

## THE MILKY WAY.

The Milky Way forms the grandest feature of the firmament. It completely encircles the whole fabric of the skies, and sends its light down upon us, according to the last observations, from no less than 15,000,000 of suns. These are placed at various distances, too remote to be more than feebly understood; but their light, the medium of measurement, requires for its transit to our earth periods ranging from ten to a thousand years. Such is the aim of the great truth revealed to us by the two Hesiods, who, with a soul which no oracle could daunt, have explored every part of the prodigious circle. Sir William Herschel, after accomplishing his famous section, believed that he had gazed the Milky Way to its lowest depth, affirming that he could fathom a cluster of stars with his telescope, constructed expressly for the investigation, as far back as would require \$30,000 years for the transmission of its light. But, presumptions as it may seem, we must be permitted to doubt this assertion, as the same telescope, in the same master-hand was not sufficiently powerful to resolve even the nebula in Orion. Nor must we forget that light, our only clue to those unsearchable regions, expands and contracts in its progress, and coming from a point so remote, its radiant waves would be dispersed in space. Thus the reflection is forced upon us, that new clusters and systems, whose beaming light will never reach our earth, still thrill beyond; and that, though it is permitted to man to behold the immensity, shall never see the bounds, of the creation.—*Marvels of Science.*

**The Steamship Great Eastern.**—This vessel, says a London paper, has been getting on wonderfully during the last few weeks, and it is expected that within a month her steam will be up, and she will be on her way across the Atlantic. The three iron masts rise 129 feet above the upper deck, and have a diameter of three feet six inches for a height of seven feet, when they decrease gradually to two feet six inches at the cap. The lower wooden masts, which are also in their places, are not built masts, but are single "sticks." The fire and mizzen mast are 140 feet in height, and they are 3½ inches in diameter at the deck. The jigger mast 122 feet in height, and of the same diameter. The trees which form these masts were New Zealand pines. The same which had been expended on the ship up to the time of its memorable launch amounted to £60,000. The whole expenditure on the ship up to the time of its going to sea, will be £70,000, and probably some incidental charges and contingencies, will bring the whole up to the round sum of \$1,900,000.

**Bloody at the Falls.**—Next to Louis Napoleon, Bloody is confessedly the most wonderful of Frenchmen. At the Falls, yesterday, he performed all he promised, and more. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, he crossed the rope for the fourth time. He was dressed in Indian costume. His journey to the Canada side was not marked by any feat of peculiar daring. He went over on a trot, merely halting for an instant to balance himself. His homeward trip, however, completely eclipsed his previous feats. When about one-quarter of the way across, he stood on his head, holding the balance pole in his hands. A little farther along, he laid down on his back, with apparent composure. When near the centre of the rope, and navigated by means of his hands and feet, his body being in a state of suspended animation beneath. After proceeding some distance in this way he assumed a perpendicular position and returned for the balance pole, and then walked on. Another hand-spring. Lying down on his back, he extended the balance pole the length of his arms, and then threw his body over the pole, striking astride the rope. Without the pole he hung by one arm. During his passage he stood on his head several times and performed a variety of feats which we have not time to recapitulate. The number of persons present was greater than at any previous exhibition. A special train on the Great Western road brought several hundreds, Rochester and Buffalo turned out their thousands, while Cleveland, Erie, Danbury and other considerable places sent large delegations. *Buffalo Courier, 6th inst.*

## AN AWKWARD VISIT FROM PRINCE NAPOLEON.

**VERONA.** July 12.—A most amusing scene took place yesterday at the Imperial dinner. As the Emperor Francis Joseph sat twirling his blonde moustache, a tremendous tinkling of horse bells was heard in the courtyard, and a four-horse chain rattled in. The officer of the day hastily left the table, and returned to inform His Majesty that Prince Napoleon had arrived. As there were at dinner near the Emperor two of his brother's two cousins, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, you can fancy the consternation that was depicted on every face. The monarchs on their way remained in suspense on the forks. The Emperor rose, and passing aside his napkin, proceeded into an adjoining room, where he received the Prince. A few minutes after he returned the dinner was hastily concluded, and the guests made a general rush down the back stairs. The Grand Dukes sent for their swords and caps, left in the room where Prince Napoleon sat, and escaped to their several homes as quickly as they could. A shell-burating in the Imperial head-quarters could not have created so much confusion. "Pion Pion" remained several hours in Verona, and went late in the evening home to his camp and quarters. —*Special Correspondent of the London Times.*

**Lugie.**—As a specimen of past utility of the Logic Class in the University of Edinburgh, an anecdote is recorded, in which the son of a Baronet, who resided not far from town, acted a conspicuous part. He was called up by the worthy Professor of the time, and asked the question:—"Can a man see without eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer. "How, sir?" cried the amazed Professor, "can a man see without eyes?" "Pray, sir, how do you make that out?" "He can see with one, sir," replied the ready-witted youth, and the whole class shouted with delight at his triumph over meta-

## THE MARKETS.

**SALISBURY, N. C., August 16, 1859.**

### CHURCHVILLE WEEKLY MARKET.

**SAVAGE'S MARKET.**

**Apples—Pears—Grapes—Plums—**

**Bananas—Lemons—Limes—**

**Oranges—Ginger—**

**Cotton—Wool—**

**Yams—Tobacco—**

**Pepper—Mustard—**

**Onions—Garlic—**

**Turnips—Carrots—**

**Radishes—Cabbage—**

**Onions—Potatoes—**

**Onions—Onions—**

**Onions—Onions—**</p