Life in Exile.

A Paris correspondent of the London News succeeded, in five-hours' sitting, in drawing from an almost demented reurned exile an account of the life in New Caledonia. He gives as follows the result as to efforts at diversion and occupa-

"In 1878 there were further relaxa-Leave was given to publish a tions. journal, which was a work of pure imagination and conjecture. Newspapers arrived at rare and regular intervals. Up to the year 1874 an embargo was placed on all but the Figuro, Gaulois, Univers and Français, in which the Communards had the gratification of finding themselves painted in the blackest colors. But after that date Republican prints were tolerated. Progres de l'Île des Pins was lithographed, and had a circulation of 280. It dealt extensively in canards and ingenious deductions from the news given in the European journals. When the tidings arrived of the elections of 14th October, it appounced the immediate carriage through the Chambers of an Amnesty bill. A number of ignorant political convicts, who clung to the hope thus held out, were not able to bear the disappointment which followed, and committed suicide. In others, the revulsion of feeling brought on acute fits of home-sickness and the depression

coming with it. "A theater was then licensed, and it was patronized by the officers and their wives. The dramatic artists were, without exception, of the male sex. A fair enough orchestra was formed by musical Communists. Instruments were fetched from Sydney, and colors for scenepainting. The official ladies gave their old finery to be altered into stage costumes, and supplied poudre de riz and rouge to those men who shaved their faces and played feminine characters. No device for cheating the tedium of exile, besides the theater, ever succeeded in the Pine Tree Island, Chess demand-ed fixity of attention. The mind out of tune and unable to concentrate itself, was unequal to the exertion of playing that game, A single billiard-table was in the island, but it was at the residency. The amateur actors had not the cerebral power to commit to memory dialogues new to them. They were obliged to limit their repertoire to comedies which they had learned by heart at schools. Racquets and hand-ball wearied. Cards lost their charm. Men wrangled over them, and tossed their hands in each other's faces. "The convicts inhabited a central

plateau of the island, the soil of which is superficial and ferruginous. When they arrived they were each given a knife and hatchet and told to construct huts for themselves. This they did by going into primeval woods and cutting down sapplings with which they made the framework of their cabins. Boughs were twisted in between and covered with plaster of mud and chopped couch-grass. In the Iles de Pins there were upward of 4000 men confined in an area of a league in circumference, and the only women in the island were married to officers and functionaries. Those proscripts whose families were authorized to join them were at Noumea. M. Massard was a Pine Tree Islander, having for his chum a packer (emballeur.) a very decent, good fellow, but of unrefined habits, and by no means artistic in his instincts.
"Men herding together, and removed

from all feminine influence, become snarling misanthropes. They do not go to the trouble to hide their native roughness, and become objects of mutual disgust and aversion. In long sea voyages naval officers of gentlemanly breeding fall out and snap at one another. In Pine Tree Island the male convict's greatest happiness was to be alone. When rainy weather forced the chums to remian under the insufficient shelter of their huts, they sat with their arms folded and their heads on their chests, trying to evoke images of bygone scenes in France, or speculating on what might next happen. The man who broke the silence brought upon himself a stream of abuse. His interruption produced the effect which is experienced when one is awakened out of pleasant dream to an unpleasant reality. Not every one who wished was able to command happy remembrances of the past. Memory had become enfeebled, and wanted coaxing and goading to operate. When it was stimulating into working order, it was flickering and uncertain. One fine season the proscripts attempted to form cercles, where they were to meet and recount episodes of interest in their lives, and amusing anecdotes. But this was soon given up. When the story-teller did not break down for want of memory, he was discouraged by the inattention of his brother exiles, who were brooding over their own unfortunate adventures.

'I asked was there no attempt made to There were find a solace in gardening. numerous attempts. But Ceres, Flora and Pomona loved not the island. vegetation of the banyan was glorious. Maize grew well one year. The next year the thin stratum of soil, which was spread over the iron ore and plutonic and coral formations, was too much exhausted to bear anything but blades. Yams were about the only garden product that could ba relied upon. A vine-cutting arrived at maturity in 18 months, but it was never suffered by the stimulating soil and atmosphere to leave off bearing it was used up in a few years. Water springs were scarce, and, without an exception, strongly ferruginous. To drink of them induced headache and gastrie irritation. The fish was poisonons, it gave St. Vitus's dance, and there there were periods when it brought on mortal illness. It was also dangerous to bathe along the coast at the spring or vernal eqinox. The bodies of those who plunged in the sea-water swelled out, tingled all over, and these symptoms were accompanied by vomitings.

Abraham Ireland, a Westminster, Md., negro 68 years old, has been turning thite for 22 years, and now preserves his original color only on his body, and in a lew freckles on his face. Abraham's parents were coal black, and so are his children. Some of the doctors attribute the thange to his contact with acids in the tan-yard where he has worked, and others regard it as a kind of erysipelas, but, if it is disease, it has had no visible effect on his health

A barber refused to color the moustache of an intoxicated customer because he did not want to dye a drunkard.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY.

A Slight Sketch of General Grant's Personal History and Pab. He Services.

Ulysses S. Grant was born on the 27th day of April, 1822, at the village of Point Pleasant, situated in Clermont county, Ohio, on the north bank of the Ohio River, about twenty-five miles above Cincinnati. He is descended from the Grants of Scotland, and possess many of the characteristics of that sturdy race. His father, Jesse Root Grant, was born in Westmoreland Co. Pa, the 23d of January, 1794. His grandfather, Noah Grant, Jr., was a native of Connecticut, served as a lieutenant at the battle of Lexington and subsequently shared all the dangers of the revolutionary war. His great grandfather, Noah Grant, came to America early in the eighteenth century, but in what year is not now known. A brother, Solomon Grant, came with him. The two brothers took active part in the French and Indian wars which preceded the revolution, and in which Noah Grant (Gen. Grant's ancestor) commanded a company of colonial troops. When the revolutionary war broke out the brothers, Noah and Solomon Grant, (as well as Noah Grant, Jr., as above stated) promptly entered the service, and both were killed at the battle of White Plains in 1776. It will be seen that Gen. Grant comes of first-rate fighting

Noah Grant, Jr., moved west shortly after the close of the revolution. His son, Jesse R. Graut, at the age of sixteen, was sent to Maysville, Ky., where he was apprenticed to a tanner. In June, 1820, he married Hannah Simpson at Point Pleasant, near Cincinnati.

After the birth of their first son, Ulysses, who is said to owe his name to his step-grandmother, who is represented as having been a reader of Pope's Homer and an ardent admirer of the Homeric hero. Mr. and Mrs. Grant removed to rgetown, Brown county, Ohio. Here their son first went to school.

SENT TO WEST POINT.

By the time Ulysses had reached his fifteenth year he had fully resolved that he would not be a tanner, and gave his father warning to that effect. He said he desired a good education and intended to be a farmer, or a trader to the States of the South. But his father did not fancy this plan, and fortunately for the country sagaciously suggested the idea of sending him to West Point. At the age of seventeen he was appointed to that Thomas L. Hamer. At the age of twenty-one he graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. On the first of July, 1843, he was appointed second lieutenant and assigned to duty in fourth infantry. The regiment was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, then the prinapal military station of the west. In 1844, Grant accompanied the regiment to Louisiana, whither it had been ordered in view of probable war with Mexico. Early in 1846 the war broke out. He participated in nearly all its import-At Molino del Rev and the City of Mexico his behavior was so gallant that he was mentioned for "distinguished and meritorious services." After the treaty of peace with Mexico he returned with his regiment to New York City. In 1848 he married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a widely known and successful merchant of St. Louis. After a short leave of absence he returned with his wife to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where his regiment was stationed. He there remained till 1849. In September of that year he was appointed regimental quarter-master, which office he held till 1853.

TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

In the fall of 1849 his regiment moved to Fort Brady near Detroit, where it was stationed near ly two years, and then returned to Sackett's Har-bor. In 1852 it was sent to the city of New York, preparatory to sailing for the Pacific coast, where a rush of emigration was then setting in. The regiment proceeded by way of Panama, and suffered much on the isthmus transit, but Grant's rugged constitution defied the malaria. A portion of the regiment came on to Oregon. This portion, including Grant's company, was ordered to the Dalles, where it remained some time. Major Alvord was in command. In August, 1853, while on duty at Fort Vancouver, Grant was promoted to the full rank of captain. Shortly afterwards he was assigned to the command of Fort Humboldt in California.

RESIGNS HIS COMMISSION.

Grant remained at Fort Humboldt about a ear, but seeing no chance of further promotion, and having nothing to compensate him for separation from his family, he resigned his commis-sion on the 31st of July, 1854, and rejoined his wife and children at St. Louis, from whom he had been separated about two years.

SETTLES UPON A FARM.

With no fortune of his own and with few friends in civil life, Grant was thrown upon his own resources. Without hesitation he settled on a small farm near St. Louis, which had been preented to Mrs Grant by her father. He worked hard and attended closely to his business ing the winter season he employed men to clear land and chop wood, which he hauled to St. Lauis, driving one team in person while his little son drove another. When the summer ripened his crops he was the foremost hand in the harvest

REMOVES TO GALENA.

After four years of farming Grant resolved to try something else He removed to St Louis, where he conducted a real estate office, and subsequently had a place in the custom house. An application which he made for the position of city engineer was denied. In 1860 he accepted a proposition to remove to Galena and join his brothers in the leather business. He was here when the war broke out. At this time he was just thirtyuine years of age. Immediately on

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CALL FOR TROOPS,

In April 1861, he raised a company at Galena, and shortly after was appointed by Gov. Yates, mustering officer of the State, and subsequently at his own request was made colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. He reported to Gen Pope in June, 1861, and in the following August was commissioned a brigadier of volun teers, without his knowledge, upon the recom-mendation of the Illinois delegation in congress In September he was placed in command of the Southeast Missouri District, and a few days after Southeast Alisadri Practica and the series point, which commanded the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, and practically saved Kentucky from seceding. In the early part of November he was ordered to make a demonstration against Belmont, a point on the Mississippi river, to prevent the crossing of rebel troops into Missouri With 3100 sen he attacked 7000 confederates, broke up and destroyed their camp, and retired to his ports with 200 prisoners and two pieces of artil-lery. In February, 1862, at his own request, he was allowed to attack Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, in conjunction with a naval force, and after a light engagement the garrison sur-rendered. Without waiting for orders General Grant moved on to Fort Donelson, 12 miles dis-tant, on the Cumberland river, and with 15,000 nen attacked the fortress, which was defended 21,000 men and heavy artillery. Here was the turning point in the General's career, and with the tall of Donelson came the plaudits of the people and recognition from the Government. The fight lasted three days, and on the 15th Grant carried the works by assault, cap-turing 55 cannon, 17,600 small arms, 14,62n soldiers and the fort About 2,000 Confederates excepted, 2,500 were killed and wounded, while Grant's loss was about 2,000. Besides being the first important success for the Union of the

war, THE CAPTURE OF FORT BOXELSON

Contributed to the opening of the Tennessee, Mississippi and Cumberland Rivers, and caused the States of Tennessee and Kentucky to fall en-tirely into Union hands. Grant was made a is the States of Tennessee and Kentucky to fall entirely into Union hands. Grant was made a Major-General at once, and placed in command of the West Tennessee District. In March, the battle of Shiloh was fought, Grant, with a force of 28,800 being attacked by 50,000 Confederates. He fought fiercely, but was driven back to the Tennessee River: but held his position until the morning of the next day, when General Baell arrived with reinfercements, and subsequently, upon the appearance of General Halleck, the rebels were driven out of Corinth and the place taken. In July, Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant was placed in commanded the place taken. In July, Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant was placed in commanded the place taken. In July, Halleck was made to the right wing of the Scotch army at Halldoun the right wing of the Scotch army at Halldoun the right wing of the Scotch army at Halldoun the right wing the class that the original of the Grants is somewhat the original of the G

Corinth were fought under Grant's direction, all of which were victories — immediately after the repulse of the Confederates at Corinth, Grant sent a communication to General Halleck, prosent a communication to General Halleck, pro-posing an attack on Vicksburg, but receiving no reply, commenced a movement into Mississippi, that place being the objective point. The cam-paign fell through, however, owing to failure in executing his plans. In January, 1853, he began the memorable campaign, which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg, being opposed by John-sten and Pemberton with over \$0,000 Confeder-ates, while his own army numbered but little over 43,000. After a series of fights, assaults and terrible battles on the land and river, he scattered Johnston's army and drove Pemberton back into Johnston's army and drove Pemberton back into Vicksburg, and on the 23d of May began a regular siege On the 4th of July the place surren-dered, with 31,600 men and 172 guns, the larg est capture, at that time, ever made in modern war, with the exception of that at Ulm, by the Emperor Napoleon.

THE LOSS OF THE CONFEDERATES

during this campaign was about 60,000 Grant's entire loss is given by Badeau at 8873.
The fall of Vicksburg opened the Mississippi to the ocean, and closed all important fighting in the valley. Grant was immediately made Major General in the regular army, and given command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which included the armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee. While in such command, he defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, and extinguished the last hostile army west of the Alleghenies. This last hostile army west of the Allegachies. This series of important successes, and the public attention attracted to them, caused Congress to create, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General for Grant, and in March he assumed command of the Federal armies of the nation. Having defeated every other Confederate commander Grant immediately prepared to encounter in per-son the army of Virginia, under Gen R E Lee and occupy all other important forces, so that he and eccupy all other important forces, so that he could get no support He consequently sent Sherman to Georgia, Butter to Richmond, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and began fighting his own way from the Rapidan to the James Grant started with an army of 110,000, while Lee, fighting on the defensive, had 73,000 The battles of the Wilderness. Spottaylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor followed, in each one of which Lee was forced back. All these engage-weds sever the Union army many men, but they medts cost the Union army many men, but the were fought with the sole purpose of annihilating Lee, in whose destruction Grant believed, lay the only hope of ending the war. With this view only, the campaign of the Wilderness was planned and fought. When Grant arrived in front o Richmond, he crossed the James, and as Butlet Richmond, he crossed the James, and as Butler had failed to capture the city, its seige was begun Sherman was fighting his way to Atlanta; Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter, who, in turn, was repelled at Lynchburg Hunter's retreat left a road open to Washington, and Lee sent Early to threaten the National Capitol. A force was quickly gathered up by Grant, and placed in charge of Sheridan, who, by a series of brilliant successes, completely destroyed Early's army as an organicompletely destroyed Early's army as an organized force. In the meant me Grant was unable to cut off the supplies to Richmond, and for severa months attacked the places without carrying it In September Sherman reached Atalanta, when Grant sent him on his famous march to the sea, a trip which he had planned for himself several months before. Grant then pitted Sheridan, Thomas and Sherman, against the Confederates outside of Richmond and kept Lee occupied him self. Schofield was brought from the west and sent into North Carolina, and the four having whipped everything accessible, Grant brough the great cavalry chieftain, Sheridan, back to the James, and together they assaulted Richmona and drove Lee out of the city. Lee has 73,000 men behind the entrenchments of Richmond and Grant had 110,000 on the outside Richmond fell on the 3d of April, 1865 Le fled to Lynchburg, being fought on all sides dur ing his retreat, and finally, finding himself sur rounded and beaten everywhere, he surrendered all that remained of his army—27,000 men—a Appoint Court House on the 9th. In this ten days of fighting, Grant had fought four of five battles, captured Petersburg and Richmond taken 47,000 prisoners, and captured an army of over 70,000 men During the year the losse under his command were, in round number 12,000 killed, 49,000 wounded and 20,000 mis sing—total \$1,000 He had destroyed the armice of Lee, Early and Beauregard, scattered the rein-forcements sent to Lee from all parts of the were never more than one-third greater than those opposed to him. The terms given Lee at Appointation were embraced by the remaining Appointation were embraced by the remaining Confederates, and thus the rebellion was ended Grant returned to Washington to superintend the disbandment of his army, but the work had hardly begun when President Lincoln was assas sinated. It was doubtless the intention of the conspirators to kill Grant also, but fortunately he had been prevented by engagements from attend ing the theatre where the attempt might have been made. This event made Ardrew Johnson President, and left Grant the most conspicuous man in the country. He was honored every-where. Congress created the office of General of the Army for him, and as about this time John son began measures in relation to the Confeders

publican National Convention and elected Pres ent of the United States The above facts concerning the military histor of General Grant are drawn mainly from th work of General Badeau, which is con the whole the most accurate authority.

cy which displeased the North, laws were passe

conferring unheard of powers upon Grant, with

the design of nullifying Johnson's power. The President had previously been the bitter enemy of the Confederates; he suddenly turned and created the suspicion that he was plotting their

return to power. The whole country turned to

Grant. Johnson endeavored to secure the Gen

eral's advocacy of his policy, and, suspending Secretary Stanton, he made him Secretary of War

Grant, however, finally came out openly and re

fused to violate the law in supporting Johnson's policy, and thus the President became his enemy and his resignation from the Cabinet was accepted. The General's popularity was much strengthened among the people who had supported the war, and in 1868 he was nominated by the Revalding Notional Convention and elected President

GRANT AS PRESIDENT. Grant's first administration witnessed a cessa-tion of the strife between the North and South the carrying out of many popular reconstruc-tion measures, a material reduction of the Na tional debt, and the settlement of the difficulti with Great Britain growing out of English pri-vateering during the war. In 1872 he was again elected President by a larger vote than ever be-tone received by any candidate, although bitterly opposed by influential members of his own par-ty. His second term was record as the first had ty. His second term was passed as the first had been, and on March 4th, 1877, he retired from the office, having had heaped upon him more honor than any American since Washington.

HIS TRIP BOUND THE WORLD. Inserting the Bound THE WORLD.

Immediately upon the succession of R B
Haves to the Presidency, General Grant sold out
his farm at Galena, Illinois, settled up his affairs
and in the fall of 1877 left New York on a tour round the world, accompanied by Mrs. Gran and several friends. Upon arriving in London he was lionized by the English nobility and everywhere wined and dined. Since leaving England the General has explored France, Italy Turkey, Russia, India and China, having bee received everywhere with great consideration and respect, by Kings, Queens, Emperors and potent ates generally.

General Grant arrived in San Francisco from

China on the 20th of last month. With his splendid reception in that city and throughout California our readers are familiar. He is now among us for a short time, whence he goes directly to the eastern States.

Genealogy of the Grants. In the life of Grant by Dana and Wilson, the

Strathspey country, and in the Jacobite troubles adhered to the Protestant and Whig cause.

The Strathspey country, the crisical They held great possessions

The Strathspey country, the original home of the Grants, lies in the northeastern part of Scot land, along the course of the picturesque river Spey, in the shires of Inverness, Moray and Banff, and is remarkable for its beautiful scenery and noble forests of fir.

In "Collectanea Topographica et Geneologica," vol. vii., it is stated that Licutenant General Francis Grant was buried in Hampshire, England, December, 2, 1781, and that his monument

bears as a crest a burning mount with the motte In "Feirbain & Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland," different crests of the Grant family are given One of them represents a burning hill with peaks, each surmounted by a flame, with the motte: "Stand sure: Stand fast: Craig Ellachie!" Another Grant has as a crest, an oak sprouting and sun shining, with the motte: "Wise and

Harmless "
Robson's "British Herald" gives twenty-four crests of different Grants Grant of Jamaica has a burning mount-motto: "Stabit;" Grant of Grant, a burning mount, supported by two sava-ges—motto: "Stand sure;" Grant of Currimony, a demi savage—motto: "I'll stand sure," and Grant

of Leith, a rock-motto: "Immobile, One of the most distinguished regiments of the British army in adia during the Sepoy rebellion was a highland regiment composed almost entirely of Grants, bearing upon their colors the motte "Stand fast Craig Ellachie!"

The reader cannot help being struck by the remarkable description of Grant's most noticeable peculiarities contained in the foregoing mottoes of his sturdy clansmen.

The Inhabitants of Northern Siberia.

The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent

at Copenhagen, in his summary of the reports received from Professor Nordenskjold, says: At Cape Schelagskoy the Vega was much hampered by ice, and it was determined to try to proceed through the more open sound along the coast. Here the steamer was met by several boats, manned by natives, the first which were met with since leaving Chalarava and Judo Schar. The boats closely resembled those used by the Esquimaux in Greenland. The Vega was stopped to allow the natives to get on board. They were kindly received, but it was discovered that they did not understand Russian or any other civilized language. A boy, however, was able to count up to ten in English, which showed that the natives had more intercourse with the American whalers than with the Russian merchants. Professor Nordenskjold states that he brings home with him a collection of implementsmostly of stone or bone-as well as of dresses of the people, who are a curious mixture of the Asiatic-Mogul race and of the American Indians. During the 6th and 7th of September the Vega steamed along the coast, but on the 8th she was obliged to anchor; and on the morning of the 9th, the natives having by signs invited Professor Nordenskjold to come on shore, he landed, with most of his companions, and visited the Tschuktscher's tents, which were generally covered inside with the skins of reindeer, and lit and warmed by lamps burning train-oil. The travelers were kindly received and treated most hospitably, the provisions of the natives at the moment being plentiful. In one tent reindeer flesh was being boiled in a large iron pot; in another, the natives were occupied in dressing two newly-shot reindeer. In a third tent an old woman was busy preserving the contents of the reindeers stomachs, a greenish, spinach-like looking substance, in a bag made of a sealskin, evidently as a delicacy for the winter, the half-digested vegetables being looked upon by the natives as a great delicacy. They are mixed with the green buds of trees, allowed to ferment and then to freeze, and in the winter are stewed and eaten with meat, or boiled into a kind of vegetable soup. Others of the natives were occupied in filling seal-skin bottles with train oil. Children swarmed every where; they were evidently kindly treat ed, and looked healthy. Outside the tents the children were covered up in skins, but inside they were nearly naked, like the women, who only wore a skin cover around the waist-probably a reminiscence of the habits which prevailed when they inhabited a warmer climate. It is remarkable how closely the implements used by the natives resemble, even to the most minute details, those employed by the Esquimaux, which will be shown by comparison when the Professor returns. M. Nordenskjold then writes: 'As in 1875 and 1876, I could not make any use of the different articles which I brought with me for barter with the natives, who, however, accepted eagerly even Russian paper money. This time I unfortunately took only Russian money with me; but this is quite useless here A note of 25 roubles is thought less of here than a gilt sheet of paper covering a piece of soap; and gold and silver coin is of less value than a gilt button, and to be of any use for bartering must first be perforated, so as to be able to serve as an earring. Tobacco is here generally used by men, and by women also when they have a chance. It is usually smoked in short, curiously-constructed pipes, which every adult male carries about with him. Usually the tobacco serves first for chewing purposes; it is afterwards placed behind the ear to dry, and is then in fine condition for smoking in a pipe. Not a few had round their necks amulets, which they would not part with at any price, and one, who probably had been baptised, wore a Greek cross. His religion, however, was in any case only skin dcep, as he crossed himself with great reverence for the sun in our presence; otherwise we have been unable to discover any

READY FOR BUSINESS AGAIN,-Those enterprising young merchants, Messrs. Coggins & Beach, have to-day opened their store, No. 168 First street, to the public again. The fire caused a good deal of delay in filling country orders, but they are now ready to meet all requirements. We are glad to see them all right again.

kind of religion or of religious ceremo-

nies. The clothes of the men are made

of the skin of the reindeer, or, in a few cases, of bearskins, with the hair turned

outward; on the feet moceasins are worn.

The hair of the head is shaved off, except

a narrow border, which is combed down over the forehead; and generally the ears

are pierced. The women are tattood in

reaching to the knees. Occasionally the

men are painted with a Greek cross on

the

both cheeks.

face, and wear a kind of fur robe

Rev. James Spurgeon, a brother of the Spurgeon, is now traveling in this country with his wife, a granddaughter the cene of her grandfather's defeat,

A New Danger to Wheat.

In many of the wheat fields adjacent to

Healdsburg large patches have developed symptoms of blight, the grain turning white and withering. It is something unusual in this section and has caused our farmers considerable uneasiness and anxiety. 'Squire Wilson informs us that his wheat yield will be from 10 to 15 bushels per acre less, owing to the visitation of the evil mentioned. Many farmers will be similarly affected, but nevertheless be about an average, as a to the cause of this new evil the majority discovered what he thinks will throw light on the subject. While investigating his blighted grain he discovered a bunch of seven stalks the growth of one kernel, four of the stalks being diseased the tap root sound; he then proceeded to between the first and third joints below the head a small worm, very much like the pea worm, the largest being about one-quarter of an inch long, though most of them were considerably smaller Generally there was one worm in a stalk but in some places he found two. These worms were found in every blighted stalk examined, and plainly accounted for the disease. Mr. Capell and 'Squire Lord George Wilson (both old settlers) inform us Cochrane, a that for many years after they had locatthe pea worm, but when those pes-tiferous little insects did make their appearance, they were so ruinous to peas as to almost completely discourage the culture of the plant. The worm that has now made its appearance in our wheat fields threatens to be alike destructive unless means are discovered and adopted for its riddance. We hope our farmers will examine their injured wheat stalks and thus see if the cause is produced by the agency discovered by Mr. Capell. Reports handed to us will be duly noted and we shall endeavor to give the farmers all information attainable. The matter may not be serious, but if it is no delay should exist in the effort to check it.-Healdsburg Enterprise.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN BACON.-A BOS ton firm of exporters of bacon and other produce some time ago complained to the State Department of certain alleged regulations of the German, Austrian, and Italian Governments prohibiting the importation of American bacon into the ports of those countries. The State Department instructed our Ministers to look into the matter. Lately Collector Merritt received a communication from the Treasury Department embodying the replies received from our Minis ters in Rome and Vienna. The former replies that there is no general regulation prohibiting the import of American hams (which were specially referred to) into Italian ports. Mr. Kasson, from Vienna, says the same for the ports of the Austrian Empire; but he adds, for the information of American exporters of meats, a warning that, if they want fair treatment, they must be careful to select for their correspondents men who are shrewd enough to see that they get fair play. Ahe American export trade has become so aggressive that European pro-dent and the Generals. Over all Paris ducers are getting seriously alarmed. They are likely, says Mr. Kasson, to invoke official and other influence to lessen it by discouraging the use of American products. He mentions instances of the prominent publication in the Austrian press of large seizures of American hams at Trieste, which, it was stated, had on examination been found to contain trichnia. There was reason to suppose that these examinations were not conducted as impartially as they might have been. An offer was made to have them tested with an equal number of Austrian and American hams, but no Vienna paper would publish it. Mr. Kasson thinks whatever troubles have arisen at the ports about the introduction of American bacon have been mainly caused by the

jealousy of the home producers. How HE GOT HIS SHOULDER STRAPS. It was during the siege of Wagner, and the Union parallels were but a few hundred yards away from the line of grim black tubes that ever and anon embowelled with outrageous noise the air-disgorging foul their devlish glut of iron globes." A line of abatsi was blank range of the rebel guns and sharpshooters. "Sergeant," says the officer in charge, "go pace that opening and give me the distance as near as possible." Says the Sergeant (for we gale of wind. What with grape, canister, round shot, shell, and a regular bees nest of rifle balls, I just think there must have been a fearful drain of ammunition on the Confederate Government about that time. I don't know how it was, but I didn't get so much as a scratch, but I did get powerful guessed a hundred thousand. Says the Captain, 'Well, Sergeant, what do you make it? Soon's I could get my wind, says I, 'Give a guess, Captain.' looks across the opening a second or two, and then says, A hundred and sev-"Thunder! Capenty-five paces, say.' tain, says I; 'you've made a pretty close guess. It's just a hundred and seventy-one." "And that," added the Sergeant, after the laugh had subsided, "that's how I got my shoulder straps."-[Boston Transcript.

The new organ of the New Albany (Ind.) Christian Church has not produced entire harmony. It is the first strument the church has had, and the Sunday that it was first used, Jesse Thurman, an old member and relative of Senator Thurman, deliberately arose from his pew and made a bee line for the pul-Then and there, in the presence of a church full of people, he laid hold of a \$25 Bible that his wife had presented to the church some five years before. With military precision Mr. T. walked home with his gospel book, laid it on the the taple and said to his good wife that of General Sir John Burgoyne, who sur-rendered at Saratoga. He has just visited Yankee Doodle tunes on Sunday in the

Napoleon and the Coup D'Etat.

Mr. Borthwick's father-the head of the Borthwicks of Glencorse, collaterals of Lord Borthwick's family-was one of those enthusiasts in politics who spend their substance freely on elections without extracting any quid pro quo from their party. With the Borthwicks this policy was traditional. They appear to have been rather loyal than excians, and to have suffered asthe aggregate yield of our section will When fighting was to the fore they had an old habit of taking the last large acreage has been sown and the Thus one head of the family was killed at the healthy grain will produce well. As Flodden; another came to grief under Mary Stuart in consequence of a too of our farmers, we presume, are unable to determine. However, William Capell, the original of Henry Morton, the hero warm espousal of her cause; a third was whose farm is on upper Dry creek, has of Old it willity. It was not, it will be recollected that Borthwick, alias Henry Morton, lo ed the Convenanters-on the contrar he abhorred them-but his duties of hospitality was exsense of alted as at of Ruy Comez de Silva. In and three vigorous and healthy, else all the stalks would have been affected alike. Stuarts and lost their estates, but after Pursuing his investigations, he found all the ruisfortunes of his family the member for the Evesham had a handsome examine the diseased stalks and found, fortune when he came of age, and his son naturally expected a political career like his distinguished father, whose chief opponent in the house of Mr. Villiers-"Free Trade Villiers," the member of Wolverhampton-always speaks in the highest terms of his power as a parliamentary orator. The member for Evesham was one of the Young England party with the late Earl Strangford, Lord George Bentinck and Baillie thorough-faced Tory and protectionist, clinging to the idea ed here they never discovered a trace of that free trade and protection are not the pea worm, but when those pes- matters of principle, but of expediency; and having, more unjorum, got well on the losing side, clung to it with all the chivalrous loyalty of his race. effect of this devotion to party was, that when Algernon Borthwick reached the age of 19 he found himself a gentleman without estate or the hope of one. Trained for diplomacy, and promised a nomination in the foreign office by Lord Aberdeen, he at once gave up his promised career and applied himself to journalism. He was very young, but his training had been special. Educated partly in England and partly abroad, and having helped his father for some three years as Secretary and precis writer, he had what may be called the run of politics, and knew personally all the principal Englishmen of both parties. So far he had some stock in trade, but it was to be curiously applied, for his first essay in journalism was as a Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, in which his father had some interest. Young Borthwick went to Paris, and, going to work at once, soon acquired the art of combining and expressing the news which his father's friends and political connections enabled him to acquire. He had known the Prince President since he was a child, and was, therefore, on good terms at the Elysee, while Lady Normanby and the Duchess de Grammont made every saton in Paris open its doors to him. Over a final cigarette he will sometimes

Over all P hung the gloom of expectation. The precise form of action to be undertaken by the head of the executive was, of course, unknown; but that something would be done was obvious. Napoleon had spoken of the Chamber as foyer de conspiration, and had just written a pamphlet which put his views clearly before the public. This remarkable brochure was already searce on the night of Monday, the 1st day of December, and Mrs. Norton came to the Elysee in quest of one. The President had not a single copy left, and Lord Normanby had sent his to London, when young Borthwick said he would give the lady with the Irish eyes his copy if she would ask him to breakfast on the following morning. Mrs. Norton agreed, and then took her leave of Napoleon, saying that she must leave Paris. He protested against her departure, whereat she said, "Nothing would induce me to stay unless you promise me your comparetat." At these words he turned away, and a few minutes later, at his usual hour, 11 o'clock, he withdrew. The Paris correspondent of the Post walked home by moonlight, and slept soundly to be built across a clear space in point- till his servant awakened him with the news that the coup d'etat was struck. After telegraphing the news and the text of the proclamations to London, Mr. Borthwick went to Mrs. Norton's for his breakfast, and, thanks to her, saw most will let him tell the rest of the story), of the remarkable scenes of December "I started right off. When I got to the 2d. Every quarter was occupied by opening I put 'er like the devil in a troops, and it was impossible for a man to pass from one to the other. The presence of Mrs. Norton, however, made everything possible. The most obdurate yielded to the pleading of her beautiful eves, and one cordon of troops was passed after another. Passing by the quays, the pair at last reached the chamber, and witnessed the old scene of the deputies scared. When I got under cover I trying to get into their own house, and couldn't er told for the life o' me heard La Roche Jaquelin deliver his whether it was a hundred or a hundred harangue. On attempting to cross the thousand paces; I should sooner er carronsel they found the on ne passe pas very firmly littered; but after some expostulation the sentry agreed to fetch his officer, who yielded to the irresistible eyes, and sent their owner and her companion across the great square with a corporal's guard. Thus they saw the congress of plumes, the great m eeting of Bonapartist generals, convened by the Minister of War, St. Arnaud and General Fleury.—London World.

give his version of the coup d'etat, a story

many other extant versions of the cele-

brated event. According to Mr. Borth-

wick's reading, supported by not a few present in Paris at the end of November,

1851, nothing was less a secret than the

quaint enough when contrasted with the

How HE KEPT HIS PROMISE .- "Save me doctor, and I will give you a thousand dollars." The doctor gave him a remedy that eased him, and he called out. "Keep at it, doctor, and I'll give you a check for five hundred dollars," In half an for five hundred dollars." In half an hour he was ready to sit up, and he calmly remarked: "Doctor, I feel like giving you a fifty dollar bill." When the doctor was ready to go, the sick man was up and dressed, and as he followed the doctor to the door, he said: "Say doctor, send in your bill the first of the month." When six months had gathered to Time's bosom, the doctor sent in a bill to Time's bosom, the doctor sent in a bill amounting to five dollars. He was pressed to cut it down to three, and after so doing he sued to get it, got judgment, and the patient put in a stay of execu-tion.