

Miscellaneous.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—The *Oregonian*, May 24th, says:

Capt. Conway, of the Collins Telegraph Company, arrived here last evening. He reports that the telegraph poles are cut to Cook's Ferry, on Thompson river, and the work still progressing. 100 miles of wire with insulators will be sent forward on Friday, and within fifteen days thereafter the first link in the great chain of improvement will have been completed to Yale, and that town will be in instantaneous communication with other parts of the continent. On the mail steamer, which will be due to-morrow, are Messrs. Pope and Kennicott, engineers of the Collins Line, with a gang of thirty experienced explorers, who will at once proceed to explore the sister colony for a practical route to Sitka. R. R. Haines, of the State Telegraph Company, yesterday departed for San Francisco to report as to the state of the line here.

FISHING IN THE LOWER FRASER.—The *New Westminster*, B. C., *Columbian*, of 23d May, says:

Portuguese Joe, the well known fisherman, caught in one night last week, opposite New Westminster, 20 cwt. of sturgeon, one of which weighed 400 lbs., and 19 salmon, averaging 20 lbs. These fish were the product of two men's labor with one net during one night, a very unusual take so early in the season. Notwithstanding the tons and tons of sturgeon brought daily to this market, the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand for that fish among the Indians.

BEET SUGAR.—A fair article of White Loaf—is manufactured at Chatsworth, Livingston County, Illinois. There can be no doubt that Illinois has more acres eminently adapted to the production of the Sugar Beet than all Europe. The manufacturers are encouraged by their experience to hope for a very rapid and profitable extension of their manufacture, which we hope they may realize.

PROGRESS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO RAILROAD.—The *Sacramento Union*, of 29th May, says:

The track of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, connecting this city with Placerville, is extending rapidly into the mountains. Some 22 miles of the iron is laid beyond Folsom. The road runs in a southeasterly direction from Folsom to Latrobe, a distance of 15 miles. From Latrobe the course changes to a northeasterly direction, and extends a distance of 11 miles to Shingle Springs. Of this section of the road about 7 miles of the track are laid, and the grading of the remaining four miles is so nearly complete that the engineer, F. A. Bishop, is confident that the first train will go through to Shingle Springs before the 10th of June. The laying of the iron has been suspended for several days, on account of the trestle bridge at Big Gulch, which will not be ready for three or four days yet. This bridge will, when finished, be 80 feet high in the centre, and 424 feet long. It is built under the supervision of O. Taylor, Jr., as master mechanic, and is an imposing structure. It contains nine spans of 40 feet each, with approaches of 32 feet at each end. The only other trestle bridge on this section of the road is the Latrobe trestle, which is 40 feet high and 746 feet long. The iron is already laid on this bridge. The two deepest cuts on the new portion of the road are Bryant's Cut, 25 feet deep and 1,100 feet long, and another 22 feet deep and 400 feet long. The heaviest fills are 35 feet deep and 300 feet long; another 26 feet deep and 500 feet long, and a third 500 feet deep and 700 feet long. These are all so far advanced that a week's work will complete them. There are at present 800 hands employed on the road, of whom 300 are white men, and 500 Chinamen. A freight depot at Shingle Springs, about 1,000 feet long, is nearly finished, and will be ready for freight within a week. The site of Shingle Springs is 1,432 feet above tide water. It is the design of the company to transfer the force now employed to that portion of the line between Shingle Springs and Mud Springs, a distance of 6 miles, which division they expect to complete by the 1st of November.

The rebel ram *Albemarle*, which was sunk at Plymouth, N. C., by Lieut. Cushing, has been raised, and has reached the Gosport Navy Yard. The cost of raising her was about \$20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order, and her hull is found to have sustained but little damage from the explosion of the tor-

pedo. She will be put in sea-going order and sent to New York to be fitted out as a first-class ironclad.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE, says the *Journal of Commerce*, seems to be falling deeper into anarchy. Besides the Taiping and Mohammedan insurrections, which are spoken of as daily gaining strength, alarming reports are circulated in Hong Kong, respecting the disaffection of Tseng-Kw-o-Fou, lately a leading member of the imperial cabinet, and a person upon whom extraordinary powers had been conferred by the Government, in consideration of important military services. He had not only the control of all the customs revenue, but was allowed to levy contributions in all the provinces to sustain the imperial arms. The powers thus wielded are said to have developed ambitious purposes, so that on being charged by San-Ko-lin-sin (who is the leader of the opposition party in the cabinet) with serious political offences, he refused to appear before the authorities at Peking, and raised the standard of revolt. Being a representative of the extreme anti-foreign party, corrupt and intractable, the possible ascendancy of this man is regarded with apprehension. The dynasty ruling at Peking, now more than ever menaced by the gathering storm, have no higher resource than submission to a blind fatalism.

REBEL RECORDS.—A letter dated Raleigh, May 19th, says:

The records of the rebel war department, surrendered by Joe Johnson, reached this place day before yesterday, in charge of Lieutenant Washburn, of General Schofield's staff. In all there are eighty-three boxes, and the total weight is probably eight tons. The plunder filled six wagons. Among others, I noticed one box marked "Papers and Books General Lee's Headquarters." This box contained the original drafts of Lee's reports of battles and campaigns and other papers of the same description. The original report of the Gettysburg campaign was found in it, besides several other manuscripts in General Lee's own handwriting. Another box is marked, "Official Reports of Battles, A. and L. G. O." This will probably be of greater interest than any other of the records proper, save, perhaps those contained in a box labelled "Telegraphs and Telegraph Books," which will undoubtedly give a good deal of the history of recent workings of the rebel government, as some of the despatches are supposed to pertain to the "secret service" branch of the department. Four large boxes containing flags and colors, captured from different regiments in our army, are also included in the lot. There are two of them marked "1863," and probably in them will be found the Chickamauga captures and the few lost during the Pennsylvania campaign of that year. The records of the "Appointment Bureau," "resignations," "certificates of election officers," "letters received" during the different years of the war, "certificates of disability," "discharges of soldiers," together with the muster-rolls of the regiments from different States, are also included. The value of this lot of plunder to the future historian, and in aiding our Government to settle the status of different public men, will be readily imagined.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF INSANE PERSONS.—Nearly all the statistics of insane hospitals published in this country show that a very large proportion of the afflicted were persons engaged in commercial and mercantile pursuits, agriculturists and tillers of the soil generally. This is the case with the twenty-second annual report of the Mount Hope (Md) Institution, the number of merchants, clerks and farmers being nearly one-half of the aggregate number of patients treated. The following table shows the occupation of the male patients:

Laborers.....	21	Bricklayer.....	1
Merchants.....	48	Editor.....	1
Clerks.....	25	Portrait Painters.....	2
Farmers.....	32	House Painter.....	1
Lawyers.....	5	Printer.....	1
Clergymen.....	7	Stone Cutters.....	3
Physicians.....	11	Newspaper Carriers.....	3
Students.....	6	Musician.....	1
Keepers of Hotels, &c.....	6	Cooper.....	1
Shoemakers.....	3	Saddler.....	1
House Carpenters.....	5	Mattress Maker.....	1
Ship Carpenters.....	3	Butcher.....	1
Seamen.....	4	Plumber.....	1
U. S. Army.....	3	Machinists.....	2
U. S. Navy.....	2	Jeweler.....	1
Tailors.....	2	Railroad Brakeman.....	1
Apothecary.....	1	Pilot.....	1
Tobaccoists.....	6	Baker.....	1
No occupation, and unknown.....	21	Total.....	235

The period of life at which the insanity of these cases was developed is a subject of considerable interest, and the tables show that the predisposition to insanity is greatest at that period of

life when the mental and physical powers are at their fullest development, and are most fully and powerfully exercised.—*Baltimore American*.

AMERICAN WINES.—At a recent meeting of the Wine Growers' Association, at Cincinnati, a sample of imported Johannisberg, which cost seventy-five dollars per dozen, was placed before the tasters, together with a specimen of the Ohio vintage of 1864, made from Delaware grape. The brands concealed from the party, but the majority gave preference to the domestic over the foreign article.

FOUR THOUSAND PERFORMERS!—There will be 4,000 performers—500 in the orchestra—at a Handel triennial festival about to be given in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, Eng. Cheap excursion trains were to run from all the towns within a radius of 150 miles, with people who wish to be present.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, at its session yesterday, unanimously adopted a minute expressing the sense of the Assembly upon the subject of treason, declaring that ministers residing in what have been designated as the rebel States, who have been guilty of aiding or abetting treason, the Assembly can view only as in this thing most grievous sinners against the God of Heaven. In the event that any of the ministers referred to shall apply for admission into these Presbyteries, the Assembly advise not to admit them, or in any way recognize them as Ambassadors of the Cross of Christ, until they have given satisfactory evidence that they have sincerely repented of this sin." The Assembly at its afternoon session, listened to addresses from Rev. Messrs. Sawyer and Lamer, of East Tennessee, upon the subject of treason. Dr. Spear, of Brooklyn, also spoke on the same subject, and in the course of his remarks said: "I would have Jeff Davis hanged (applause); I would have Lee hanged (great applause); I would have Breckinridge hanged (applause); and I propose to go on, not in a spirit of vengeance and malevolence, but in a spirit of justice and righteousness, until the judicial spirit of the land shall stand as high as the military power has vindicated its place. (Great applause.) Let us reorganize the society of the South on the basis of freedom, and let us reorganize the Christianity of the South with the Bible, without insult of proslavery advocates."—[*N. Y. Sun* May 24.

A fiery Protestant preacher, by the name of Don Ambrigo, is making no little sensation in Italy. He suffers imprisonments here and there at the hands of the Catholic authorities, but no sooner is he at liberty than he begins his work and draws after him great crowds of the people. He exhorts to the free study of the Bible, and colporteurs following in his track, make large sales.

LEGAL MARRIAGES IN ITALY.—By the vote in Italian Senate, in favor of civil marriages, the Church in Italy, especially in Piedmont, will lose a vast amount of power, for hitherto it has enjoyed a most extensive jurisdiction in matters relating to marriages.

THE difficulties in the Scotch iron trade have been compromised. A conference of the masters' and workmen's delegates was held at Glasgow, when notes were compared as to English prices. The masters agreed to withdraw their former notices and reduce the wages of puddlers 6d a ton; instead of 1s, and the wages of millmen five instead of ten per cent. The delegates accepted this compromise by the workmen.

A large emigration is taking place from Great Britain and Ireland. Crowds are waiting at Queenstown for the steamers to carry them over to America. Considerable numbers are leaving the mining districts, ninety per cent. of whom are going to the Northern States.

AN OPERATIC WHISTLER.—At one of the minor theatres of Vienna, a whistler named Piccolini is whistling his way to public favor. A correspondent writes that "he is a man of middle height and an elegant exterior. He whistled with, accompaniment of piano-forte, the serenade of Schubert, and the cavatina "Casta Diva," from *Norma*. He whistled double notes with great distinctness, and his shake was irreproachable; the sound is of the most agreeable quality, as well in the medium as in the highest part of the register. His intonation was never at fault, and one might be led to suppose that he was listening now to the song of the nightingale, now

to the full and sonorous voice of the quail, and anon to the trill of the lark as it soars into the higher regions of the empyrean. The success of the whistler was emphatic."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—The Empress Eugenie has paid a visit of encouragement to the typographical workshop of Clichy, where a number of female compositors are employed, there being no longer on the part of the printing operatives any serious opposition to such copartnership in their craft. Her majesty took the most lively interest in all the details of the process, and tried her own hand, not only at the case, but in the other departments of manipulation. The result of her performance was a stanza in old French, the type of which was first struck off on the 21st of March, 1866, by the hand of Maguerite de Valois, Queen of Navarre, on the occasion of her visit to the printing press of the famous Robert Etienne (Robertus Stephanus).—*Paris Letter*.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF AFFECTION.

How much more we might make of our family life, of our friendships, if every secret thought of love blossomed into deed! We are now speaking merely of personal caresses. These may or may not be the best language of affection. Many are endowed with a delicacy, a fastidiousness of physical organization, which shrinks away from too much of these, repelled and overpowered. But there are words and looks and observances, thoughtfulness, watchful little attentions, which speak of love, which make it manifest, and there is scarcely a family that might not be richer in heart-wealth for more of them.

It is a mistake to think that relations must of course love each other because they are relations. Love must be cultivated, and can be increased by judicious culture as wild fruits may double their bearing under the hand of a gardener; and love can dwindle and die out by neglect as choice flower seeds planted in poor soil dwindle and grow single.

Two causes in our Anglo-Saxon nature prevent this easy faculty and flow of affection which strikes one so pleasantly in the Italian or the French life; the dread of flattery, and a constitutional shyness.

"I perfectly longed to tell So-and-so how I admired her, the other day," said Miss X.

"Then why in the world didn't you tell her?"

"Oh, it would seem like flattery, you know."

Now what is flattery?

Flattery is insincere praise given from interested motives, but not the sincere utterance to a friend of what we deem good and lovely in him.

And so, for fear of flattering, these dreadfully sincere people go on side by side with those they love and admire, giving them all the time the impression of utter indifference. Parents are so afraid of exciting pride and vanity in their children by the expression of their love and approbation, that a child goes sad and discouraged by their side, and learns with surprise in some chance way, that they are proud and fond of him. There are times when the open expression of a father's love would be worth more than church or sermon to a boy; and his father cannot utter it, will not show it.

The other thing that represses the utterance of love is the characteristic shyness of the Anglo-Saxon blood. Oddly enough a race born of two demonstrative, out-spoken persons—the German and the French—has an habitual reserve that is like neither. There is a powerlessness of utterance in our blood that we should fight against and struggle outward toward expression. We can educate ourselves to it, if we know and feel the necessity; we can make it a christian duty, not only to love, but to be loving—not only to be true friends, but to show ourselves friendly. We can make ourselves say the kind things that rise in our hearts and tremble back on our lips—do the gentle and hopeful deeds which we long to do and shrink back from; and little by little, it will grow easier—the love spoken will bring back the answer of love—the kind deed will bring back a kind deed in return—till the hearts in the family circle, instead of being so many frozen icy islands, shall be full of warm airs and echoing bird-voices answering back and forth with a constant melody of love.—[*Mrs. H. B. Stowe*.

—In solitude a moody man is a burden to himself; in society to himself and others.