church.
In localities where the influence of public
schools is thought to be particularly injuri-
ous to Catholic youth, the priests are in-
structed to withdraw the children at once, even
if there be no parochial schools in the
vicinity.

A DOG'S HIGH-TONED BURIAL.—The
whims of some people had a curious illus-
tration in an order received a day or two
since by a well-known undertaker's firm in
New York to furnish a rich cloth-covered
casket with velvet trimmings and solid silver
plate and handles. The interior of the cas-
ket was to be lined with white satin and
silk trimmings. All this was for a dog be-
longing to a wealthy family up town. The
animal had been nursed and taken care of
for the past twenty years. The dead ani-
mal lay in the casket wrapped in a mantle
of white satin, with white silk ribbons
around the neck. The remains were taken
to a cemetery close to New York and put
into the family vault. Six carriages, con-
taining the friends of the dog, followed the
remains to the cemetery.

GEN. BUTLER TO RUN FOR CONGRESS.—
Congressman Leopold Morse, of Boston, who
represents the fourth Massachusetts dis-
trict, said to-day that he understood Gen-
eral Butler's plan to be to run for Congress
next year in his district. Whether General
Butler intended to abandon the gubernator-
ial race he did not know, but it was under-
stood he would again enter the field as an
aspirant for congressional honors, and that
Boston was as good a place to represent as
there is in Massachusetts.—*Washington Special*
to New York Herald.

KE KLUXING IN GEORGIA.—Atlanta Nov.
27.—Ten men from DeKalb county were to-
day taken before United States Commissioner
Smith on a charge of ku-kluxing Manuel
McAlpine, his son and daughter. All these
were terribly beaten, but it did not appear
that they were assaulted for any political or
other reason in violation of the United States
statutes, and the case was dismissed. It
will probably go before the State courts. It
is claimed that the girl was intimate with a
negro.

APPLE BLOSSOM AND ICE.—We have re-
ceived an apple blossom which was taken
from a tree in the yard of Mr. Daniel Robin-
son, near Black River Chapel, in Bladen
county, on the 19th instant. On that date
the tree was in full bloom, and the next day,
(20th) the tree and blossoms were all covered
with snow and ice. It is a contrast in the
weather so sudden and marked that we
chronicle the fact as a truly notable event,
and one which seldom occurs in this locality.

MRS. SPRAGUE'S DEATH.—George Linck, who
was the tutor of Mrs. Kate Sprague's chil-
dren at the outbreak of the recent troubles at
Canonchet, has sued Mrs. Sprague in the
Marine court of New York City for \$240,
being the amount of his salary for three
months, with disbursements for traveling
and other expenses. In answer to Linck's
complaint, it is averred that at the time
specified Mrs. Sprague was the wife of Wil-
liam Sprague, and that the agreement with

A ROBINSON GOOSE.—On Tuesday last, a
colored man by the name of Johnson Mc-
Donald, shot and killed on the plantation of
Mr. J. T. Ausley, in Lumber Bridge town-
ship, a fowl of the goose tribe, that measur-
ed seven feet from tip to tip, and stood nearly
five feet high, weighing fifteen pounds,
and perfectly snow white. The largest bird
ever seen in that section.

It is notable that while there has been
snow in the southern and eastern parts of
the State this year, there has been none in
this section.—*Watchman.*