

# Carolina Watchman

VOL. III.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.

NO. 1.—WHOLE NO. 793.

## CLEMONS' STAGE LINES.

**ARRANGEMENT**  
ON AND AFTER JULY 3, 1871.  
SALEM TO HIGH POINT—DAILY  
FOUR HORSE COACHES.  
Excursion Tickets—Round Trip, Good until Oct. 15th.  
Wilmington to Salem, ONLY \$18.05  
Wilson " " " 13.85  
Tabor " " " 16.15  
STAGE OFFICES—At Ploft & Stockton's  
Marchant's Hotel, Winston, N. C.  
At Batur's Hotel, Salem, N. C.

## HEAD OF WESTERN RAILROAD TO ASHEVILLE:

Daily four horse Coaches, except Sunday.—  
Excursion Tickets to Asheville for sale at the  
principal Rail Road offices on the North Carolina  
Railroad.  
Between Chatham and Fayetteville and West-  
ern Railroad, Daily except Sunday.

## CHARLOTTE TO WADSWORTH AND

HEAD OF W. C. & R. R.  
Leave Charlotte, Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday. Leave Wadsworth, Tuesday, Thurs-  
day and Saturday, making connection with  
railroads at Charlotte and daily stage to head  
of Wilmington, Char. & Rutherford R. R. from  
Wadsworth. By this route passengers leave  
Charlotte and Charlotte Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday at 7 a. m., and arrive at Wil-  
mington and Charlotte next evening, resting  
at night in Wadsworth, each way.  
Through tickets from Charlotte to Wilming-  
ton, only \$10.

## KINGSTREE TO GEORGETOWN, S. C.:

Leave Georgetown Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday. Return next day.  
Through tickets via N. E. Railroad to Char-  
leston, \$6.00.

## E. T. CLEMONS,

Contractor.

## SPARKLING

## CATAWBA SPRINGS,

Formerly called the Carolina White Sulphur,  
Catawba County, N. C.

This highly popular watering place will be  
open for visitors on WEDNESDAY, JUNE  
23rd.

The Mineral Waters of these Springs are, the  
White and Blue Sulphur, Chalybeate, the medi-  
cal properties of which are not excelled, and  
a healthier and more delightful watering place  
to be found.

The Springs will be under the management of  
J. M. BLAIR, an experienced hotel keeper,  
together with MRS. WREN, and visitors may  
rely upon good fare and good attention.

Plenty of ice, good band of Music and good  
Physicians in attendance, &c.

Leave Baltimore or Washington in the morning  
via Aquia Creek, Richmond and Danville  
R. R. to Salisbury, where you take the W. C. &  
R. R. to Georgetown, and reach Hickory Station  
(the Springs Depot) by half-past nine o'-  
clock the next morning.

Leave Augusta, Ga., at night, and take the  
Charlotte and Statesville Road at Charlotte you  
reach the Springs early the next morning.—  
Charlotte in the morning, and be at the Springs  
the next morning.

A good four horse Omnibus will run in con-  
nection with the trains to the Springs over a  
beautiful road only six miles.

**BOARD.**  
Per month, (or four weeks) \$40.00  
Per week, 15.00  
Per day, 2.50  
Children and colored servants half price. No  
charge for infants under 2 years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT,  
Sparkling Catawba Springs,  
June 1st, 1871.

The symptoms of Liver  
complaint are uneasiness  
and pain in the side.—  
Sometimes the pain is in  
the shoulder, and is mis-  
taken for rheumatism, the stomach is affected,  
with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in  
general constipated, sometimes alternating with lax-  
ness.

The head is troubled  
with pain, and dull, heavy  
sensation, considerable  
loss of memory, accom-  
panied with painful  
sensation of having left undone something which  
ought to have been done. Often complaining of  
weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes  
some of the above symptoms attend the disease,  
and other times very few of them; but the liver  
is generally the organ most involved.—  
Cure the Liver with

**DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.**  
a purgative roots and herbs, warranted to be  
strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any  
one. It has been used by hundreds, and known  
for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable,  
efficacious and harmless preparations ever of-  
fered to the suffering. It is taken regularly and  
persistently, it is sure to cure.

Dyspepsia, headache,  
jaundice, costiveness, sick  
headache, chronic diarrhoea,  
biliousness, camp dysentery, af-  
fections of the kidneys, nervousness, chills, dis-  
eases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melan-  
choly, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic,  
or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever  
and ague, dropsy, boils, pimples in the face, &c.  
Prepared only by J. H. ZELLEN & CO.,  
Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Price, \$1; by mail \$1.25.  
For sale by T. F. KLUTTZ & CO.,  
Feb 24—3y Salisbury, N. C.

## PRESERVING FRUITS

NOW is the propitious time—Fruits are  
abundant, and every body should realize the  
value of Fruits properly preserved at a very  
trifling cost, indeed—  
Spear's Fruit Preserving Solution  
AND  
Norry's Preserving Powder—  
which, with the new Directions, accompany-  
ing each, now, never fail.

A further full supply of both, just at hand  
at E. SILL'S Drug Store,  
Salisbury, N. C.  
Aug. 25—1t

**Southern Land Agency,**  
PERSONS WISHING to purchase SOUTHERN  
LANDS, who do well to call on Messrs. Crawford  
and Blair, who are prepared to give all necessary  
information as regards location, price, quality, &c.  
All orders addressed to them, at this place, will  
receive prompt attention.  
CRAWFORD & BLAIR, Land Agents,  
Nov 1971 Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C.

## Carolina Watchman,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
J. J. BRUNER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
ONE YEAR, payable in advance, \$2.50  
SIX MONTHS " " " 1.50  
3 Copies to one address, 10.00

**Rates of Advertising.**  
One Square, first insertion, \$1.00  
For each additional insertion, 50  
Special notices will be charged 50 per cent  
higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be publish-  
ed at the same rates with other advertise-  
ments.  
Obituary notices, over six lines, charged  
as advertisements.

**CONTRACT RATES.**

SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
1 Square.	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$12.00
2 Squares.	4.50	6.25	8.50	12.00	20.00
3 Squares.	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 Squares.	8.00	11.00	15.00	22.00	33.50
1 Column.	18.00	24.00	30.00	40.00	60.00
1 Column.	23.00	45.00	45.00	85.00	100.00

## TRIUMPHS OF SCIENCE.

**The Pre-Announcement of the Two Re-  
cent Cyclones by the Weather Signal  
Bureau.**

(From the New York Herald.)  
Within the last fortnight we have had  
two striking and brilliant triumphs of sci-  
ence. The fearful cyclone which devel-  
oped itself fully near Savannah on the  
evening of the 20th inst., was detected  
and pre-announced at thirty five minutes  
past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 17th  
as then existing "between the Bahamas  
and Georgia." This announcement from  
the office of the Chief Signal officer took  
place nearly three entire days before the  
tropic-born monster fell upon the Georgia  
coast in all its fury. On the morning of  
the 18th the announced path of "the cy-  
clone in Florida" was "to the northwest-  
ward into Georgia, with easterly winds  
and rain," and later in the day this tele-  
gram was reaffirmed by the Signal Of-  
ficer. On the 19th it was added at an ear-  
ly hour by telegraph, "The centre of  
the cyclone will probably keep a short  
distance east of the immediate coast line,  
and be off Cape Hatteras to-morrow morn-  
ing." These storm warnings issued to  
all the harbors interested between forty-  
eight hours and seventy-two hours in  
advance of the threatened hurricane, it  
seems by our latest reports, were verified  
with fatal punctuality. The Herald has  
already given in full the statement of the  
Savannah Republican, that on the 20th  
the weather report of the Signal Bureau  
had been singularly correct, and that in  
this instance "the correct predictions of  
the bureau has saved a great many lives  
and an immense amount of property."

"The damage by the storm in Savannah  
was estimated at not much less than  
\$100,000. The steamship Ladona, of New  
York, we already know, was the victim  
of its violence, and our telegraphic col-  
umns report many vessels disabled.

On the morning of the 24th a second  
cyclone, which had just died away, was  
discovered and reported, which in forty-  
eight hours verified the probabilities of  
the Signal Office in a fierce visitation of  
the South Atlantic coast. As predicted,  
its track lay "more to the west than that  
of the cyclone of the 18th inst." The  
telegrams from Georgia and Tennessee  
show that it has been a serious and severe  
storm. Thus, in the space of a few days,  
we have had the strongest evidence of the  
wisdom and ability of our national storm  
signal system. The wires bring us in-  
formation that the West India and Pan-  
ama telegraph cables has just been suc-  
cessfully laid to the islands of St. Lucia  
and Barbados. These latter are in the  
very centre of that region where the cy-  
clone and hurricane generated, and by  
weather telegrams from three islands dai-  
ly (which the energetic Chief of the Signal  
Corps will doubtless soon obtained) we  
shall be advised of the approaching tem-  
pest before it has fairly started on its  
destructive course.

**THE MACKERELL FISHERY.**—There  
are at present from three to four hundred  
vessels engaged in the mackerell fishery,  
scattered along the coast of New England  
from Block Island to the Bay of Fundy.  
The vessels average from about eighty to  
one hundred and twenty tons each. This  
fish is now collected on the coast of  
Maine between Portland and Townsend.  
The mackerell season begins about the  
middle of June, and this year the catch  
has been unusually large. Owing to the  
fact that the trade has been poor, and the  
market was high, and good mackerell sold  
for \$30 per barrel. These prices were  
sustained until the close of the season, and  
not anticipating such a rapid decline, deal-  
ers bought largely. At the close of the  
season the market declined, and the large  
catch of this year has made it still lower,  
so that good fish can now be bought as  
low as \$16 per barrel. Besides the hand  
fishing vessels employed in this trade  
there are a large number of seiners. They  
lie around and watch for the schools,  
which they surround with their seines.—  
These are made of large twine, from 800  
to 900 feet long, and about 100 feet deep,  
and often from 200 to 300 barrels of fish  
are taken at once. Some idea of the ex-  
tent of the mackerell business can be  
gained from the fact that to man the fleet  
requires from 3,500 to 4,000 men, and to  
provision it costs about \$125,000.

## JEWISH OBSERVANCES.

On sunset of the 5th, says the Wilming-  
ton Journal, the Jewish Civil year began.  
On the 16th and 17th they blow the Ram's  
Horn in commemoration of the first revela-  
tion to the Patriarch Abraham. This cere-  
mony is based upon Leviticus, 23d chapter  
and 23d verse: "Speak unto the children  
of Israel, in the seventh month, in the first  
day of the month shall ye have a sabbath,  
a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy  
convocation." The second festival takes  
place on the 24th inst., at 6 o'clock. [The  
Jews always begin their festival on the  
evening previous.] During these festivals  
all places of business will be closed, and  
the day will be rigidly devoted to purely reli-  
gious duties. The Biblical year dates from  
10th day of penitence, called *Yom Kipur*.  
It falls in the Jewish calendar on the 10th  
Tishri, or in the Christian calendar on the  
22d of September. This is a most solemn  
day for the Hebrews, and is devoted by them  
from sunset to sunset the next day and pray-  
ing and fasting. The observance of this day is  
based upon Leviticus, 23d chapter and 27th  
verse: "Also on the 10th day of this seventh  
month there shall be a day of atonement; it  
shall be a holy convocation unto you, and  
ye shall afflict your souls and offer an  
offering made by fire unto the Lord.

The month Tishri is crowded with festi-  
vals and prayer days. In all there are  
days for prayer-meetings or solemn festi-  
vals. The remaining holy days are *Suk-  
koth*, or feasts of Booth, occurring on the  
15th of Tishri, which answers to the 30th  
instant, and the Azoret, or feast of conclu-  
sion, on the 22d of Tishri, or 7th of Oc-  
tober.

The Memphis *Avant-courier* mildly re-  
marks:—"Within the last week the tones of the  
Derfner, and shot-gun have broken the still-  
ness of our city's air three times, and the  
corresponding number of unfortunates now  
sleep in the valley. Verily, it begins to look like  
the old times of 1864 and 1865."

## AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR OF "HOME, SWEET HOME."

Down at Allatoona Pass, in the State  
of Georgia, I was told a good story the other  
day which confirms the truth of the old  
line, "music hath charms to soothe the  
savage breast," etc., etc.

Longtime ago, the country about Al-  
latoona was the happy rallying ground of  
the Cherokee Indians, who were wont to  
hold biannual festival of the "green corn  
dance" at that place. About the year  
1836, the poet, John Howard Payne, au-  
thor of the well-known song of "Home,  
Sweet Home," being engaged on a piece  
of literary work illustrative of peculiar  
national customs, desired to attend the  
green corn dance of the Cherokee nation,  
for the purpose of writing it up from per-  
sonal observation. With this intent he  
applied to his friend Rev. C. W. Howard,  
of Millsville, who warned the poet of  
the danger of his proposed undertaking,  
on account of the great disturbances a-  
mong the Cherokees, from horse thieves  
and other outlaws, by which the presence  
of white men had been forbidden. This  
exclusion was enforced by a vigilance  
force of the Georgia State Guard, which  
had resulted in the famous persecution  
and imprisonment of the missionaries,  
Messrs. Worcester and Butler, of which  
very much was published at the time.

This danger did not defer the poet from  
carrying out his desperate project of wit-  
nessing the Green Corn Dance. Accord-  
ingly he proceeded to Allatoona, and fell  
into the hands of the State Guard, by  
whom he was placed under guard as a  
dangerous character. As the weary night  
wore on the poet lay dozing by the camp  
fire, and the rough sentinel, to keep him-  
self from falling asleep, would alternate  
between cursing, drinking, chewing and  
singing. At length he struck up the  
song of "Home sweet home." The poet  
listened to the words of his own song, and  
when the soldier had finished, said to  
him, "Friend, I am the author of that  
song!" There was so much of apparent  
sincerity in the poet's manner, that the  
rough keeper believed him true, and in his  
unwonted humanity, replied: "Well, by  
—if you are the author of that song  
you have no business to keep me here.—  
Do you see that horse? Just you mount  
that best and make yourself scarce."

Payne did not stand on the order of his  
going, but went at once, feeling that if  
his captivity had got him into a tight  
place, the power of song had let him out  
of it.

## A GRIEVOUS WRONG.—There is the soundest common sense in the following paragraph from the *Manufacturer and Builder*.

Why is it that there is such a repug-  
nance on the part of parents to putting  
their sons to a trade? A skilled mechanic  
is an independent man. Go where he  
will, his craft will bring him support.—  
He needs aid favors of none. He has lit-  
erally his fortune in his own hands. Yet  
foolish parents—ambitions that their sons  
should "rise in the world," as they say—  
are more willing that they should study  
for a profession, with the chances of even  
moderate success heavily against them,  
or run the risk of spending their days in  
the ignoble task of retailing dry goods, or  
of toiling at the accountant's desk, than  
learn a trade which gives them manly  
strength, health and independence.

Rosell had been convicted and sentenc-  
ed to military degradation and death.

The motion for removing the govern-  
ment to Paris, after four days' debate, was  
defeated.

A project is afoot for a narrow gauge  
road from Paducah, Kentucky, to Paris,  
Tennessee.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEGRA- PHY.

The London *Times*, of the 30th of Janu-  
ary last, described a telegraphic instru-  
ment invented by Mr. Herring, construc-  
tion to produce the dot and the dash of the  
Morse code in such a manner that one  
could never be mistaken for the other.—  
This was effected by the use of two distinct  
levers—an arrangement which also per-  
mitted the dash to be made vertical  
instead of horizontal, and to be produced  
instantaneously instead of by continued  
pressure, thus saving the time of the op-  
erator and diminishing the length of the  
message-slip. The authorities of the British  
Post Office took exception to Mr.  
Herring's first instrument because it was  
intended to print. He then arranged it  
to emboss, and it was next objected to  
because it would not print. The latter  
objection seemed to be the one most likely  
to be insisted upon; and Mr. Herring  
has now removed it by completing a print-  
ing instrument of a very superior char-  
acter.

In this instrument the slip of paper on  
which the message is received is made to  
travel by clock work in the ordinary way.  
It passes directly over a thin metallic disc,  
placed transversely to the course of the  
slip, revolving on an axis, and dipping into  
an ink-well; over the paper is a lever,  
terminating in a broad style placed  
vertically above the disc, so that the de-  
scender of the lever compresses the slip of  
paper between the disc and the style.—  
The lever is double, in the sense that its  
central portion, carrying the central por-  
tion of the style, can be acted upon either  
independently of the lateral portions, or  
only the narrow central portion of the  
style descends and the slip of paper is  
pressed upon the inkling disc at only a  
single point of contact, which produces a  
dot. In the latter case the style descends  
as a whole, and, having a concave edge,  
it presses the paper into contact with the  
disc, by more or less of this edge, thus  
producing a vertical dash.

There is an adjusting screw, by which  
the inkling disc, may be raised or lowered  
at pleasure, and by raising it the length  
of the contact surface, and hence the  
length of the dash, may be increased at  
the pleasure of the operator. The pres-  
sure of the style stops for the moment the  
evolution of the inkling disc, upon the  
immediate recommencement of which the  
ink slip depends. Mr. Herring has  
therefore, placed upon the axle of the  
disc a box containing a spiral spring, so  
arranged that when the disc itself is  
checked, the power of the clock-work coils  
the spring. The moment the disc is re-  
leased the coiled spring gives the neces-  
sary impulse to produce immediate revolution.

The operator is furnished with two  
keys, one of which commands the central  
or dot portion of the lever, the other the  
lever as a whole. One, therefore, produ-  
ces the dot, and the other the dash, and  
no mistake can occur between the two  
except by the use of the wrong key.—  
The printing is remarkably clear, distinct  
and compact. The instrument is worked  
with a double current.

Mr. Herring has also made some sub-  
sidiary improvements of importance, espe-  
cially with regard to the relay, which  
promise to add to the usefulness of his  
instrument.

## A HORSE FOR A WIFE.

The wife sales are getting numerous  
now-a-days. Week before last we gave  
an account of a case at Jewett, where a  
wife was sold for 25 cents. Now we have  
to record a similar transaction which took  
place in Ashland. In this instance the  
wife was traded for a horse.

Milo Waterman has endured the thral-  
dom of a married life for some years, but  
lately the fetters have become galling,  
and he resolved to throw off the yoke and  
proclaim himself free. But it is no an  
easy matter to shake off such a responsi-  
bility as a wife, and our friend Waterman  
was in a quandary. He didn't know ex-  
actly what to do, and the more he con-  
sidered the more difficult seemed to be his  
situation. Finally, one day last week,  
Milo ran across a neighbor named John  
Mulford, who is ever ripe for a bargain,  
and after some conversation, in which  
they discussed on the respective merits of  
wife and horse, a bargain was "struck  
up." Mulford was to take Waterman's  
wife, and Waterman Mulford's horse.

Waterman took his horse home, put  
him in the stable, and retired. But he  
could not sleep. He tossed nervously  
upon his pillow, and began to think of  
his wife. True, they had their "ups and  
downs," but after all, hadn't she some-  
times been good to him? Then he thought  
of the many happy moments they had  
spent together, of their love and court-  
ship, of their marriage and their honey-  
moon, and Milo began to regret the trade.  
At last he could endure it no longer. He  
got up, stole out to the barn in the dead  
of night, took out the old horse and pro-  
ceeded to Mulford's, woke him up and  
wanted to trade back. But Mulford  
couldn't see it. Waterman begged, but  
Mulford was inexorable. After consid-  
erable bickering, however, the latter a-  
greed to let Waterman have back his  
spring in consideration of a forfeit of two  
birch logs.—*Windham (Conn.) Journal*.

The Emperor Alexander is the hero of  
the following anecdote: He was present  
at a collection in Paris for one of the hos-  
pitals. The plate was held out to him  
by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave  
his louis d'or he whispered, "Mademoi-  
selle, this is for your pretty eyes." The  
girl curtsied and presented the plate a-  
gain. "What," said the Emperor,  
"more?" "Yes, sir," said she, "I now  
want something for the poor."

## WANT OF SUCCESS IN JOURN- ALISM.

Some people have a mania for publish-  
ing papers, and think that to be able to  
write and have a certain amount of cap-  
ital, is all that is necessary to make a suc-  
cessful newspaper. The history of our  
most eminent journalists contradicts this  
theory. They will tell you that they owe  
their success rather to their knowledge of  
the practical than the theoretical or aes-  
thetical branches of their business. Bon-  
ner, for instance, is not a writer, still he  
has accumulated great wealth, and has  
succeeded in establishing a paper which  
is remarkable both for circulation and lit-  
erary ability. Prieters now in this city,  
who worked at the "case" with him, state  
that he was not only a quick and clean  
compositor, but was noted for his regular  
habits, for never varying in his hours,  
and for working hard, early and late, to at-  
tain the object he had in view—the accu-  
mulation of sufficient capital to start in  
business for himself. Henry J. Ray-  
mond toiled for years as a reporter, work-  
ing a portion of the time at a salary of  
seven dollars per week, and it was only  
after years of trial that he advanced, step  
by step, to the position he occupied at the  
time of his death.

Our best newspaper men, if success is  
to be taken as a criterion, are those who  
commenced their career at the "case,"  
and who gained their information while  
setting up the articles of others. There  
are no better judges of an article, whether  
it be a political leader or a classical es-  
say, than practical printers. Some of our  
best authors place more dependence on  
them than they are willing to concede.—  
Printers have a way of smoothing and  
making intelligible an ambiguous sen-  
tence, which is peculiarly their own; the  
result of the closest attention to detail.—  
*Rosell's Reporter*.

## FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—A Ken- tucky man who attempted to cross a high railroad bridge at Shepherdsville, in that State, on the 24th ult., stumbled and fell between the ties, but, fortunately, man- aged to grasp a tie with his hands and there hung dangling, with one hundred feet of sheer fall beneath him. He was utterly unable to regain the top of the bridge, and he hung on with a death grasp until his cries brought assistance. Lifted from his perilous position he was led off the bridge, and sat down for a few minutes, apparently overcome by the danger through which he had passed.— Then he got up, as he said, to go home. He walked a few steps, and fell to the ground dead. Physicians who carefully exam- ined his body, say that there was no bruise or wound sufficient to disable him, much less cause death, and are of opinion that his death was caused by fright.

## FIGHT BETWEEN A CAT AND A SNAKE.

A few days ago a gentleman who is en-  
gaged in farming near this city was walk-  
ing through his field near where his hands  
were ploughing, when he discovered a  
cat at some distance coming toward him.  
Presently the cat turned aside, and squat-  
ing very low, appeared to creep stealthily  
along as though in search of game.—  
He quickened his steps to see if he could  
discover what was up. He soon discov-  
ered a snake about a foot and a half or  
two feet long, and as the cat approached  
the snake coiled and put himself in a  
striking position. The cat instantly walk-  
ed direct up to the snake and held out one  
foot near his snake's head, as if dar-  
ing him to strike. Master snake being  
full of spunk, was not the chap to take a  
dare, consequently he responded with his  
full strength; but when his head should  
have been in direct contact with the cat's  
paw, the paw, like the Irishman's flea,  
went thar; and before the head could be  
withdrawn, it received a heavy blow from  
the cat's foot, and the paw was again  
presented with similar results. About four  
rounds of that sort occurred, when the  
snake seemed to remember, "he who  
fights and runs away may live to fight  
another day," and with this understand-  
ing he uncoiled and started to leave the  
field. But he didn't get off that field a-  
live.

## For the Southern Home. CURING TOBACCO.

LINCOLN, N. C., Aug. 31, 1871.  
MR. EDITOR.—I enclose again for the  
benefit of those engaged, and who expect  
to engage in the culture and curing of to-  
bacco, a letter written for me by Dr. N. M.  
Rohan, of Caswell. I have been so  
successful under his directions, that I ad-  
vice all novices in the culture to follow  
the mode prescribed by him.

For the benefit of your many readers,  
I request that you will give the article,  
in a notice that they may preserve it for  
future reference.

Very respectfully,  
B. S. GIBSON.

## THE FIRST ASTRONOMERS.

Some of the most distinguished men  
who have contributed to the great mass  
of facts and laws which make up the  
science of astronomy were Hipparchus,  
Ptolemy, Pythagoras, Copernicus, Ty-  
cho Brahe, Galileo, Kepler, and  
Newton. Hipparchus is usually consid-  
ered the father of astronomy. He was  
born at Nicaea, and died about a hun-  
dred and twenty-five years before the  
Christian era. He divided the heavens  
into constellations; discovered the differ-  
ence of the intervals between the autumnal  
and vernal equinoxes; fixed the paral-  
lax of the heavenly bodies, and determin-  
ed longitude and latitude, fixing the first  
degree of longitude at the Canaries, Pto-  
lemy flourished in the second century of

the Christian era. He was a native of  
Alexandria. Ptolemy gave an account of  
the fixed stars, and computed the latitude  
and longitude of one thousand and twen-  
ty-one of them. Pythagoras born at  
Samos, and his death is supposed to have  
taken place about five hundred years  
before the Christian era. He supposed  
the sun to be the centre of the universe,  
and that the planets revolved around him  
in elliptical orbits—a doctrine establish-  
ed by Copernicus in the sixteenth centu-  
ry. Tycho Brahe, a Danish astronomer,  
flourished about the middle of the six-  
teenth century. His astronomical sys-  
tem was singular and absurd; but the  
science is indebted to him for a more cor-  
rect catalogue of the fixed stars and for  
discoveries respecting the motions of the  
moon and the comets, the refraction of  
the rays of light, and for many other im-  
portant improvements. To him Kepler  
was also indebted for the principal facts  
which were the basis of his astronomical  
labors. Copernicus was born in Prussia,  
in the latter part of the fifteenth centu-  
ry. He revived the system of Pythagoras,  
which placed the sun in the centre of the  
system. He taught the true doctrine,  
that the apparent motion of the heavenly  
bodies is caused by the real motion of  
the earth.

Galileo, a native of Pisa, flourished in  
the latter part of the sixteenth century.  
By his observation of the planets Venus  
and Jupiter, he gained a decisive victory  
for the Copernican system. He was per-  
secuted and imprisoned by the inquisi-  
tion for holding what was thought, in  
that age of ignorance and superstition, to  
be heretical opinions, and compelled on  
his knees to abjure the truths which he  
had discovered, and he had too much  
sense to disbelieve. Kepler, who, from  
his great discoveries, is called the legis-  
lator of the heavens, was a native of War-  
tenburg. In 1572, availing himself of  
the observations of Tycho Brahe, he dis-  
covered three great laws, known as Kep-  
ler's laws of the planetary motions, and  
on them were founded the discoveries of  
Newton, as well as the whole modern the-  
ory of the planets. Sir Isaac Newton,  
who has been called the Creator of Natu-  
ral Philosophy, was born in Lincoln-  
shire, England, in 1642. His discovery  
of the universal law of gravitation, and  
many other valuable and important con-  
tributions which he made to science, place  
him among the foremost of those to whom  
nations are indebted for an insight into  
the magnificent displays of the material  
world.

A RELIGIOUS PAPER'S PRESIDENT.—  
The *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic) gives  
uttrance to rather a novel idea in regard  
to the Democratic nomination for the  
Presidency in 1872. After declaring that  
the new departure was "intended not to  
lead the breaches, but to re-open them,"  
and after overthrowing and refusing the  
claims of Chief Justice Chase for the  
nomination, the *Journal* says:

"The wise course for the Democratic  
party in 1872 will be to drop every man  
involved in political life, and to find—  
where the higher order of executive abili-  
ty in our day and country is to be found  
—in some of the vast works of civil in-  
dustry some man who, during trying cir-  
cumstances, such as that of 1857, and again dur-  
ing the civil war, has known how to hold  
and govern, and attach to him, tens of  
thousands of men, and to manage econ-  
omically many millions of capital en-  
trusted to his care. We think there must  
be some such man. He will be the most  
likely to restore order to our prostrated  
industries.

Reported Russian Preparations for  
War.—The Russian fortifications at the  
railway stations of Radziwillow and Wo-  
loeyak are rapidly proceeded with. The  
former is the last station toward the fron-  
tier of the Great Berdyszew-Radziwillow-  
er railway. Both stations are of the ut-  
most strategical importance, and have  
an uninterrupted communication with the  
Galician net of railways. In the neigh-  
borhood of Radziwillow Imperial engin-  
eers have been engaged for weeks in sur-  
veying and levelling, and after their plans  
a citadel with detached forts will be cre-  
ated in the neighborhood of the station for  
its further protection. The fortifications  
are to be completed within three years.—  
A similar course has been adopted at  
Woloyak. Other fortifications are near-  
ly already completed, notably in the ex-  
tension of the works at Lithuanian, Brest,  
and Kiev, and their strengthening by de-  
t