Patriot

AT GREENSBORO, N. C., By James W. Albright & Brother

TERMS-eash invariably in advance. One year \$2, six months \$1.25, three mos. 75 cts To Any person sending free subscribers will re ceive one copy gratis.

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bit Greensboro regularly the 4th 17 years—13 years in Chapel Hill and Hillsboro improvements in the and understanding all the profession, he feels confident in his ability to give satisfiction to may who may need his services, it filling, extracting, or mountage teeth, on Plate,

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Hardware, Cuttery, Iron, Steel, Belling, Packing, Wagon Material, &c., Corner Main Street and Market Square, All Goods sold at New York Prices. 31:6m



Greenshore, N. C., Has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of Fashionable Jewelry. orne submidid Hatche AND CLOCKS, Which will be sold CHEAP for CASH! Les Sewing Machines, Watches, Clocks at Jewelry, repaired chenp and on short notice. Call repose to the Old Albright Hotel, East

DAUGHMAN BROTHERS. B 319 Main St. RIGHMOND, Va. Manufactures and Wholesale dealers in Paper. Flour Sacks and Bars, Writing, wrapping and Printing Papers, Envelopes, Twins, Blank Books, Highest market Prices paid in Cash for Rags

W P. HUGHES. DAGUERRIAN ARTIST Respectfully informs his friends and customers that he is again at his old standapposite the Cour House, and will remain for two Months. He will be pleased to have them call on him.

LLEY & JOHNSON. SEED GROWERS AND DEALERS | Norserymen, Loui Main Street, Rich mond, Va., have their usual supply of Fresh and Warranted Garden Seeds, all kinds of Onion Setts, Are, and a choice selection of FLOWER SEEDS.

We confidently assert that our Seeds are TRUE and RELIABLE, to which we have the testimony of Thangards of customers in the past three years. Garden and Flower Seeds are sent by M A I L safely and expeditionsly to any dis-

Our descriptive priced Catalogues will be sen Agends for American Basket Co's. STRAW BERRY BOXES.

S. STEELE. DEALER in DRY GOODS Graceries, and a general assortment of all Goods

kept in this Market. Also, a good assertment of COOKING STOVES. All of which will be sold cheap for CASH or

BARTER. INDELLIBLE. On receipt of 60 cents, will send by mail a plate with your name nicely cut, with it k and brush for marking all kinds of cloth-J. E. O'SULLIVAN.

The Greensboro Patriot.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869. Established in 1824.

New Series No. 53.

TOWN CONSTABLE.

Will receive all papers in his line, and attend promptly to the collection of claims. 50:3m J. HILDESHEIMER,

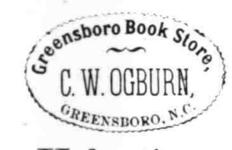
General Produce Dealer. West Market St., (McIver's Old Stand,) Greensboro, N. C. I Have opened a PRODUCE STORE, at the above named Stand, and will pay the highest Cash prices for all kinds of COUNTRY

PRODUCE, such as Corn, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Peas, Beans, Flax-Seed, &c. In fact everything belonging to this line of business. It P The citizens of Town and vicinity can buy their provisions at my Store at a very small percentage, for CASH. · J. HILDESHEIMER

ABINET-MAKING and UNDERTAKING. Having in my employ, Mr. Thos Mock, one of the best workmen in the state, I will guarantee all orders in the above line to give satisfaction. A Hearse and ready-made Coffins always ready.

I P' I challenge competition either in work or WM. COLLINS. NORTH-CAROLINA BINDERY

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY North Carolina Reports and other Law Books Bound in Superior Law Binding. Missing Numbers Supplied and Odd Numbers taken in Exchange for Binding: Trial, Execution, Minute and Recording Dockets Made to Order. Orders may be left at Patriot de Times Office JOHN ARMSTRONG.



Valentines

The Farmer.

CHANGE YOUR SYSTEM OF FARMING.

The system of farming heretofore followed in this State when slavery prevailed, will no longer pay expenses; and it is absolutely necessary to enquire what changes and improvements can be introduced in order to make the cultivation of the land profitable. The observer of the various systems of agand in different States, with success, the taste! will point out a few of the more important changes that are required.

range of cultivation is too limited, em- it will turn to vinegar in a tew weeks bracing very little more than corn, If made after the nights get cool, it wheat, cotton and tobacco, and not will take several months, or, if places only exhausting the fertility of the soil, in the cellar, years, but when it comes but exposing the cultivator to ruin it will be good. A pine cask, unless during the last two years, the corn worms, and tobacco-cuds in the apples crop fails, and miserable suffering is the consequence-just as the almost exclusive cultivation of the potatoes exposed the peasantry of the south and west of Ireland to the famine of 1857; more some years than others! in whilst at the same time very little suf- young or old cattle? in fat or poor fering was experienced in the northern and is there a remedy ! provinces of the same Island, because there the farmers had adopted the improved method of cultivation, and followed the system which science and however productive and profitable, remedy is to keep in good tlesh. could only occupy, at the most, onein value, to compensate the loss.

grasses, is neglected. The cultivation of too large a proportion in corn demands much expense for labor, and exhausts the soil, thus leading to the poverty and ruin of the farmer; and or other produce on which to fall back. Protect the fields from stock.

Now, the obvious remedy is to plant a far greater variety, and thus give additional chances for profitable cultiva tion. And, besides, the various crops recommended above will not all de? mand labor at the same time, but af-Fields and Grass Seeds, Petatoes, early and late, ford constant occupation, all the year round, to the laborers and horses, and thus greatly reduce the average expenses of the farm.

2d. Use implements and machines with the labor of horses, as much as possible, and employ just as ten laborers as you can. In the times of slavery, the were raised on the farm and must be the drones until they are killed. employed there, as they must be fed and clothed at any rate. But it is quite different now. Large wages are demanded, and trust-worthy laborers are scarce, whilst the work of many would not do more than pay their wages the owner of the land.

The farmer must have a fair interest for his capital, or he will abandon his lands and turn his attention to something else. But the true remedy is to continue to work the farm wholly, or at least in great part, by horse labor, and dispense altogether with the rude and barbarous, and expensive hoe .-Let the corn be planted in hills, or far apart, and so regular both ways that the plow and cultivator can be run across the field, as well as up and down, and thus all the work necessary can be done with very few hands, and in a more rapid and efficient manner, for a quick stepping horse or mule will hasten the laziest laborer, and give less opportunity for idle conversation than the old hoe.

Be sure to purchase new, good and improved cultivators, harrows and plows, and feed your horses well, always under your own eye, and you will find that twice the work can be done for the amount formerly expended .-D. N. C. Standard.

The New Fabric Plant, " The Ramie." -Mr. Gregory stated that having lived in the South he had learned something of this prospective new staple. It is a native of the Island of Java in the East Indies, and has been cultivated since the war in the southern parts of the Cotton States. First it was brought to Cuba, then to Mexico, then to Loui siana, where it is now grown in large fields. It is similar to the large sting ing nettle, and resembles the hydranweek in every month. Having an experience of In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. ga, without the flower. Planted like corn it fills the ground with roots which may be taken for layers; It suckers much, and it may be propagated from eyes. The yield is four times as much as cotton. The whole stalk is used, and the quality is equal in its fabric to Sea Island cotton, which it is alleged it will supersede.

Vinegar. - E. Munson, Sennett, N. Y. writer of this, who has been a careful Will you inform me the speediest method of making vinegar out of nev riculture pursued in other countries, | cider ! Would a new pine cask affect

Answer.—If eider is made from early apples in August, or the first clays of 1st. A greater variety of crops. The September, and put in a warm place when these crops fail. Sometimes, as strong with pitch, ought not to make in the eastern counties of this State the vinegar taste any more than bugs

> Grubs in Cows Backs.—I., H. Hight shol, Mexico, Mo.: What is the cause of grubs in cows' backs! are there

all about these grubs, which are called totally obscured but once during the "wolves;" that far cattle seldom have last seven hundred years; while the them, that the cause is supposed to be last entire solar eclipse at Paris occurexperience dictate, of having a regular the egg of the "horse fly," and that rotation of crops, so that potatoes, they come out in warm weather. The

Mr. Caranah,-1 once went to a gua tenth part of their cultivated land,- no establishment on business, and see Thus, on their failure, they had still ing a gate open I entered a yard, where the other nine-tenths of their produce I saw two sloop loads of Long Island uninjured, or even greatly increased sand being unloaded, and men engaged mixing it with the guano. Some one In this State too much of each farm came up at this juncture and asked is occupied by corn, whilst the cultiva- what I wanted. I said I did not want tion of rye, barley, peas, turnips, pota- any of that guano. They said they toes, cabbages, clover and the various made that for Long Island farmers. and I had better clear out.

Minnesota farmers are raising live fences. They use cottonwood, gray so, naturally looks forward to such an the miners from the opposite sides will willow, white maple, black oak, and event with much emotion. then, if the corn crop fails, as all crops wild plum. From three to five years occasionally will fail, he has no reserve are sufficient to raise a living fence to happily located for viewing this eclipse

> During the war the Rebels made horse collars of bass-wood, and now they are recommended for general use, for they are light, they do not get heavy with rain, nor freeze, nor wear out, nor

On settling the Cape de Verde Islands the people cut away the timber, when severe drouths, sometimes of three years' duration followed, and more than 30,000 people have perished

Raspberries are said to grow better if planted in rows like a hedge and cut back to a hight of three feet.

ments in the new State of Iowa than sia, Africa, and Asia.

SPIRIT'S RETURN. The floral sun is calling The dewdrops hence on high, From brook and lake and river The vapors seek the sky : Earth gives them up relunctant: And faint with thirst and heat, Mourns for the children of the morn. So radiant and so fleet, But they have not forgotten, In Heaven's screner ray, The beauty and the brightness From which they fled away. The dew remembers fondly The sweetness of the rose, And the spirit of the rivulet

Its early music knows. And when the earth is fainting And weary for the rain, In showers of love and blessing They come to her again; With cool, refreshing fingers They bathe her heated brows, [high] And the song that they have learned on

Through all her being flows.

Oh, dare we take the lesson Of the dewdrop and the rain ! Do the angels who have left us Return to us again ? In Heaven's eternal sunshine, Renewed and purified, Do they keep the memory of the land In which they lived and died ?

When we arise from weeping For the idols we adored, And our lips repeat with fevor " All, all shall be restored!" Are they not bending o'er us With more than human love. And whispering to our inmost hearts. Of holier joys above?

Descend, oh blessed angels, In glories ever new; Reveal to us new lessons Of the beautiful and true: As the rain the earth refreshes, Let your love on us be shed, Till we follow up the rainbow path, Whither our loved have fled.

[For the Greenshore Patriot.] THE ECLIPSE IN AUGUST. BY S. C. COLLINS.

this paper, to the eclipses of the sun lilege we are enjoying. The late hoa and moon which may be expected to at which the eclipse becomes visible which was probably overlooked by it would be were our position sufficient very many because of its brevity, has by to the north-west to allow us t suggested to me the thought that a view it nearer the middle of the day more extended notice will be likely to but we shall have the satisfaction of greatly increase the interest with living the shortest day of our lives by which many readers will view the total | tween the dawn with which the obse solar Eclipse in August, 1869. I am ration will terminate and the twiligh further encouraged to invite the readers of this paper to "a feast of science," by the reflection that the rare occurreace of the phenomenon in question will, when known, make it attractive to ble that the fowls will seek their roost many who would otherwise not bestow upon it more than a passing thought. For though a solar eclipse, total at some point on the earth's surface happens almost yearly, yet so often does that his father was once compelled t the shadow fall upon the uninhabited regions, that ninety-nine men of every hundred die without ever having seen Answer .- Your folks ought to know one. At London, the sun has been

red one hundred and forty-five years ago. There probably is not a person in this State who reccollects having witnessed one; and a large number of those who shall be permitted to behold that to which I refer will certainly never see another. It is this consideration of its novelty, added to its majesty, that must render the phenomenon interesting to the majority of those who will witness it; for the multitude cannot be expected to share the anxiety of the philosopher, who, bent upon increasing his knowledge of the sun's nature, and conscious that his life will afford but the one opportunity to do

The people of North Carolina are as as they could have been had they been given choice of situation; and it is pleasant to think that an exhibition

When, two years ago, in Philadelphia, I made my calculations, I could not in this country. The average life of a hope so confidently as I now can to railway sleeper is seven years. There be in the proper place at the proper fall on a spot somewhat east of Lake each of the 40,000 miles in the Union. one time, but whether they have been used by missiles of war while cutting Baikal in Irkoutsk. Asia, on Saturday. Queen bees live from three to four the 7th of August, at about half past labor of servants was preferred. They years, the workers nine months, and eight in the evening; and as soon as the sun rises the ignorant inhabitants | wooden structures on the farms of this of fixing a permanent blue upon wool trude. Wild with fright, he still does of that region will have cause to wonto the darkness of night. If we follow There are more agricultural imple- shadow as it passes over the earth's care and the saving for which I plead, on such a scale as will permit of its find, urging piteously, yet with violeaving nothing for the employer and in Germany, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Rus- Behring's Straits and \$50,000,000 in fencing discoveries of modern days. So says but not to be left behind-that he we shall have the point at which it will and farm buildings.

first touch N. America. After continuing its progress in this direction for a time, it will take a south-easterly course. Skirting the Rocky Mountains it will pass through Montana, Dakota and South-western Minnesota in order, entirely restored, and the trip, from nearly trace a diagonal across the this place to "Choco" (up the river State of Iowa, and traversing Illinois Atroto) has been to me quite an interesteleven digits will be obscured.

from it than Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, unmistakable evidences of the aurifer ing new light on the buildings, the ar-Commencing at the north-west, the of Quibdo. The latter place (Quibdo) shadow will cross, in order, Watauga. is the head of navigation for boats or southern Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell. steamers; and is about 280 miles from Rowan, southern Davidson, Montgom its mouth. It contains a population ery, Moore, Cumberland, southern of about 2000 inhabitants, is situated Sampson, and New Hanover counties, upon a high bank of the river, some and will finally leave the earth's sur- 40 feet above an ordinary stage of waface at a point in the ocean distant ter, and a distance of a mile below, about 800 miles from our coast. The presents a very picturesque appearance center will thus be about 60 miles dis- with its green grassy slope and now tant from Raleigh at its nearest point and then a bread fruit tree, with its and about the same distance from peculiar unique foliage. The houses Greensboro. Though the eclipse com | are all whitewashed, and most with mences on the morning of the 8th in tile roofs, and balconies projecting Siberia, it is visible here (strange from the second stories on the river though it seem, without thought,) in side. A mile above the city (from any the evening of the 7th of August - house on the river side) you see the The reflection, at the time of the occur- confluence of three rives at the same rence of the phenomenon, that the point. The river "Quito" from whose shadow which hides our steeples has, source to the summit of the Cordillera only two hours and a quarter before. of the Andes is only two hours walk, darkened the porcelain towers of China, and that none of the inhabitants of Europe and Africa, and but few in Asia and South America can share with us the spectacle, (the eclipse being invisible in all of the two former and in parts of the last two) cannot The reference, in a recent number of but increase our estimation of the priv occur during the current year, and to us may render it less striking than which must speedily follow. It is posible that some may be disappointed in the intensity of the darkness th eclipse will occasion; but it is probaand subsequently by crowing announce the supposed approach of a new day An old man of eighty-nine who hap pens to call while I am writing, says rest on his plow while the unexpected night passed over him. Such is the outline of what may be expected to occur in connection with that most sub-

> in proportion to the intellectual advancement of a people. TUNNEL OF THE ALPS AND CANAL OF SUEZ .- These two great worksthe greatest of any age-under the direction and impulsion of French

> lime and the rarest of astronomical

phenomenon, a total eclipse of the sun;

in which I hope many may take con-

siderable interest, in as much as the

attention given to such things is always

genius, hasten to completion. The Tunnel will be 12,220 metrlong. At the beginning of 1869, 9,000 metres were finished; 3,363 on the Italian side, and 5,803 on the French side. During the past year 1,320 metres were perforated, or 110 a month. The remaining 3,053 meters, at the same rate, will require twenty eight months: so that by the middle of April, 1871.

shake hands. The Suez Canal will be completed sooner. A Marseilles paper, on the authority of the engineer, M. Borel, states that it will be tinished by the 1st of October, 1869. That is the time required by the contract, under a penalty of 500,000 francs for each month's delay. to witness which great expense has The contractors do not intend to incur some times been incurred, will pass as | that penalty. They know they can comif to force a recognition, before our plete the work by the day stipulated, and they will do it.

> We have over 40,000 miles of railway are 2,112 in a mile. The average cost is 50 cents each. Thus our sleepers are The sleepers on the English roads last on an average fourteen years, and when properly treated with preserving substances, they last for a century. The

SOUTH AMERICAN LETTERS. (EXTRACTS.) NO. II. Carthagena, U. S. Colombia,

and Kentucky in the direction of a ing one, on account of its being my line drawn from Springfield to Salis first visit to a part of the country, of the battlements into the valley he bury, reach the borders of North Caro- which I have heard much said during would be giddy, while his sight could lina. Let it be understood that it is the past 10 or 12 years, and of which the centre of the shadow which will many stories have been told, that to a follow the course indicated; and that stranger seem almost fabuious. "Ellat the points within the vicinity of this Choco" means in the Indian tongue south east angle of the Temple. Aqueline the eclipse must be complete. In "the land of gold." And indeed it is; deed, at places no farther removed for the banks of the river Atroto give ed within and around the harein, throwous deposits 150 miles below the City (where the Pacific is visible.) The river "Atroto" in the middle-due south, and the river "Cube" from the eastthe sands of all of which rivers, on being washed yield gold from 22 to 23 arats fine. There are purchased in Juibdo every month, about 30 tons of ndia rubber, and from \$5,000 to \$12, 900 worth of gold dust, all the gold is from river washings, and it all contains from 2 to 3 per cent. of pure platina in eparate scales-small and whitish, bearing a close resemblance to silver. The gold is all extracted by panning, and such a thing as a "Rocker" or long Tom" is unknown. The native anoes of from 3 to 20 tons capacity, ake from 35 to 70 days to make the rip. We went down in 54 days,runing time, or 97 hours, or including lelays 74 days. Quibdo is the port of entry, and

nany articles of produce &c., such as Flour, Soap, Cocoa, Brandies, Wines, Sagar, &c., are imported directly from Aspinwall. Near the mouth of the iver on the sea coast, is a settlement of Indians of the San Blas tribes, who raise hogs, fowls &c., and cultivate ocoa and corn. The settlement is alled "Cainan" which means in spanth "Alligator." The "Captain," or Cacique of the tribe came on board our teamer, to pay us a visit, and sell half a dozen fowls. He was accompanied by an Indian Interpreter who spoke a few words of Spanish, but managed to make himself understood.

THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES .-The following paragraph in the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, with which Mr. A. R. Lamar, who was clerk of the Confederate House of Representatives, is editorially connected, is doubtless from

the pen of that gentleman: "Mr. Davis made no disposition of ome of the most valuable and imporant documents placed under his control. The writer of this had under his immediate control the most general, important, and interesting archives of the late Confederate Government. In them was embraced its entire political distory from its auspicious begining at Montgomery to the disastrious close at Richmond. The congress had left t to Mr Davis to say when, how, and where the archives should be moved. pon application to Mr Davis a few days previous to the surrender as to what disposition should be made of hem, we were informed by his private ecretary that Mr Davis had packed none of the papers of his office for re moval, and that we should wait for further orders. The orders came on Sunday. The papers were packed and went on the Presidential train. We have an idea that they are deposited at present in Washington city.

time. The axis of the full shadow will costing us \$150 a mile every year for deposited in this City (Charlotte) at or less knows the dread accent that is removed we do not know .- Charlotte | their way through the air, for as often

country cost \$3,000,000,000 every thir y has been successfully overcome in Eng- not commonly gallop home into camp. years, or \$100,000,000 each year. By land, and fugitive blues are being com- His instinct seems rather to tell him der at a relapse of approaching day in- the use of simple and cheap preservat pletely superseded. The patentees are that what safety, if any there is for tives the duration of all this wood working night and day to supply the him, must be found in the ranks; and the line traced by the center of the could at least be doubled. Thus the demand, and are making preparations he rushes at the first squadron he can shadow as it passes over the earth's if generally practiced, would save this being introduced in America very short- lence, that he too by right is a troop surface in a north-eastern direction to country \$4,000,000 every year in rail-by. In dyeing, this is one of the greatest horse—that he too is willing to charge the circular of a large Liverpool house. must and will "fall in."

Aug. 8th, 1868.

and the temple on Moriah is now proved to have been upward of 150 feet high. If this be, as it seems, the ascent to the House of the Lord which Solomon showed to the Queen of Sheba, we can not wonder that on seeing it there was no spirit in her. The pina-My health appears to be cle of the temple on which the tempter placed the Saviour has just been uncovered to the base, and is still to have an elevation of 136 feet. The statement of Josephus is therefore no exageration. If any one looked from not reach to such an immense depth. Sections of the ancient wall of Ophel have been exhumed, showing that, as Josephus says, it was joined to the ducts, cisterns, rock-hewn channels rangements, and the services of the temple. The great work of a complete exploration of ancient Jerusalem is thus fairly and auspiciously commenced. The opportune visit of the Sultan and grand vizier to this country, and the representations made to the latter by the Archbishop of York, followed up as they have been by the energy, the wisdom, and tact of Lieut. Warren and his admirable staff, have soothed down Moslem prejudice, removed local opposition, and thus brought about opportunities for excavation and exploration such as never occurred before; and besides, large numbers of Arab laborers have been trained to the work, and are eager to be employed; and the exact points for successful exploration are now well known."

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE EXHUMED.

The London Times publishes on in-

teresting letter in regard to the disco eries at Jerusalem, from which we se lect the following: "The colossal foun-

dations of the temple wall, which are stones of ten cubits and stones of

eight cubits' laid by Solomon or his suc-

cessors on the throne, are now being

laid bare at the enormous depth of 90

feet and more beneath the present surface. The bridge that once spanned

the ravine between the palace of Zion

ALASKA

We have seen numerous descriptions of our newly acquired possessions in the extreme North-west; but none so graphic, quaint, or pungent as the fol lowing, extracted from a private letter of an officer in the United States service, who spent several months cruising along the coast of Alaska last sum

I wonder what Seward bought Russian America for! If I owned a nigger and could catch him up there of his own free will, I would certainly either sell him or let him stay there.

The scenery was very grand and wild-too much so, I think, to be enjoyed. You go hundreds of miles through inland passages, not wider in many places than the Hudson river, with great mountains rising right out of water, and lifting their heads in the region of perpetual snow, where no white man has ever been, and where no sensible man will ever go. The whole coast is fringed with a net work of such waters, enclosing archipelago after archipelago of islands from one mile to fifty miles long. I did not know, nor did any body aboard our ship know whether we got sight of the main land or not during the entire

The Coast Survey is a good institution, and has done great service to the science of geography, and it is possible that it may have been in the scheme of Providence to give a it perpetual lease of life; certainly if it is ever extended over that wilderness of waters, the officers may exclaim, "A thousand vears are as one day "in such an undertaking.

This is one good thing. There is another. The timber on the Globe is exhausted. There are enough cedar trees on many of the islands up there to make the telegraph poles for a line around the globe. Say the line is 25 000 miles long and we want forty poles per mile and we would require one million poles. Why, sir, you would not miss

that number. I certainly saw enough timber last August, just sailing along among the islands to build all the railroads and telegraph lines now on the globe, and half a dozen lines of each clear around it besides. What there may be in the interior I de not know.

A HORSE IN BATTLE.

Kinglake, in his "History of the Crimean Invasion," gives the following graphic description of a horse in battle:

The extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battle field may be easily underrated by one who confines his observation to horses still carrying their riders; for as long as a troop horse in action feels the weight and hand of a master his deep trust in man keeps him seemingly free from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field day at home; but the moment that death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider, he seems all at once to know what battle is-to perceive its real dangers with the clearness of a human being, and to be agonized with horror of the fate he may incur for want of a hand to guide him. Carcless of the mere thunder of guns, The papers spoken of were no doubt he shows plainly enough that he more as these sounds disclose to him the near passage of a bullet or round shot he "BLUE" UPON WOOL. The difficulty | shrinks and cringes. Hiseyeballs pro-