

Carolina Watchman.

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J. J. BRUNER,
Proprietor and Editor.
J. J. STEWART,
Associate Editor.

**MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEAD & FOOT STONES, &c.**

JOHN H. BUIS
Has on hand a large stock of
all kinds of
building materials,
and is prepared to
execute all orders
promptly and
cheaply.

**NEW
FIRM**
HAYS & SILL
Druggist & Apothecaries,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Having purchased the contents of the
Drug Store formerly occupied by Dr.
E. W. SILL, we respectfully call the
attention of the Citizens of Salisbury
and the surrounding country, to the new
arrangement, and inform them that we
will continue to carry on the business at
the same place, and the same excellent
way. We will endeavor to keep on hand
all the various goods the people may need
pertaining to our line, and therefore hope
by strict attention to business, to receive
a liberal patronage.

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Attended To.**
Prescriptions accurately and
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Pianos!
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at the World's Fair, and Silver Medals
awarded to CHARLES M. STEFF
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with all the leading manufacturers
of the country.

**Office and New Warerooms,
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The STEFF Pianos contain all the latest
improvements of his own
invention, and are found to be
superior to all other instruments,
both in touch and finish of their
workmanship, and are guaranteed
to be executed by any manufacturer
of second-hand Pianos
from \$75 to \$300.
The Grand and Church Organs, some twenty different
styles, from \$50 and upwards
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styles, from \$50 and upwards
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**INSURE IN
Georgia Home Insurance Co.
OF COLUMBUS, Ga.**
INCORPORATED, 1850. CAPITAL, \$350,000
J. RHODES BROWN, President,
D. E. WILCOX, Secretary.

**All Losses Equitably Adjusted
And Promptly Paid in Full!**
Property owners desiring to obtain reliable
insurance will do well to protect themselves by
securing a Policy in "Georgia Home Insurance
Co." Agencies at prominent points in all the
Southern States.
J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent,
Office No. 2, Granite Row,
April 25, 72. (ly) Salisbury, N. C.

A CHICAGO SENSATION.

**STORY OF A FIFTEEN YEAR OLD
GIRL WHO MARRIED HER FATHER'S
COACHMAN.**

A correspondent writes from Chicago,
under date of the 18th, as follows:
Quite often a sensation of considerable
interest is sprung in our courts. Some-
times it may be in the matter of an early
real estate transaction; and again the
public the different phases which married
life may assume. A case was called in
the Superior Court on Saturday, from the
facts of which the faithful might draw an
exciting romance, fit to adorn the pages
of a "Terrible Temptation" novel, or a
work of a similar nature. It seems that
the parties to the action were the daughter
of one of our wealthiest citizens—a
resident of Michigan avenue—and his coach-
man. It necessarily follows that where a
divorce is wanted a marriage exists; and
such is the fact in this matter, and upon
that hangs all the interest of the case.
Gossip, people—those who know all
about the private affairs of everybody
know "why" said the so-called
indulging in intimations that the mar-
riage

was advised by the old gentleman,
after the discovery of certain facts more
important to his file than any one else,
Mr. Coachman excepted. These same
people also are of the opinion that, after
frequent, too frequent, rides, on which
occasions the old gentleman's close car-
riage was used to a good advantage, as
subsequently appeared, a lively feeling
of friendship sprang up between the fair
heir and the gallant coachman. How-
ever, the facts as divulged at the trial
warrant your correspondent in saying
that on one of these rides the subject
of marriage was broached, a ready acquies-
cence followed, the license was procured,
and before the setting of that day's sun,

THE TWIN WERE MADE ONE
by a Methodist clergyman. The happy
couple drove back to the father's home,
and the bride, her heart palpitating with
joy for the noble impulses influencing her
lord, considered the matter of too
great importance to relate, and with the
secret safe in her own young heart betook
her to her virgin chamber, while the gal-
lant, handsome coachman hid himself to
his left in the stable, and dreamed as only
a happy groom can. The secret was
too much for the child's wife—for she
was only fifteen—and her sister was in-
formed of the status of her domestic affairs.
The father-in-law

**DROPPED ON THAT HIGH TONED COACH-
MAN,**
and a "competent horseman" wanted a
place in the morning papers. The bill
for the divorce next appeared, and the case
was on trial when I dropped in. The
argument was just concluded, and the
counsel, accompanied by the father-in-law,
were engaged in drawing up an
amendment to the bill, as suggested by
the Court, when in walked the groom of
all goods, in the matter of the separation
of L. & L. His manly figure was pain-
fully erect, and manifestly much money
had been squandered in his make-up for
the occasion. He approached the counsel,
and tremulously inquired

WHETHER OR NO HE WAS A MARRIED MAN.
At that moment he caught sight of that
father-in-law, who sat in a corner glaring
savagely at him. The spinal column
wilted, the bald head shrank down behind
the Alexis collar, the red necktie fluttered
for a moment and the specter dressed,
ambitious plebeian swung upon his heels,
secretly folded his tent, and silently stole
from the room in time to evade the paternal
benediction. "Oh, what a rascal he
is!" The verdict that followed was decid-
edly final. The old gentleman took the
floor in strides, occasionally bursting forth
into a spasm of vehement expletives, vowing
that

IF HE HAD "THAT SCOUNDREL"
he would come him; and I believe he
would, for the elderly gentleman was con-
siderably "on the edge." His solicitor
endeavored to calm him by whispering
"newspaper men were in the room," but
all to no avail, and the ex-cape of a
giddy, foolish girl was told by an injudi-
cious parent to willing hearers. This case
is the strangest of all the remarkable
cases on the divorce record of either court.

FORFAINT HEARTED LIBERALS.
While the lesser Administration organs
are engaged in boasting over their anti-
cipatory triumph in November, the leading
organ of that party, the New York Times
(Grant's own) strikes a much lower key,
and admonishes the Republicans against
indulging an overweening confidence. It
reminds them that "the Presidential elec-
tion" has not yet been fought. While tak-
ing hope from the results of the October
elections, it yet admonishes its friends of
the importance of continued effort. The
Times says: "The tide of a campaign
has been turned before now, both in the
"struggle of actual warfare and in that of
"politics, by the rash assumption that a
"beaten enemy was as good as no enemy
"at all." It declares, with emphasis, that
"the true crisis of the fight has not yet
been reached."

We commend these suggestions of the
President's chief organ to the faint hearted
in our own ranks who are disposed to
give up before the great battle has been
fought. While we do not underestimate the
successes achieved by the Liberals in
Pennsylvania and Ohio (albeit accomplished
by fraud and false counting), neither do
we underestimate the Liberal success in
Indiana, and the jocosities made by Lib-
eralism in Ohio.
It should also be borne in mind that
thus far there has not been any actual

trial of strength between Greeley and
Grant in any of the States that have
voted. The elections which have been
held were purely local, and in many cases
the issues were made up and the candi-
dates nominated before the Liberal move-
ment was fully developed. We believe
that Mr. Greeley is personally stronger
in almost every State, and in every local-
ity, than were the various candidates
running in opposition to the Administration,
and that his vote in November will be
greatly in advance of theirs. Thou-
sands of men will vote for Mr. Greeley
who would not vote for any other man
against an Administration Republican.
We agree with the Times, that "the true
crisis of the fight has not yet been reach-
ed."—Rich'd Whig

**THE STAY AT HOME THE MIS-
CHIEF THEY WORK.**
(From the Richmond Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, Va.—We have negro rule in
this State on account of the disgraceful
apathy of a large portion of the white
voters.—Rich'd Whig

WHAT ARE THE PROFITS?
The harvest is nearly ended. There is
some corn to husk, some to dig roots,
to get her, apples to pick, butter and cheese
to market, etc., etc. But the farmers who
have carefully kept account with the differ-
ent departments of the farm can approxi-
mately estimate his profits for the year.
What are they? We do not ask for this
question because we desire it answered to
ourselves. And if he finds out there are
profits, we hope he can put his finger on
his ledger and tell just what crops did,
and what did not, yield him his net re-
venues.

This course we deem absolutely
essential to intelligent, economical, and pro-
gressive husbandry. If the blind leads the
blind they both fall in the ditch. If a
man's corn crop has cost him \$1 per bushel,
and is worth in market but 75 cents—
that is, if he can buy corn for 75 cents
per bushel, equally good, the fodder he
gets from the crop will scarcely fill out
the margin of difference; and "then, if he
blindly goes on raising corn, year after
year, with no knowledge of what it costs
him, it will require the profits he may
derive from some other crop to counter-
balance his loss on corn. But if he knows
what the corn costs him, and whence the
profits he gets are derived, it will be an
easy matter, comparatively, to stop the
loss and increase the profits the succeeding
year.

Have the profits been derived from econ-
omy, or from liberality of expenditure in
relation to special crops? In other
words, is there any one crop which re-
turned \$2 for every \$1 expended in pro-
ducing it; and if the expense of culture
or plant food per acre had been in-
creased, would the profits have corre-
spondingly increased? Or has the farmer
found the maximum of expense per acre
it pays to give to any one crop? These
are interesting and profitable questions for
him to answer.

The less of effort and time on a farm
are very much greater than most men
realize. The loss of time perhaps is greater,
notwithstanding the fact that farmers work
so many hours per day. This loss is not
due to the fact that the time is not all
nearly all occupied, but to the other fact
that it is not often properly directed, is
not economized, and hence is wasted.
But if the time absolutely spent in the
producing, harvesting and marketing of
a crop is charged to that crop, the busi-
nessman soon discovers its value, how
much it enters into cost, and will devise
ways and means to economize it—that is,
to expend less time in producing the same
results. The trouble is, that in making
up accounts with crops too many farmers
estimate the amount of time consumed in
their production, instead of charging each
crop, daily, with the time actually ex-
pended upon it.

The result of such inquiry as we have
suggested above will be to cause a higher
value to be placed upon time, to see that
it is not wasted and therefore, a better
direction of the efforts or force expended
in producing crops. The best ways and
means will be devised and adopted for do-
ing the most work for the least time and at
the least expense; for every thoughtful
farmer knows that just in proportion as he
diminishes the cost of production he en-
hances his profits.—Rich'd Whig

**SOMETHING IN THE SHAPE OF
A WHEAT FIELD.**
Let our Eastern readers try to form
some conception of the way what is
grown in California, from the following
statement gathered from the San Francisco
Bulletin. There is a wheat field in
Joanquin Valley which covers 36,000 acres.
The crop this year is reported to average
40 bushels per acre, or 1,440,000 bushels
in all, which would require forty ships
of medium size to transport to market.
One side of this "lot" is 17 miles long.
When plowed, ten four-horse teams were
attached to ten gang plows, each gang
having four plows. Lunch was served at a
midway station, and supper at the termi-
nus, 17 miles from the place of starting.
The grain was cut by twenty of the largest
reapers. There are two other wheat
fields in this valley, one of which con-
tains 23,000 acres and the other 17,000.
Then as an offset to this magnificent state-
ment, we have this:—"There are thou-
sands of tons of wheat which cannot be
taken out of the valley this season, and
must remain over, a dead expense, or what
is nearly as undesirable, will only com-
mand advances at heavy rates of interest."
And then, to show the wheat growers of
the Western States the importance of
providing for the consumption at home
of their product by encouraging home
manufactures and diversifying industry,
thus rendering themselves independent of
foreign markets, we print a statement of
the same paper, dated Sep. 30, that since

June 28, sixty-three vessels have left that
port for England loaded with wheat. Of
this number, 15 cleared in July, 32 in
August, and 15 more in September to date.
Before the first one reaches Liverpool,
nearly, or quite, 100 vessels will be on
the way, with their bows pointing to the
same port, and carrying 125,000 tons of
wheat. It adds that, with sufficient ton-
nage, such a fleet can be maintained for
six months.—Rich'd Whig

HUSBAND AND WIFE.
Harmony in the married state is the
very first object to be aimed at. Nothing
can preserve affection uninterrupted but a
firm resolution never to differ in will,
and determination in each to consider
the love of the other as of more value
than any other object whatever on which
a wish has been fixed. How light, in fact,
is the sacrifice of any other wish weighed
against the affections of one with whom
we are to pass our life! And though op-
position in a single instance will hardly
of itself produce alienation, yet every one
has his pouch into which all these oppo-
sitions are put, and while that is filling,
the alienation is insensibly going on, and
when filled is complete. It would puzzle
either to say why; because no one differ-
ence has been marked enough to produce
a serious effect by itself. But he finds
his affection wearied out by a constant
stream of checks and obstacles. Other
resources of discontent very common, in-
deed, are the cross purposes of husband
and wife, in common conversation; a dis-
position to criticize and question what
the other says—a desire always to de-
monstrate and make him feel himself
wrong, especially in sympathy. Nothing
is so goading. Much better, therefore, if
one companion shows a thing in a differ-
ent light from what we do, to leave him
in quiet possession. What is the use of
retorting him if the thing is unimportant?
And if important, let it pass for the present,
and wait a softer moment and more
conciliatory occasion of revising the mat-
ter together. It is wonderful how many
persons are rendered unhappy by inatten-
tion to the rules of prudence.—Thomas
Jefferson.

SECRET MARRIAGES.
Every now and then the public is start-
led by the exposure of some domestic or
social villainy based on a secret marriage.
Some confiding young lady has been in-
duced to marry her lover secretly, and to
keep the marriage secret for months, and
perhaps for years. In a recent case a
marriage had been kept secret for nearly
seven years. Of course, a man who wishes
to keep his marriage secret is always
acted by selfish, and usually base mot-
ives. He is acting a part—playing a
game; and his confiding wife is pretty sur-
e in the end, to find herself the victim of
his treachery and baseness.

A woman should never consent to be
married secretly. Her marriage should be
solemnized in the light of publicity,
and not in the shadow of concealment.
She should distrust a man who has any
reason for shutting out the world from
his life—his estimation at least—should be
the crowning glory of his life. The
man who always has some plot on hand
who naturally takes to secrecy and con-
cealment, and is never ready to have his
actions brought into open day, is a
man, even by accident, devotes to the
path of honor or virtue. No woman who
values her domestic happiness should ever
listen to the suggestions of such a man
in favor of a secret marriage.

The New York Herald having said
that Greeley allies had suffered from "the
absence of any well defined issues involv-
ing a principle of government," the
Tribune makes the following reply:
"Reconciliation with the South, Reform
at the South, Reform at the North, an end
to prescription, to carpet bag robbery, to
the reign of corruption and the choice of
Governors by counties—are not the well-
defined issues? Do not these involve prin-
ciples of government? If members of
Congress sell their votes for railway shares
and dividends; if a Senator of the U. S.
goes back telling falsehoods to catch the
votes of Irishmen and Germans; if Grant
makes a family matter of the office, and
sends unworthy persons to represent
us at foreign courts, richer because they
are relations or those of his particular
friends; if all the Postmasters in the
country neglect their business, and conspire
to break down the circulation of a new paper
because they do not like it any better than
it likes them; if the Heads of the Depart-
ments leave their duties to make parti-
sans' speech in behalf of the President;
if clerks paid by the nation are detailed
to envelop documents and to cheat the
post office by forging blanks;—then we
say that there is a plenty of issues always
and wherever and by whomsoever these
offenses are defended."

THE OUTLAWS.—The Robesonian has
the following on the outlaws: residing in
the neighborhood that the remaining out-
laws have been occasionally, of late,
about their old haunts in Sefflow, and
that they have been reinforced by a white
man of the neighborhood, who has recently
joined them. We were unable to
learn the name of this new recruit, but are
informed that he is a native of South Car-
olina who moved to this county with his
family last spring, for the purpose of far-
ming in connection with his wife's father,
on the plantation of Mr. Robert McKenzie,
who has since died. He and his father-in-
law soon had a falling out, and he sud-
denly disappeared, leaving his wife and
children unprotected. When next seen
he was in company with the outlaws,
where he has been seen frequently within
the past few months."

A BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.
Let a man fail in business, what an
effect it has on his former creditors! Men
who have taken him by the hand, shrug
their shoulders, and pass on with a cold
"How do you do?"
Every trifle of a bill is hunted up and
presented that would not have seen light
months ago to come, but for the misfortune
of the debtor. If it is paid, well and good;
if not, the scowl of the sheriff perhaps
meets him at the corner. A man who has
never failed knows but little of human
nature.

In prosperity he sails along gently,
wafted by favorable smiles and kind words
from everybody. He prides himself on
his name and spotless character, and
makes his boast that he has not an enemy
in the world. Alas! the change. He
looks at the world in a different light
when reverses come upon him. He reads
suspicion on every brow. He hardly
knows how to move, or to do this thing
or the other; there are spies about him, a
wit is ready for his back. To know
what quality of stuff the world is made of,
a person must be unfortunate, and stop
paying once in his lifetime. If he has
kind friends, then they are made manifest.
A failure is a moral sieve, it brings out
the wheat, and shows the chaff. A man
thus learns that words and pretended
good will are not and do not constitute
real friendship.

THE GRANT OLGANS.—Here is the
style of speech employed by Col. FOX-
KEY'S Press, in speaking of his brother
Grant:—"GRANT'S OWN"—the New
York Times.
The New York Times in the campaign
now happily almost over has earned for
itself a reputation for infamy only sur-
passed by that of the men in Pennsylvania,
whom in its slavish subservency it has
landed to the skies. It is the Dalgity of
the American press, and as such its paid
for slanders can be passed by, but its
brutality, its ignorance, and lack of patri-
otism, honor, and decency, constitute it a
mean critic of even the most ordinary of
Americans.

What it Cost to Carry Maine.—A well-
known writer in the Tribune, a resident of Maine,
says that the last election in that State cost
the Granite State hard upon two hundred thou-
sand dollars! Says the writer: "In the
first Congressional District not two weeks
since a grand politician boasted that his party
was confiding young lady has been in-
duced to marry her lover secretly, and to
keep the marriage secret for months, and
perhaps for years. In a recent case a
marriage had been kept secret for nearly
seven years. Of course, a man who wishes
to keep his marriage secret is always
acted by selfish, and usually base mot-
ives. He is acting a part—playing a
game; and his confiding wife is pretty sur-
e in the end, to find herself the victim of
his treachery and baseness.

DISRAELI AND LOHRE.—Appropos
of the expected new novel from the pen of
Mr. Disraeli, it is affirmed that "Lohre"
might never have been written but for the
illness of Mrs. Disraeli, now Viscountess
Beaconsfield. She was making slow re-
covery, and her husband, anxious to
amuse her hours of convalescence, though
the press did with the cases of the Lib-
eral, contracted to find time to write a
chapter of the novel every day, which
being written out in his library in the
morning, was carried up to the sick cham-
ber and amused the tedious hours of the
invalid in the evening.

Grant and the Colored Race.—A colored
grant, named Randolph, in a speech at
Cooper Institute, N. York, last Monday night
declared with great emphasis that when
Frederick Douglass asserted on the same
occasion a few weeks before that Grant was
"the best friend of the colored race that God
ever sent to the world," and that Dr.
William P. Rogers, who is now at Wash-
ington, Va., last week told the colored peo-
ple, among other things, that he was a
Federal officer during the war, and heard
Grant say, with his own ears, that if he
could be convinced that the war was waged
for the freedom of the negro, he would re-
turn his sword to the seaboard, hang it on
the rack, and there let it remain till the red
had consumed it.—Rich'd Whig.

**Hartman's majority in the State will
be just whatever the Radical State Com-
mittee choose to count it. They will
manipulate the figures to suit themselves,
and we will have to except the result.
They may make thirty or fifty thousand
As perpetrators of election frauds and man-
ipulators of election returns the present Rad-
ical management in Pennsylvania is the
greatest success of the age. Simon Cam-
eron has taught them their lesson well and
they have been very apt scholars. Just
make it whatever you please, gentlemen
we don't care."
Belleville (Pa.) Watchman.**

GENUINE FOOLS.—He who wipes his
nose on a nutmeg graver, and picks his
teeth with a razor. She who says "no"
to a proposal of a gentleman when she
has reached the age of thirty. He who
gets so drunk at night, that he puts his
clothes to bed, and hangs himself on the
back of a chair. She who rubs her cheeks
with blackbats in order to give them color.
He who puts on his hat, takes his cane,
and starts out in pursuit of an honest and
disinterested politician. She who picks
up a child to make it quit bawling.

SAVING WOOD WITHOUT A SAW.—
The Scientific American records the
change of one of the "impossibilities of
the past into a reality." Geo. Robinson,
M. D., of New York, has invented a mode
of saving or cutting wood without saw or
axe, by electricity. The galvanic current
when passing over platinum wire in suffi-
cient quantity heats the wire to white heat.
This wire thus heated does the work of
saw or axe, without any appreciable ex-
penditure of muscular force. By arrang-
ing the wires with handles or other means,
by which it may be guided, any kind of
lumber whether in trees, logs, or plank
may be cut as desired. The battery need
be only of the simplest kind, as quantity
not intensity of current is required. A
child by this means, may fell the largest
tree in the forest, divide it into logs, or
cut it into boards, without saw or axe.—
Only think of it! The idea of cutting
down a huge pine tree with a wire! Some-
times stands up and declares: "I don't
believe it. It can't be done," but such
should remember that they talked just so
when the telegraph was projected. It is
only another proof that the impossibilities
of today are the scientific facts of to-
morrow.

THE GRANT OLGANS.—Here is the
style of speech employed by Col. FOX-
KEY'S Press, in speaking of his brother
Grant:—"GRANT'S OWN"—the New
York Times.
The New York Times in the campaign
now happily almost over has earned for
itself a reputation for infamy only sur-
passed by that of the men in Pennsylvania,
whom in its slavish subservency it has
landed to the skies. It is the Dalgity of
the American press, and as such its paid
for slanders can be passed by, but its
brutality, its ignorance, and lack of patri-
otism, honor, and decency, constitute it a
mean critic of even the most ordinary of
Americans.

ADVISING WHERE TO GO.—We often
get inquiries like this:—I want to know to
what part of the United States you re-
commend me to go. I want to go to some
warm climate. My means are limited. I
am a single man and don't mind hard work,
as I want to get a home for myself. We
have no objection to give in response to such
an inquiry except this: There is not a
State in the Union which has warm cli-
mate, that has not some advantages over
some other State; and any young man
able and willing to work, who is frugal,
can make himself a home in any of them.
Don't ask for advice, but go and begin the
work of securing a home at once.

**The forest specimen of Brussels lace is
so complicated as to require the labor of
seven persons on one piece, and each
operative is employed at distinct features
of the work. The thread used is of ex-
quisite fineness, which is spun in dark
eyeground rooms, where it is sufficient-
ly moist to prevent the thread from separ-
ating. It is so delicate as scarcely to be
seen, and the room is arranged that all
the light admitted shall fall upon the
work. It is such material that renders
the Brussels ground so costly. On a piece
of Valenciennes not two inches wide, from
two hundred to three hundred bobbins are
sometimes used; and for a larger width,
as many as eight hundred on the same
piece.**

**Professor Harris, the well known and
popular lecturer on Phrenology and the
Science of Hallouing, has made a won-
derful success in New York this season
with his exhibitions of fine works. He is
wanted now at every grand festival or
night out door meeting, with his interest-
ing exhibitions, and fine cars, gun-boats
in air, and other new pneumatic inven-
tions. The like and novelty of which never
has been witnessed in this city before. If
this country is to celebrate its centennial
anniversary of American Independence,
Congress should engage Professor Harris
to get up the displays for the large cities,
to be the only man who can make
fire-work for such an occasion.—Pomeroy's
Democrat.**

STATENVILLE COLLEGE.—We learn
from the American that Capt. Taylor
Martin has leased the Simonon Female
College, in a cousin of Prof. Martin
of Davidson College, and was a noble
soldier of the Confederacy. At Peters-
burg, Capt. M. performed one of the most
heroic acts of the war. He attacked with
his battery of artillery a Yankee gunboat
ascending the Appomattox and set it on
fire with his shells. Capt. M.'s pieces
had to cross an open plain before getting
into position, and during the engagement
had no shelter whatever. We wish him
great success.—Charlotte Home.

**An Illinois editor, in an article upon
the Aurora borealis, says: "Here we lean
over the verge of the infinite, longing to
grasp its mysteries—lost in the profundities
of immensity." Previous to this his
friends intended to run him for Congress
upon the temperance ticket; but now the
project has been abandoned because they
said that a man who would "lean over the
verge of the infinite" in order to try to
grasp the Aurora borealis in the middle of
the night, must get into conditions which
unfit him for the duties of Good Templar-
ship."**

**The first boat of Peter the Great, which
is looked upon by the Russians as the
propagator of the Russian fleet, has been
brought from the Moscow Exhibition to
its former and resting place by the fort of
St. Peter and Paul, with ceremonies
similar to those which accompanied its
transport to Moscow some time since.**
Lady Franklin writes the London Times
that she is not suffering from want of a
competency.