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The Weekly Enterprise.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
FOR THE
Business Man, the Farmer
And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

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A. NOLTNER,
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EASTERN NEWS.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 27.—Col. D. M. Nelson, son of T. A. R. Nelson, of the Supreme Court, shot and killed Gen. J. H. Clinton, of Alabama, this evening, in a personal recontre.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Treasury advertises to sell two millions dollars of gold to-morrow. There is much anxiety as to whether the Secretary will continue the policy of selling in access of the amount.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—In the Republican Convention, in the evening session, the committee on contested seats reported sustaining the action of the State Committee in reorganizing the party in New York city, declaring that the organization which it has established is the regular and only Republican organization in the city, and directing that the Committee perfect and consolidate said organization. The report continued: "That for the purpose of promoting harmony in the Republican party both delegations from New York be admitted to the Convention, with the right to cast half of one vote, and each of the said delegations shall present three Republicans as members of the State Committee, but no person shall be presented who holds office under the present State or municipal governments or receives profit or emoluments therefrom." When the words "in order to promote harmony in the Republican party," were read, there were cries of "Oh!" and laughter from all parts of the house.

The minority committee reported a resolution in favor of the admisson of the delegation headed by Horace Greeley. Nine cheers were given with great enthusiasm. Cheers were also given for Grant, Senators Conkling and Fenton.

After a sharp debate the majority report was adopted, admitting both delegations from New York, and making provision for perfecting a similar organization there.

Mr. Lucy, of New York city, stated that his delegation would not accept these terms, and would retire from the Convention. The announcement was received with repeated cheers.

Mr. Sherman, of St. Lawrence, announced that delegates from the First District of St. Lawrence would also withdraw from the Convention. Both lists of delegates from New York were then read.

Gen. Sharp said that one delegation had loyally responded, and the other having left the hall, he moved that the one remaining be allowed to cast a full vote.

A. R. Spencer said that the delegation had left in anger. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn, so as they may reconsider their action.

Mr. Sharp withdrew the motion, and the Convention adjourned until nine a. m., tomorrow.

WORCHESTER, (Mass.) Sept. 27.—The vote on candidate for Gorvernor has just been declared. Wm. B. Washburne is nominated by a vote of 643 to 464 for Butler. The scene was indescribable. Cheer after cheer rent the air. Washburne men are in all parts of the hall congratulating each other, while little was seen or heard of Butler men. Gen. Butler declares that he accepts the action of the Convention as final, and agrees to stand by the result. His statement was received with cheers on the floor, but little demonstration in the galleries, where Butler's friends had been very demonstrative during the day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Special accounts represent that the opening scenes of the Syracuse Republican Convention were of the most shameful character. One report stated that when the delegates gathered before the hall they found the doors barred, bolted and guareded by several policemen obstructing the entrance. The cry was at once set up that the Custom-house has brought its Marshal here. Cries were heard in the crowd, are there any guns here? When the doors opened, at 11:30, a rush commenced, which was met from the inside. Chairs and table legs were used by defenders of the citadel, fists and canes by the attacking party. Another dispatch says a gang of New York roughs came into town during the night and early in the morning it was evident there would be serious trouble if not atenal blood-shed. At the opening of the doors about half-past 11, when the confusion began, several revolvers were drawn and flourished by parties outside, while those inside tore loose furniture apart and stood ready with legs of tables and chairs to club them. There were cries of. "Put down pistols"—"don't shoot," "kill the s—n of a b—h," "kill him!" "blow his brains out," "open the door;" "not a d—d one of you will get in,"—ejaculations more expressive than elegant were indulged in till the place was like a bedlam. There was much confusion among the Greeley adherents in this city at the course taken by the Convention, and expressons of dissatisfaction at the apparent cowdardice shown by the Greeley-Fenton delegates were very, general. It was believed they would have defeated the Conkling party had they acted with becoming boldness.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The Republican Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock a. m. Isaac H. Bailey, of New York, declared the rejected delegation were instruments of Tammany, and thought nothing was lost by their withdrawl, and called up a resolution allowing the remaining delegation to a full vote. After some discussion it was moved that the resolution be withdrawn. Permanent organization was effected, and elected Andrew D. White President.

The Greeley delegration met at 9 o'clock. A number of bitter speeches were made, when they adjourned until 11 o'clock, when they organized by electing Sinclair Treasem President. A Hutching and Gen. Palmer made speeches strongly denouncing the Conkling party, particularly Andrew White, President of the Convention, who had said that he had been told that Secretary Fish was to resign, and if he succeeded in controlling the Convention he would be appointed in his place. Palmer declared that White was made President of the Convention to get the endorsement of the San Domingo job. The meeting appointed a committee to issue an address and call a State Convention, if advisable, and adjourned.

A Warning

The Jacksonville *Times* of the 18th inst. has the following pointed article, which we recommend to such of our readers as may ever have had an inclination to follow off after the dogma called the "New Departure:"

The late elections in Montana and California are the only elections held smce the promulgation of the heresy of the "New Departure," if we except that of Kentucky, which State repudiated the doctrine and elected the Democratic ticket by an increased majority. In California and Montana both, the Montgomery county heresy was endorsed, and the ticket put in the field by the Democracy of the above named State and Territory departed up "salt river" on the "New Departure." In Ohio itself great dissatisfaction exists in the ranks of the Democracy regarding the interpolation of the Vallandigham resolutions into the Democratic State platform. In Pennsylvania, also, the truest and best Democratic counties in the State have openly repudiated the heresy by solemn resolutions. And, taking into consideration the widespread dissatisfaction existing in these States, and viewing the situation by the light of the recent Democratic defeats in California and Montana, hardly a hope exists that the Democratic party will carry the fall elections. The nomination of Blair, on the Democratic national ticket at the last Presidential election, unquestionably caused the defection of a multitude of Democratic voters. This being the case, when only a question of individual candidates was involved how much greater will be the defection when an obnoxious principle is attempted to be forced upon the party? The Democratic masses are honest, no matter what their leaders may be. An obnoxions man may sometimes be forced upon them, whom they will support for the sake of the principle involved, although the case of Blair proves that this even may be carried too far. But an obnoxious principle they cannot and will not embrace, even for the sake of success. Let the party leaders in this State look to it that the "New Departure" is persistently and resolutely let alone. There has been a disposition on the part of some of our Democratic politicians, in the northern end of the State, who would sacrifice anything for success, to coquette with the "New Departure" as they coquetted in Democracy's "dark days" with other outshoots of Radicalism. Let them pursue this course and they will "depart" for the obscurity of deserved oblivion as their compeers in California and Montana have already done. Every victory achieved by the Oregon Democracy has been won by a bold and manly adhesion to principle. Every defeat has been rendered disgraceful by an attempt to steal a part of the Radical platform as witness '64 and '66. In Kentucky, a repudiation of the "New Departure" resulted in a Democratic triumph. In California and Montana the theft of the most obnoxious parts of the Radical platform was overtaken by a crushing and deserving defeat. Let the Democracy of Oregon take warning.

The Civil Service of this country at the present costs fifty-four millions, which is about what the whole expenses of the Government were before the war. It is more than it cost to defray the entire cost of the Federal Administration, including army, navy, and all, during Pierce's term. Some idea of where all the money goes may be had, when we state that the Treasury records for 1870 show a cost of six per cent. to collect the internal revenue, of fifty-three per cent. to collect the revenues of the public lands, and one hundred and fifty-five per cent. to handle Postal revenues.

One who professes to know assures us that the Bank of England furnishes the *Alta California* with a commercial editor and pays his wages to write articles for that paper, anti-American in character and injurious to American commercial and shipping interests, and designed to advance Anglo-American as against American interests. How is this?—*Examiner.*

THE GRECIAN BEND.—Charles H. Webb (John Paul) saw the Grecian bend at Saratoga, and perpetrates the following thereon:

When lovely woman stoops to frolic
And rues the ruse, alas, too late,
What balm shall soothe her meloncolic?
What art shall set her back up straight?

The only thing for her disaster—
The only way her woe to end,
Is to apply a mustard plaster—
If she won't do it, let her bend.

The average age of women, when they marry, is 26.46 years; and, of 100 who reach this age twenty-one will never marry. With men it fares differently; for, strange as it may seem, more women than men get married, and, of one hundred of the latter who reach the marriage age of 29.5 years, twenty-two will die bachelors. Thus, about one-fifth of our people are doomed to die unwedded, whether they prefer it or not.

ALL RIGHT.—A Connecticut ruralist drank his first glass of soda very solemnly the other day, and then intently eyeing the clerk, anxiously remarked: "It's all right I suppose?" "Why, yes," said the clerk, hesitatingly; "but what do you mean?" "Why, the darn thing won't go off in a fellow, will it?"

NO GOOD POLICY.—They have discovered out West that it is no good policy to employ young girls as school teachers, for the reason that love affairs and elopements are pretty likely to occur between the teacher and the head boy in the first-class.

General News Items.

It is a fact not general known that all the gold sent East from San Francisco now goes through the mail bags. It is put up in small boxes, weighing two or three pounds, and each box is sent as a registered letter. In this way the cost of transportation is about one per cent., while the express companies charge five. One hundred thousand dollars thus passes daily through the Omaha Post-office.

The San Joaquin *Republican* says: The report started by the Sacramento *Union* that General Betge, a holdover Senator, elected by the Democrats of San Francisco, will hereafter act with the Republicans is untrue. The General says he was elected by Democrats, is himself a Democrat, and as such he will remain.

An exchange has this to say of the masculine accomplishments of certain prominent ladies: "Kate Field is a good pistol shot; Miss Hazlitt swims like a duck; Elizabeth Cady Stanton is a scientific angler; and it is intimated that Susan B. Anthony plays a rattling game of draw poker."

The Mare Island workman who voted the tags at Vallejo on the 6th instant are meeting their reward. Some forty were discharged on the Saturday following, and it is said that of the 1800 men employed there only about 300 men will be permanently retained.

The new Board of Supervisors for San Francisco will take their offices December 1, 1871, and will consist of five Democrats, five Tax-payers and two straight Republicans.

A large establishment for manufacturing wine and grape brandy is about starting in Sacramento. The company propose to manufacture 60,000 gallons of wine this season.

The Sacramento *Union* complains that the State Fair at that place last week was converted into a mammoth gambling establishment.

San Francisco will be taxed $50,000 to pay the expenses of the late election and the judicial election to take place next month.

The New York *Tribune* is publishing a history of the Vigilance Committees of San Francisco. Coming events cast their shadows before.

New Custom-house and Post-office buildings are to be erected at Victoria.

The parties for prosecuting the coast survey of British Columbia are organizing at Victoria.

More than three hundred ladies have sent their cards to Mrs. Fair since her incarseration.

A beet sugar enterprise is projected at Santa Clara.

A Useful Table.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural contemporary:

Ten yards wide by 484 yards long, contains one acre.

Twenty yards wide by 242 yards long, contains one acre.

Forty yards wide by 121 yards long, contains one acre.

Eighty yards wide by 60½ yards long, contains one acre.

Seventy yards wide by 69¼ yards long, contains one acre.

Two hundred and twenty feet wide by 198 feet long, contains one acre.

Four hundred and forty feet wide by 99 feet long, contains one acre.

One hundred and ten feet wide by 396 feet long, contains one acre.

Sixty feet wide by 726 feet long, contains one acre.

One hundred and twenty feet wide by 363 feet long, contains one acre.

Two hundred and forty feet wide by 181½ feet long, contains one acre.

Of course, in this measurement, the fields are supposed to be rectangular, that is, the bounding fences at right angles to each other.

Great complaints have been made of the inacuracies of the last census. So imperfect was it shown to be in Philadelphia, that the Census Bureau ordered a new census for that city, which resulted, among other facts, in advancing the value of the annual manufacturing industry of that city from $206,000,000 to $326,000,000—an increase of about 60 per cent.

Seventy-seven different kinds of rice are cultivated in India.

In the Hands of His Friends.

OMINOUS PROCEEDINGS OF MR. HORACE GREELEY AND HIS ADHERENTS.

[Cincinnati Commercial Milwaukee Telegram, September 7th.]

The Hon. Horace Greeley took the train at Lafayette, Indiana, this morning, at two o'clock, and arrived in Chicago in time for breakfast. He was received by the Hon. John Wentworth and the Hon. John B. Grinnell, ex-Representative from Iowa, and conveyed to the Tremont House in a carriage. The gentlemen gave Mr. Greeley an elaborate breakfast. Their welcome to Mr. Greeley was very cordial, and the conversation which these three distinguished Americans enjoyed was very interesting.

The gentlemen looked upon Mr. Greeley as a probable candidate for the Presidency, and congratulated him upon the likelihood of his nomination.

Mr. Wentworth said "Grant has not the shadow of a chance for the nomination." Mr. Wentworth adds that throughout the West, and particularly in Illinios, there is a quiet feelling of contempt for the nepotist that can not be overcome.

Both Senators Trumbull and Logan are openly and avowedly Grant's enemies, the latter particularly so.

Gen. Logan says that his whole influence shall be directed to prevent Grant's re-nomination.

Mr. Grinnell said he could promise the State of Iowa for Mr. Greeley, if he would allow his name to go to the convention.

At this Mr. Greely smiled complacently, and said he was "in charge of his friends." So far as he was concerned, it was of on account whether Grant was nominated or not but practically he was opposed to the nomination. Mr. Greeley added: "If we nominate Grant, we shall certainly be defeated. The public will stand no more horse-jockey and present-taking Presidents. We have had enough of them. I tell you gentlemen, we must take a new departure, and I can assure you that we of the East are determined that it shall be done. I have been rather quiet about it so far, but I want everybody now to understand what I think. When we take hold of Grant it will not be with silk gloves on our hands. It has got to be done. We must throw Grant overboard, or we shall be defeated."

"But," said Mr. Grinnell, as though asking for information, "what would you have us do Mr. Greeley? Suppose we throw Grant over, what can we do? You know our people don't want to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. Now, if it will give us the slightest hope that you intend to put your own name forward, we would willingly throw out Grant."

At this Mr. Greeley looked rather mysteriously at Mr. Grinnell, and said: "All I want is to have a good man nominated, who if elected, will consent to give up the office at the end of his term. Besides, I want to nominate a man who, if elected, will elevate the office to where it was in former days; a man who will not take presents, or use the military or his office-holders to advance his own aspirations for a second term; and in the meantime neglect the interests of those whose ruler he is. Besides, I want a man who is above mere pleasure-hunting, a man who will not dwadle away one-fourth of his term amid the follies and frivolities of a watering-place, and one who, when called upon for an expression of his views on political and other subjects of national interest, can give them in clear and comprehensive language. That's the kind of a man the people want, and" (bringing his fist down on the table) "that's the kind of a man we haven't now."

"I want you, gentlemen, to tell your people here in the West that we are going to fight against Grant to the extent of our ability. We will not remain passive or indifferent, but to use his own words, we are going to 'fight it out on the line.'"

Mr. Wentworth seemed delighted at this expression of Mr. Greeley's views, and promised that he would circulate them far and wide, wherever it was necessary.

A religious paper prints the following paragraph; "It is asked of all newspapers, desiring the spread of truth and the destruction of error, that they publish this request and prayer to Almighty Power, that on the three first Sunday nights in October, 1871, there shall appear in the heavens a distinct light in the shape of a great cross;" and furthermore, all good people are urged to pray earnestly for this miraculous sign.

Miscellanious Items.

A girl may as well hang up her fiddle when she loses her beau.

Bees are now sent by mail, confined in a square block of wood, with auger holes bored in it and covered with wire gauze.

A man in Davenport, Iowa, offers through the columns of a local paper to give $50 to any man who will elope with his wife.

They sell "horse lunches" in the New York grocery stores. They are bunches of grass about the size of a roll of wadding.

A Postmistress in Virginia has vindicated woman's fitness for that position through her arrest on a charge of using canceled stamps.

Arkansas journals say that a report is being widely circulated among the negroes that Horace Greeley belongs to the Ku-Klux Klan.

An Irish magistrate, censuring some boys for loitering in the street, said: "If everybody were to stand in the streets, how could anybody get by?"

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, in answer to a friend who asked her why she dressed so plainly, replied: "I can afford to do so." One of the advantages of being rich, you see.

The editor of the Arkansas *Journal* says: "Where our office was two weeks ago now runs the Mississippi river. Out of respect for the father of rivers, we left."

A company has been formed in London to take American oysters to England for transplanting in English waters. An experiment of the plan has resulted admirably.

No one should attempt to do more than one thing at a time. When you have finished slandering your neighbors go and say your prayers, but don't attempt to do both at once.

There is annually consumed in and around Philadelphia, 135,000 head of cattle, or an average of 26,000 per week. In the early winter the weekly totals rise to 40,000.

In Philadelphia, 125,000 persons are employed in not less than 6,000 manufacturing establishments. In New York 100,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments.

A cynical man says the reason women are so fond of writing letters is that they rejoice in the opportunity of saying all they wish without the possibility of an interruption.

A conceited young parson once said: 'This morning I preached to a congregation of asses!" "I thought of that,' retorted a lady, "when you called them your beloved brethren!"

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobdoy else does.

The annual income of the people of the United State is estimated at five thousand millions of dollars, or more than twice as much as the principal of their public debt.

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, sleep; and the best medicine, a true and faithful friend.

The latest method of committing suicide was invented by an Italian. He poured three bottles of Perry Davis' Pain Killer into a gun, and then shot himself in the mouth. The experiment proved successful.

Apropos to the many remedies proposed for preventing boiler explosions, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says the only absolutely sure way to keep them from exploding is to fill them with ice water and set them in a cool place.

The tea plant is grown from seed kept in sand during the winter. The first gatherings of leaves is in the second or third year, and the duration of the plant six to ten years, renewals taking place oftener where the finest teas are made.

An Arkansas dispatch states that Gov. Bowen of Idaho had arrived at Little Rock, September 21st, and meant to remain there. He tired of Idaho soon, and is one of the Arkansas travelers who is contented to abide in that State.

A quarrelsome couple were discussing the subject of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love!" was the affectionate reply.

On the 10th instant Alexander F. Bloheim, the oldest Mason in the United States, was buried at Fort Wayne. He joined the Order in Paris in 1806. He was ninety-five years of age, having been born in St. Petersburg in 1776.

A few days ago a Bonaparte, grand nephew of Napoleon 1., married at Newport, Rhode Island, Caroline Le Roy Edgar, a grand daughter of Daniel Webster. The event was hardly noticed, even by the newspapers. How are the mighty fallen.

The use of slate instead of boxwood for engraving, is said to have been found both economical and efficient. The blocks are easily cut, will wear as well as electrotypes, furnish over 100,000 impressions without loss of detail, are not effected by oil or water, do not vary with the temperature and do not warp.

A physician of no little experience says he has known several consumptives cured by observing the following rule: Live temperately, avoid spirituos liquors, wear flannel next to the skin, and take every morning half a pint of new milk mixed with a wine glassful of expressed juice of green hoarhound.

If there is any time when a man must stand for himself and for his manhood, and keep his hands clean, and his heart pure, it is when things are going against him. In the end everything will serve an honest man. Such is God's decree. All the universe is helping a man to be manly who will only help himself.

Experiments with Onions.

J. B. Wolf, M. D., of Washington, lately forwarded to the Farmers' Club (N. Y.) the following communication:

On shipboard at New Orleans, in the year 1849, in charge of one hundred marines, with cholera among them, I observed that those who ate freely of onions, supposing them to be healthy, were attacked certainly and fatally. Onions and salt cured the bite of a rattlesnake on my son, and are considered specific to all snake-bites. I have found four separate witnesses of phenomena connected with small-pox and fevers:

1. Onions in a room with small-pox rot rapidly.
2. Blisters rise in them.
3. They retain and communicate the virus many weeks after the epidemic has subsided.
4. Applied to the feet of fever patients they rapidly turn black.
5. They prevent the spread of small-pox in thickly populated tenements by absorbing the virus.
6. A man with hydrophobia, in his phrenzy ate voraciously of them and recovered.

From all these facts may be deduced: 1. That onions should not be eaten when there is a prevailing epidemic. 2. That onions sliced and frequently changed are good disinfectants. 3. That experiments should be made to test their usefulness. For many years I have opposed viccination as ordinarily done, and hence hail with satisfaction any means of mitigating the virus of this distemper.

Sleep-Walkers.

A gentleman in Illinois writes the following to the *Scientific American*:

"My observation has led me to believe that sleep-walking is a habit of the system.

I have noticed that children who are allowed to go to sleep on the floor or lounge, in the evening, and afterward, at some regular hour, are aroused (of course only partially awakened) and sent to bed, will in time acquire the habit of sleep-walking. I have no doubt that the man mentioned in the *Scientific American*, of July 22d, who would get up and go to the cellar in the night for a drink of wine while asleep, had been in the habit of first going for it, in the night time, while awake. I presume that few have failed to notice how soon the mind, by dreams will recognize a habit of walking at a particular time for any purpose.

I think that the whole philosophy of sleep-walking has its foundation in habit, acquired by disturbance at some regular hour devoted to sleep.

NOBLE MUNIFICENCE.—A. T. Stewart's new hotel for women, at the corner of Fourth street and Thirty-second street, New York, is rapidly progressing toward completion. Two million dollars have been appropriated for it, and another million will be required to complete it. This is the largest sum ever given by a single individual for any edifice for benevolent purposes.

All in the Dark.

TERRIBLE TRIALS OF A YOUTH AT SARATOGA.

One of the Saratoga correspondents, whose name is "Lan——," was very badly treated when the gas went out suddenly the other night. The story is a touching one, and he tells it well:

IT WAS TEN O'CLOCK.

The stage drove up from the depot. Almost every lady expected her husband on the train. Many young ladies expected their sweethearts. Neither the stage, the driver, nor the horses were visible. From force of habit, the passengers felt their way to the reception room. I got mixed up with the crowd. Twenty-five married ladies, seven old maids and four young ladies commenced greeting the passengers in the darkness. "My dear William! why did you stay so long?" exclaimed a sweet young wife, and then she threw her arms around my neck—our lips met. I wasn't going to be a darned fool. Far different. Now, a dear, sweet, liquid-eyed brunette threw her arms wildly around me. "O, Eugene, why did not you write oftener?" she sobbed, and then she sank sweetly upon my bosom. I said,

"WEEP NOT JULIA,"

and then I kissed her sweetly twenty-two times. It was delicious. It made me think of my first wife and my college days at Yale. A ponderous matron now approached—dress *decollete*, hair *a la Paumpadour*. She took me in her arms and whispered, "O, Charles, did you bring my beautiful dog—did you?" "Madame, my name is not Charles, I hate dogs. I'd kill every d—d—," but she fell fainting at my feet. A sweet, golden-haired blonde now took my hand. She pressed it gently, saying: "Dear Albert, I know it is you, and I am so glad to see you! You won't dance with Lizzie Smith, now will you?" I said I wouldn't. Then she held her cheek close to mine. It was hot with love's young hope and pure, sweet affection.

WE WERE HAPPY.

None but a wicked man would have brought sadness to this sweet, pure young heart—full of confidence, warm with virgin affection, and beautiful with splendid girlishness. "Do you still love me, Albert?" she whispered. "Undoubtedly," I remarked, "How much, darling?" "A heap." "Oh, I am so happy!" she murmered, as she twisted her fingers in my auburn hair and held me in sweet embrace. This sort of thing went on for

SEVENTEEN MINUTES,

when C. Leland appeared in the distance with a tallow candle. I quietly withdrew and mingled unobserved in the crowd. As the candle appeared, twenty-seven young gentlemen were seen shaking hands with as many young ladies in the different corners. I have seldom seen such an affecting scene. It was a great display of affection. One married gentleman was holding the hands of two ladies. The hair of the ladies was generally crimpless, while the hair of the young gentlemen did not display a parting place. I reflected, "how kin such things be, and overcome us like a Summer shower?"

I CONSULTED WITH J. BILLINGS.

He says they kan't. So I resolved to leave the place. I came back to Congress Hall, and found the young ladies and young gentlemen having a grand ball by candle-light. Each young lady held in her hands a penny-dip. They flew through the lancers like ghosts in *Macbeth*. Eight streaks of light made a terrible criss-cross, as the dance went on. When the grand chain came, the lights revolved like a gigantic Fourth of July pin-wheel. It was a grand night for Saratoga. The young people liked it. Some prefer darkness rather than light, because their ways are evil.

The project of cutting a ship canal through German territory from the North Sea to the Baltic has been again revived. According to the present plan, the length of the canal would not exceed 60 English miles, but no track has yet been fixed on, as several ports of Schleswig-Holstien claim the preference. The proposed breadth is 76 feet at the bottom and 224 feet at the water-line; the depth would be in the middle 31 feet, which would permit the largest ships to pass in safety. The government engineers estimate the cost at one million thalers.

WILL NOT.—Grant will not sing at Gilmore's proposed jubilee next Summer. Although a gifted man his gifts are not of a gifted character.

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