

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 13.

DR. J. LOCKE,
DENTIST.
OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown,
adjoining F. G. Francis's Hardware
Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office
the first Monday of each month to spend the
week. my31

DR. A. J. ATKINSON,
HAVING permanently located in Lewis-
town, offers his professional services to
the citizens of town and country. Office
West Market St., opposite Eisenbise's Hotel.
Residence one door east of George Blymyer.
Lewistown, July 12, 1860-tf

Dr. Samuel L. Alexander,
Has permanently located at Mitroy,
and is prepared to practice all the branches
of his Profession. Office at Swine-
hart's Hotel. my3-1y

EDWARD FRYSSINGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER
OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
&c., &c.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. je16

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-
tend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Hunting-
don counties. my26

NOLTE'S BREWERY,
Seigrist's Old Stand,
Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa.
Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger
and Switzer Cheese—all of the best quality
constantly on hand, for sale wholesale or re-
tail.
Yeast to be had daily during summer.
my24-yr

McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY
Juniata County, Pa.
GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor.
J. COB MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c.
Miss ANNIE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, &c.
The next session of this Institution com-
mences on the 26th of July, to continue 22
weeks. Students admitted at any time.
A Normal Department
will be formed which will afford Teachers the
best opportunity of preparing for fall examina-
tion.
A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased, per-
fected, and is now in use.
Lectures engaged, &c.
Terms—Boarding, Room and Tuition, per
session, \$55 to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates.
Circulars sent free on application.

SILVER PLATED WARE,
BY HARVEY FILLEY,
No. 1222 Market Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Nickel Silver, and Silver Plated of Forks,
Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Castors,
Tea Sets, Urns, Kettles, Wafers, But-
ter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Cake
Baskets, Communion Ware,
Cups, Mugs, Goblets, &c.
With a general assortment, comprising none but the
best quality, made of the best materials and having firm-
ness, constituting them a very desirable and durable article.
Hotels, Steamboats and Private Families.
Ware re-plated in the best manner. feb25-1y

WILLIAM LIND,
has now open
A NEW STOCK
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which will be made up to order in the neat-
est and most fashionable styles. ap19

New Fall and Winter Goods.
R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy
& Ellis, has just returned from the city
with a choice assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
selected with care and purchased for cash,
which are offered to the public at a small ad-
vance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods em-
braces all descriptions of

Fall and Winter Goods
suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
with many new patterns. His
Groceries
comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio
and Laguna Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also,
Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other
articles usually found in stores—all which
the customers of the late firm and the public
in general are invited to examine.
R. F. ELLIS.
Country Produce received as usual and the
full market price allowed therefor.
Lewistown, October 26, 1860.

NAILS, Spikes, &c.—A large and full as-
sortment of Duncannon Nails and Spikes.
Also a full assortment of Packs, Screws, &c.
For sale by
JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

**FRESH Raisins, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Can-
dies and Fancy Candy Toys at Wholesale**
country stores and confectioneries can be
had at A. Felix's, at a small advance on city
prices, for cash.

75 cents per gallon for best Coal Oil, at
F. G. FRANCIS'S

EDUCATIONAL.

Edited by A. SARRI, County Superintendent.

For the Educational Column.

Teach Scholars to Think.

One of the old complaints against teach-
ers, and one that it is always safe to urge,
is that they are too apt to follow a beaten
path, to repeat what others have said, to
make parrots of their scholars. It would
be quite strange if this were not true. The
general tendency of men's minds is toward
passive reception of whatever is offered by
trusted hands. It is hard to think, to
study with deep earnestness, to investigate
for oneself; so, very naturally, the multi-
tude, teachers as well as others, are content
to pass along in respectable indolence, re-
putable mental sloth. Perhaps it is un-
wise to disturb the easy faith of any; but
the question will at times occur to all ar-
dent, thoughtful, truth-loving minds, what
is the use of living without thought, desti-
tute of mental and moral life and inherent
strength? Can it be that minds are grant-
ed to us to treasure up the wise words and
far-reaching thoughts of men and ages past,
but not to search for ourselves into the ma-
ny-sided riddle of life? Truth is ours, not
so far as we assent to a shapement of it,
but so far as we have sought out its na-
ture and meaning, and made it our own.

The principles of any science are of use
to us as disciplinary instruments, only so
far as we have fully mastered them. It is
nothing that we are able to repeat them
without error; nothing, that we pretend to
teach them, unless we know them by steady,
conquering, assimilating thought.

How much effort is daily put forth by
the teachers of this State, to induce their
pupils to commit to memory the assigned
lessons! yet how little of all that is daily
committed and recited, is well understood,
so that it is an actual possession of those
who repeat the words of the books! Words
are exceedingly useful as means of commu-
nicating ideas, but of what conceivable ben-
efit are they when the ideas have fallen out
of them? Words, the best words are only
tools with which the mind expresses the
thought that otherwise could not be com-
municated. But no words must be suffer-
ed to usurp the place of ideas. Rules of
grammar and arithmetic must be so care-
fully explained that they must no longer
seem to the pupil like the arbitrary direc-
tions given for the amiable purpose of puzz-
ling learners and bringing the answers,
but as a concise statement of the natural,
analytical process by which the true result
must be obtained.

Fellow teachers, we need to think more
ourselves; to have all the operations of the
schoolroom tend toward fostering in the
minds of our pupils a disposition to search
for the truth, for the principles of things,
for that which is best and essential in all
that we teach. We ought to rise above
any petty desire to be brilliant, and to win
a reputation for success in teaching, and
strive to imbue our pupils with the spirit
of honest thoughtfulness, of earnest, care-
ful, candid inquiry. The world is built
and governed in reason; all the phenomena
of Nature, and all the facts in human history
are problems for us to solve, controlled
by laws which we do well to understand
and to heed.

There is hardly a sadder sight than a
man or woman who acts, and speaks, but
never really thinks. For how many idle
words and aimless deeds must such have
to give account! On the other hand, whom
do we reverence more highly than those who
earnestly seek to know what is true and
right, and then zealously follow whitherso-
ever the Light may lead. These are the
true teachers, the guides, the correctors,
the prophets of the world. It may be
we can give an impulse to some noble
mind, which shall hereafter be a rich bless-
ing to the State and to mankind. At least,
we may incite those under our care to in-
quire, to study, to think. If we do this,
we shall confer a priceless benefit upon
them, even if they never become lights in
the world. Men and women were not sent
into the world to be great or brilliant, but
to be thoughtful, truthful, and ever aspir-
ing to that which is best and dearest of
all—conscious union with the Divine.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, said that
if a jury of twelve honest men could be
sworn to try the issue joined between the
two contending factions, and belonging to
no political party, with no motive but to
subserve the country, he could submit the
case to them without argument and have
an unanimous verdict. But, unfortunately,
a disinterested jury cannot be procured,
and the people are silly enough to appeal
to this tribunal for peace. There are two hun-
dred and thirty-six members of this House,
but an equal number of as wise men can
be found in any Congressional district in
the country, and yet we are told that be-
cause this Congress, elected without refer-
ence to the present issues, will not instan-
tly stay the tide of revolution, therefore
there is no hope for a free people. What
right have gentlemen here to assume that
they cannot settle the question? While he
would be glad to see the House do some-
thing and much to allay the public excite-

ment, yet he announced that if this House
or Congress fail to come up to public ex-
pectation, before he would undertake to
overturn the temple of liberty, and crush
the last hopes of the patriot, he would
move an adjournment of the pending ques-
tions from this house to the people them-
selves.

The revolution now threatening to sub-
vert the country was the most unjustifiable
and unparadiseable that the world ever be-
held, involving the most fearful consequen-
ces, and yet men all over the country are
playing with the mad passions of the peo-
ple, and stigmatizing those as traitors who
would not participate in the revolution.

He proceeded to show the madness and
folly of subverting the Government to se-
cure any right without that may not be en-
joyed in the Union. The personal-liberty
bills are not without excuse, but it was
due to the truth to express his belief that
they would be soon swept from the statute
books, and, if unconstitutional, they are al-
ready null and void. If constitutional,
there is no right to complain. As to the
fugitive slave law, from the commencement
of the present century till now not one
dozen slaves have been rescued from the
State authorities. Why Mr. Orr himself,
of the kingdom of Carolina [laughter],
said that it was as strong as anybody wish-
ed to make it; and would the fugitive slave
law be any more stringent and the people
more willing to execute it out of than in
the Union? The Northern people have
always and will ever be opposed to slavery,
and you can make no man in the North a
pro-slavery man. The strongest slavery men
in the South are Yankees, and they no
sooner go South than they marry a negro.
[Laughter.] He begged pardon,
they marry a woman with negroes, and then
they commence to talk about the rights of
slaveholders. There was not a man in this
body who claims to be an abolitionist.

If there is such a one he wanted to know
it. [Responses from the Republican side
—"Not one," "not one."] The Republi-
cans in their platform denounced the John
Brown raid as the greatest of crimes. What
other party had done this? The people
South and North do not hate one
another more than the old whigs and dem-
ocrats used to hate each other. But will
you love one another more if you separate?
You will separate on paper, but the Ohio
river is the only barrier to separate hostile
States. If you have no love now, will you
love each other better when you become
hostile nations and rivals? If our constitu-
ents could see all the free-soilers and
Southern radicals here embracing each
other they would not believe a word of it.
[A voice—"That's a fact."] You hate
one another because the ins must soon give
place to the outs, when a political minority
must take up their baggage and travel from
this capitol. [Laughter.] If he could
to-day save the country by self-immolation
he would do so, and trusted that others
would. But a separation would lead to
blood, and precipitate a war of longer du-
ration than that between the houses of
York and Lancaster. Let the central
States be drawn into the contemplated
Southern Confederacy, and ten years will
not elapse before the smoldering fires there-
in will break out with intensity. If this
is not true, then history is a falsehood and
a lie.

If, as has been charged, the Northern
people are for negro equality, that is a mat-
ter of taste. [Laughter.] But while he
did not believe this, a separation would not
change their opinions. Up to 1834, free
negroes had the privilege of suffrage over
certain white men in Tennessee. Who as-
sisted in making the constitution of that
State? Andrew Jackson. And before it
was amended, the latter was twice elected
President of the United States. In New
York, recently, a similar proposition was
voted down—twenty against one. Political
equality as to white and black existed in
North Carolina twenty years ago, but
does not now. He would stand by the
Government, and give his Northern brethren
a chance to progress in political sci-
ence. As to John Brown raids, he would
ask his seceding friends would they have
a more stringent code out of the Union
than they have now? The great evil of the
times is that the people have suffered
so much from misrepresentation and per-
sistent falsehood that they understand one
and another less to day than they did fifty
years ago. The higher-law men propa-
gate the libels of the disunionists, while
the latter publish the remarks of Northern
fanatics as the opinions of the Northern
people. This is doing its evil work.

As an evidence of his disposition for
peace, he would submit eight years longer
to the Administration of President Buch-
anan. [Laughter.] He would assent to
anything—to the Crittenden, or the border
States' compromise, or the resolutions
which he had himself sought to introduce
here. He would go for the recommendations
of the select committee of thirty-three,
before he would go out of the Union.
Failing in this he would meet the
disunionists with orch in one hand and
sword in the other; and, so long as the
stars and stripes wave over Tennessee, he
would never submit to disunion. [Ap-
plause.] He proceeded to show that every
slave act of Congress which has excited
public notice and discussion has been dic-
tated by Southern statesmen and in con-

cession and guarantees the north has been
yielding everything that was demanded,
though it might be reluctantly. He refer-
red to the acquisition of Louisiana and
Florida a few years ago. In 1819, before
he lived even, the clamor was so great that
the federal government had to purchase
that territory, because the peninsula must
be in the hands of a foreign power. It
cost five millions originally, and fifty mil-
lions more we spent to suppress hostilities,
and millions more to build fortifications to
guard our commerce. After all, Florida,
with not half as many people therein as
were in his district—which can't muster
enough men to destroy her alligators—
assumes to separate from her sisters. She
walks out of the Union, not only with our
fortifications and public lands—that is not
the worst—she leaves no prestige of the
unity of the States. Why Florida cannot
protect herself from alligators without
the federal government. [Laughter.] Flor-
ida was purchased at the instance of South-
ern men. The south demanded and ob-
tained Texas, and in this connection he
paid an eloquent tribute to General Hous-
ton, who was now stigmatized by some as
a traitor and untrue to the south. The
south in 1793 got the fugitive slave law,
and in 1850 obtained a more stringent one,
which, the Executive says, has been en-
forced. In 1820 the Missouri Compromise
bill passed. Distinguished statesmen,
such as Pinckney, hailed this as a great
southern triumph. In 1854, it was said
that this compromise was a stigma and stain
on the south, and it was removed, and
popular sovereignty was inaugurated. What
has the south ever asked that she has not
got? It was but recently she asked that
slavery shall be protected. It was not for
him to say that this proposition was most
unmistakably defeated by them. No
member of Congress ever introduced a bill
to protect slavery in the territories. Yet,
it is proposed to dissolve the Union be-
cause three millions of the people said, by their
verdict, non intervention is all you shall
ever have.

Mr. Lincoln was not elected fully on the
Republican platform—there was a conglom-
eration of various interests, including the
tariff measure. When a respectful state-
ment of southern grievances shall be made
out, he had no doubt the people of the
north, at the ballot box, would grant all
that fair-minded men should ask.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, asked, if
the gentleman's statement of the case be-
tween the slaveholding and non-slavehold-
ing States be true, ought the people of the
free States to humiliate themselves by pro-
posing any constitutional amendment or
additional legislation.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, replied by
saying that so persistent have been the
misapprehensions or misrepresentations of
northern men, high in position, as to what
would be the Republican policy, that the
people of the south are willing to believe a
lie that they may be damned. [Laugh-
ter.]

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, further
asked whether that was good reason that
they should yield what self-respect may
forbid.

Mr. Etheridge said it was known that
the people of the south are like a tempest.
They were insane; and, in the language of
Scripture, he would answer them as he
would a fool—"according to his folly."—
If the people of one section are misled, in
the name of Heaven, would it be just to
say that those of the other section should
not do what is right to disabuse their minds?
In the course of his remarks he read an ar-
ticle from the Montgomery Mail, in which
the editor says that the policy of the Re-
publicans is to turn the negroes loose, and
compel them to intermarry with the poor
whites, etc. Was it not true that Mr.
Rhett had alleged that Mr. Hamlin was a
mulatto? And did not Memminger an-
nounce, on the pine hills, to persons of
high and low degree, including "philoso-
phers" and "short boys," that Mr. Hamlin
was really a mulatto?

Mr. Vallandigham inquired whether
anything in the Crittenden proposition, or
the resolution of the border State commit-
tee, or the recommendations contained in
the report of the committee of thirty-three,
is calculated to remove such a delusion as
was spoken of in the minds of the southern
people.

Mr. Etheridge replied that men are stand-
ing in the south, to-day, surrounded by a
tempest—by a fire which feeds itself, and is
all-devouring. It is well known that
throughout the south, where the disunion
sentiment predominates, there exists a
reign of terror. While the Conventions
are in session in Charleston, Montgomery,
and elsewhere—while men are deliberating
on the fate of an empire—the military are
being drilled.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, wanted to know
where the gentleman stood—by the north or
south.

Mr. Etheridge. I speak on the side
which has but few representatives. I am
speaking for my country. [Applause.]
After alluding to the fearful condition
of affairs in the South, and the alarm
which the military movements occasion, he
said he would vote for any proposition that
could for a moment relieve the public
mind. I will, he added, return to Tennes-
see to resist the wave of disunion. If the
worst comes to the worst, and I should be

dragged to the fearful precipice, and made
an unwilling observer of my country's ruin,
I will wash my hands of the shame and
crime which will attach to those who would
overthrow the public liberty, and make our
country a despotism. I will cling to the
flag of my country in this darkest hour of
peril, and cling to it as a saint would cling
to his god. [Applause.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor of France on American
Affairs.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Amer-
ican, writing from Paris under date of Jan-
uary 4th, gives the following incident as
transpiring at the Emperor's levee on New
year's day:

When the collective reception of the Di-
plomatic body was over, the Emperor pas-
sed slowly along the line of Ambassadors
and Ministers, speaking a few words to
each in person. After a moment's conver-
sation with the Persian Ambassador, who
stood at the right of the Minister of the
United States, the Emperor approached
Mr. Faulkner, and cordially shook his
hand. The usual words of greeting were
then exchanged, after which the Emperor
asked in English—

'What is the latest intelligence you have
received from the United States? Not so
alarming, I trust, as the papers represent
it?'

'Like most nations, sire,' replied Mr.
Faulkner, 'we have our troubles, which
have lost none of their coloring as describ-
ed in the European press.'

The Emperor.—'I hope it is not true
that any of the States have separated from
the General Confederation?'

Mr. Faulkner.—'The States still form
one common Government, as heretofore.
There is excitement in portions of the Con-
federacy, and there are indications of ex-
treme measures being adopted by one or
two of the States. But we are familiar
with the excitements, as we are with the
vigor, which belong to the institutions of
a free people. We have already more than
once passed through commotions which
would have shattered into fragments any
other government on earth, and this fact
justifies the inference that the Union will
now be found equal to the strain upon it.'

The Emperor.—'I sincerely hope it may
be so; AND THAT YOU MAY LONG CON-
TINUE AN UNITED AND PROSPEROUS PEOP-
LE.'

Mr. Faulkner then asked permission of
the Emperor to present to him Mr. J. G.
Clarke, acting Secretary of Legation, and
Mr. E. Boyd Faulkner, acting Assistant
Secretary, to whom his majesty made a few
kind remarks, and then passed on to the
Minister of Denmark.

The account given of this important
conversation between Napoleon III. and
the Minister of the United States may be
relied upon fully. I have it from a gen-
tleman who was present and who heard ev-
ery word pronounced on both sides. In-
deed, the circumstances are now very gen-
erally known among the Americans in
Paris, who comment upon the affair accord-
ing to their individual political senti-
ments, but all, I believe, concurring in
the opinion that the interrogatories and ob-
servations of the Emperor were inspired by
a sincere regret at our internecine divisions,
threatening a disaster which will not be
attributed in Europe to its real sources,
and which could not fail to inflict a terri-
ble blow upon the struggling populations
of Europe, looking to our country as a
model of political liberty, and to our unex-
ampled material prosperity as the most sig-
nificant evidence of the success and stability
of republican institutions.

A Man Killed by a Lion at Astley's
Theatre.

Yesterday morning an alarming circum-
stance occurred at Astley's Royal Amphithe-
atre, owing to the escape of the whole
of the lions, the property of Mr. Crockett,
from their den, which occupied a place very
near the stage. At about a quarter be-
fore eight the men who usually attend to
cart away the manure were startled by the
loud roaring of the lions, but as they had
on former occasions heard somewhat simi-
lar sounds, they proceeded with their work
as usual. The noise, however, did not sub-
side, but on the contrary, increased, and in
a few minutes the men were horror-struck
at beholding one of the lions struggling
with a man named Jarvey, a yard helper in
the establishment. Mr. Crockett's animal
keeper was immediately sent for, and ar-
rived in a very few minutes, but he not hav-
ing the power over the infuriated beast that
Mr. Crockett had, immediately sent for
that gentleman. On the arrival of Mr.
Crockett he rushed on to the stage, where
the lion was running about with the unfor-
tunate man Jarvey in his mouth, to all ap-
pearance quite dead.

Mr. Crockett instantly seized a stable
fork, and dealt the lion a heavy blow on
the side of the head, which caused it to let
the man go; but instead of running away,
he turned round and seemed inclined to
spring upon his master. Another power-
ful blow, however, made the enraged ani-
mal turn and run away. Medical aid was
immediately brought for poor Jarvey, but
on the arrival of the surgeon life was found
to be extinct. After the body of Jarvey

had been removed, Mr. Crockett went in
search of the three lions who were now
roaming about the theatre. One was seen
running about at a remote corner of the
stage, another was in the arena, and the
other could not be seen. The lions were
the first that was attempted to be secured,
but this was a work of extreme danger and
difficulty, as the assistants were all afraid
of even approaching the beast. On seeing
Mr. Crockett the lions made a dash
through the pit saloon, whence she rushed
up the box staircase and entered one of
the private boxes, and took up a most threaten-
ing attitude.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Crockett entered
the box, placed a leathern collar round her
neck, and having secured her head, she
was hauled out of the place by ropes, and
finally placed in security. From the pri-
vate box Mr. Crockett saw another of the
animals playing on the stage with a quan-
tity of ribbons and stage properties, and
with comparatively little difficulty it was
placed again in the cage, and after a few
minutes search the third was recaptured.
At half past seven yesterday morning the
watchman of the theatre, who is on duty
all night, left, at which hour, he says, all
was perfectly quiet and safe. In conse-
quence of the large lion being unwell it
had been parted from its companions, and
it is supposed that in endeavoring to join
it one of the three lions in the other com-
partment of the cage must have broken
down the partition and thus displaced the
iron bars. The greatest excitement and
consternation prevailed for some time in the
theatre, and it required Mr. Crockett's ut-
most persuasion to convince the attendants
that no further danger need be apprehend-
ed.—London Times, Jan. 8.

Charles Carroll's Supplemental Decla-
ration.

In the year 1826, says a writer in the
Washington Union, after all save one of
the band of patriots whose signatures are
borne on the Declaration of Independence
had descended to the tomb, and the vena-
ble Carroll alone remained among the liv-
ing, the government of the city of New
York deputed a committee to wait on the
illustrious survivor, and obtain from him,
for deposit in the public hall of the city, a
copy of the Declaration of 1776, granted
and authenticated anew with his sign ma-
nual. The aged patriot yielded to the re-
quest, and affixed with his own hand to a
copy of the instrument the grateful, sol-
emn, and pious supplemental declaration
which follows:

'Grateful to Almighty God for the bless-
ings which, through Jesus Christ our
Lord, he has conferred upon my beloved
country in her emancipation, and on per-
mitting me, under circumstances of mercy,
to live to the age of eighty nine years, and
to survive the fiftieth year of American In-
dependence, adopted by Congress on the
4th of July, 1776, which I originally sub-
scribed on the 2d day of August of the
same year, and of which I am now the last
surviving signer, I do hereby recommend
to the present and future generations the
principles of that important document as
the best inheritance their ancestors could
bequeath to them, and pray that the civil
and religious liberties they have secured
to my country may be perpetuated to re-
mote posterity, and extended to the whole
family of men.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton
August 2, 1826.

How Sumter may be Reinforced.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Ga-
zette has hit upon a very feasible plan for
throwing reinforcements into Fort Sumter
without incurring the hazards to which the
Star of the West was subjected. He sug-
gests for that purpose the 'Winans steam-
er,' and for the following reasons. We
quote:

'This vessel, as you know, is built of iron,
is immensely strong and attains a high rate
of speed. She has capacity for all that is
required in men and supplies. She obeys
the helm like a thing of life; has a very
light draught of water, and any pilot, as
well acquainted with the harbor of Charle-
ston as the writer is with those of eastern
cities, could take her straight to her desti-
nation, without the aid of buoys to guide,
or light-houses to warn him.

The hour of twilight would carry her
safely over the outer bar, and, for the rest,
she would need only the stars of Heaven.
The chances of injury from the enemy's
batteries would be greatly lessened by the
absence of daylight; but if this be indis-
pensable, the danger of mishap must still
be very slight, for a cannon ball must strike
her exactly amidships (the location of her
peculiar propeller), or on the precise
line of her axis—otherwise the shot would
glance as harmless from her side as hail-
stones from a housetop.

An idiot at Salsburg, Germany, being
very fearless, an experiment was made
to test his courage, by setting him to watch
a corpse, but which was in reality a live
person enveloped, and unfortunately, con-
fined in a shroud. As the supposed corpse
began to move, the idiot told it to lay still,
and being disobeyed, seized a hatchet and
cut off first one of the feet, and in spite of
opposition, the head of the helpless impos-
itor, after which he calmly resumed his
watching.