UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 16, 1875.

NUMBER 28.

COTTON SPINNING AT HOME.

MR. EDITOR: Herewith allow me to hand you a copy of a letter received from B. F. Archer, (a practical mechanic,) Special Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Mississippi, also, some communications and reports from Mr. Archer, published in the Farmers' Vindicator, the official organ of the State Grange of Mississippi -This subject you remember was brought to the attention of the "Agricultural Society of South Carolina," at its January meeting, in a series of resolutions offered by me and

which were adopted by the Society.

Mr. Archer has kindly forwarded me a bat, or sliver, and a sample of the yarn, which I have now before me-the yarn, though it, as Mr. Archer states, was made from inferior cotton, is well spun and strong, and is well adapted for export to India and China, especially. The Clemens attachment here alluded to, is adapted to any quality or number of yarn that would be profitable for us to spin, and there is no reason why we should not supply Europe and Asia with yarn spun from at least two to two and a half million of bales of our cotton, thereby increasing the annual value of our exports more than one hundred million dollars.-We have the white labor in the Southern States (now almost unemployed) to spin all the cotton and wool we now raise, without taking any from the fields, if our rich men would but realize that there is some higher obligation than to loan money to needy borrowers at extortionate rates of interest. Labor (white) for cotton spinning and manufacturing can be had ad libitum in the South, at from three to six dollars per week, according to the character of the service.
Yours, truly,
WINBORN LAWTON.

FXTRACT FROM LETTER.

TAYLOR'S DEPOT, LAFAYETTE Co., MISS.

May 17th, 1875. Winborn Lawton, Esq., Charleston S. C.

-Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to reply to your letter of the 10th inst.. reived some days since, and will do so rathdesultory. "Mountain Mills," the facto-mentioned, is located in North Alabama, Mountain Mills," the factomiles south of the Memphis and Char-Railroad, between Huntsville and liss., Post office, Barton Station, he proprietor of the Clemens' Corinth, Miss., and is pon the new plan, soon

perform the labor I have done without compensation, but for the great love I have for our South land. This little machine, if stage of the disease is marked only by any content and the great love I have for the great land. properly handled and duly appreciated. will unusual quietness of the animal affected,

that will turn out eight

spun in my presence from very poor seed they are really signs of the most critical cotton, as a test, also, a bat or sliver. * * stage of the disease, and indications that I must be allowed to state that I am in no way interested in the patent, and respectfully refer you to Col. E. F. Whitfield, Corinth, Mississippi, for any information you desire time. To "sleep and grow fat," is considered the business of a hog, but on the contrary the hog is an animal much given to will bury corn-stalks, even when not cut about sales, etc. I would also state, that it activity, and is practicable to spin and manufacture in signification any part of the world where cotton is grown. Hoping that the printed matter accompany-Hoping that the printed ing this will be satisfactory,
I remain, very truly, yours,
B. F. ARCHER.

MR. ARCHER'S REPORT. The following is so much of Mr. Archer's Report to the Lafayette County, (Miss.)

Grange, as is essential to the purpose of this article, and all for which we have room:
By appointment from this honorable body, on the 13th of July last, I repaired to the Mountain Mills," Alabama, in company th E. F. Whitfield, one of the patentees the Clemen's attachment, to examine test the quality and benefits of the new mine. And I must say, after careful ex-Aments and test, of every kind, that I am fu sfied of its great utility, and that it is parform even more than has been all for it by he proprietors. This machine, known by the same given above, is simply a miniature cotton gin and moter combined, and attached exacly to that part of the old iron card stand which accommodates the part called the "Licker-iu."

The Licker-in is taken off and the attach ment put on in its place.

This attachment gus the cotton and de-livers it to the card "untangler," clear of motes and trash, and with the fibers straight and parallel with each other, and also with the machine, which is discharged through the doffer in a continuous roll or "sliver," susceptible at once of great attenuation, and in the most perfect condition to make the

We know we are not mistaken, for we fed the seed cotton and kept sight of the same util the thread or yarns were completed and handed to us by the boss spinner; samples of which are hereby transmitted; also, samples of the seed from the cotton, slivers, etc., etc., for your inspection. Hence we conclude many savings and advantages will accrue in manufacturing of cotton in the South.

Ginning, baling, compressing, use of the entire machinery of picker room, and from two-thirds to four-fifths of the machinery of the card room, together with the motive power, Juildings, and operatives necessary to run said machinery, all rendered useless, and wholly superseded; and so great is the strength of the slivers, rovings and thread, that they seldom let down or break, thereby enabling a fewer number of operatives to an admirer asked her the price of a single run a given amount of machinery in the hair from her head. She said ten dollars, carding, spinning, and weaving room; also and in a few moments the Swedish songenabling said machinery to do more work. stress was surrounded by admirers anxious This amounts in reality to a saving of one- to buy a hair at the same rate." The prothird of the buildings, machinery, motive ceeds were given to the fair. At this rate out such a crime on your conscience; cotton into yarn.

ed in the South are manufactured at the North, and the expense on them from the time of leaving the cotton fields until they are in the hands of the consumer, in the way of freights, drayage, storage, weighing, insurance, commissions, stealage, profits and damages, cannot be less than twenty-five per cent., which, of course, is in favor of Southern mills and the consumer. We can, then, effectually and surely dispense with all manner of middle-men, so far as the production of cotton is concerned. It is conceded, that gross profits on the manufacture of baled cotton into yarns, by Northern Mills, with the present machinery, is one hundred and twenty-five peacent; that being the case, we can safely calculate on one hundred and fifty per cent.

These advantages will soon be seen by capitalists, and hence, a revolution in that especial department will occur.

It requires nothing but logical reasoning to deduce the fact, that in one decade a transfer of spinning machinery must take place from the North to the Southern cotton

We obtained from Col. Whitfield, some data upon the present factory now in course of construction at Corinth, Miss. The building, sixty by one hundred feet, fourteen feet story, thirteen inch brick wall, he informs us, is now under contract, at five thousand dollars. He also states that the engine, and complete outfit to turn out eight hundred for it is a conceded fact that clover must dollars. He also states that the engine, and complete outfit to turn out eight hundred pounds of yarn per day, are under contract for thirteen thousand dollars. Commercial capital needed twelve thousand dollars, which he thinks ample. Making in all total cost thirty thousand dollars. N. F. Cherry, President of the "Mountain Mills Manufacturing Company," informs me, that spinning by the new process would pay a handsome profit on a much less investment than the above quotations. We are especially indebted in making this investigation to Messrs. Whitfield, Cherry, and James tion to Messrs. Whitfield, Cherry, and James Wright; to all of whom we would tender the thanks of Lafayette County Grange.

Respectfully submitted,
B. F. ARCHER.
Oxford, Miss., August 15th, 1874.

Hog CHOLERA .- It is evident that the character of this disease is greatly misun- el of peas can be raised for less than half derstood or but little known. That it is of what it costs to raise a bushel of corn. a typhoid character and a blood disease, is Will not the people cease this shameful nega well established fact. It is also certain lect of one of the very best paying crops that the most marked symptom, the disc, that they can raise in the South? Mr. Edidemonstrated oy a word of which has been thermore, I could not may need to the thermore thermore the thermo help in a wonderful degree to redeem our and the sleepy appearance and loss of appearance and the sleepy appearance and loss of appearance tite are frequently considered as evidence of the weil being of the sufferers, when stage of the disease, and indications that are indicated by a great unwillingness to move, a position in which the fore feet are stretched out and the abdomen is brought close to the ground. The skin now changes color, and the blood becomes effused at the surface, causing a deep red or purple appearance of parts of the body. The eyes and mouth and inside of the ears are red, and sometimes eruptions take place. Up to this point treatment is hopeful, but afterward it is of little avail. A strong purgative should be administered as soon as any of the symptoms described have been noticed. This should consist of three or four ounces of epsom salts, half an ounce of sulphur, with one or two drachms of ground ginger, given in half a pint of well sweetened warm oat-meal gruel, or linseed

> Observation will almost warrant us in the assertion that corn feeding is the cause of hog cholera. And the only preventive that can safely be recommended is to feed less corn and more grasses and roots .- Ex-,1.

WASHING WOOLENS .- Prof. Artus, who has devoted himself to the discovery of the reason why woolen clothing when washed with soap and water, will insist upon shrinking and becoming thick, and acquiring that peculiar odor and feeling which so annoys housekeepers, says these evil effects are due to the decomposition of soap by the acids present in the perspiration and other waste of the skin which the clothing absorbs .-The fat of the loap is then precipitated upon the wool. These effects may be prevented by steeping the articles in a warm solution of washing soda for several hours, then adding some warm water and a few drops of ammonia. The woolens are then to be washed out, and rinsed in lukewarm water.—Exchange.

An English medical journal has accomplished what has always been thought an impossible task-numbering the 160,000 to 200,000 hairs in a and then computes their value an incident which it says happened to ame Nilsson during her residence in New York City. She was at a fancy fair, and

Large quantities of cotton goods consum- ROTATION OF CROPS---THE NEGLECT OF THE

Editor Southern Cultivator: - In the April No. of your paper the following plan s recommended as a proper rotation of crops, viz:

Corn, Oats, Cotton, Corn, Oats, Cotton. Oats, Cotton, Corn. The writer advises the sowing of peas at ter the oats come off. to be turned under in

very much, but would offer the following amendment to it. viz: Cotton, Corn Corn and peas, Oats, Oats. Corn and peas Cotton

the fall. I like the arrangement of crops

orn and peas, Oats, Cotton. That is, let the corn all be sown in peas (broadcast), at the last plowing. As soon as corn is off turn all under and put in oats Then when the oats are off sow in peas again, turn these under in the fall, and put in rye, to be turned in in April, and you would have a rich vegetable mold that would make cotton to perfection. There could be enough peas gathered from each crop to replace the seed and pay for all extra labor required to put them in, and the rye for a winter pasture would pay a large

per cent, on the cost of the seed. There is a great deal said in our agricultural papers about clover, but in my judgment the pea is the clover for our Souther. We can grow peas where it would food, but because it grows so much more readily on poor land, and therefore what it ks in quantity is more than made up for antity. As a proof that this crop has are shamefully neglected, peas are rth in Montgomery \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel, while corn is selling at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bushel, and that too when a bushfor, please give your views on the above. If other weet point out the errors that rand profit by your criticism.

SUBSCRIBER.

Prattville, Ala. The "amendment" proposed is an exceltion of a pea crop. Plant corn early, work it rapidly and lay by early. This will give the best yield of corn, and allow the peas time to mature. Gather corn as soon as dry, and be sure in ploughing under pea vines, to see that the corn stalks are thorsomething must be done without loss of oughly buried also-they are valuable, especially for the potash they contain. We unusual sleepiness is a certain down or chopped in pieces. The double signification of something wrong. The first stage soon gives place to more alarming symptoms. Severe abdominal pains should be buried sufficiently deep not to be disturbed by the harrow, when covering the oats. Peas after oats fit exactly—the only difficulty is that dry weather may defer their planting or coming up, until rather late in the season. It is good practice also, to follow this crop of peas with rye; to get the full benefit of it, however, the peas ought to be started early, and turned under by the first of October—earlier if practiby the first of October-earlier, if practicable-so as to admit of the rye being

ploughed under in its turn earlier than

April. A field of rye ploughed under in

April would not furnish the most favorable

conditions for securing a stand of cotton,

and the undecomposed rye would be very much in the way in the early workings. In many cases the pea is preferable to clover-for instance, on light sandy soils, and in cases where it is desired to run a renovating crop during a short interval, as in the rotation discussed above-but where the soil is stiff, or clay subsoil is within 8 inches of the surface, even if the land is poor, clover is in our judgment greatly superior to the pea. 4 On very pour clay lands, 300 has per acre of a superphosphate (not ammoniated) will give it a start, and a little plaster will keep it flourshing. It has the great advantage over the pea, that one seeding down suffices, for if allowed to mature seed in the fall, the land becomes so full of them, that a volunteer crop of clover can be secured at any time by sowing land in small grain. Such is the testimony of farmers in clover-growing countries, and such has been our own experience in Georgia. In the next place, the main grawth and work of clover, is in the early spring, when the earth is still wet from the winter rains; it is seldom therefore cut off by drought—the pea often is. Again, clover has two years or more in which to do its work—the pea has a few months out. ed at any time by sowing land in small

has a few months only We would not, however, be understood as uttering one word in disparagement of the pea crop. We have again and again urged its importance and value, both as a food rop and a renovator, and should consider t a long step in advance had been made armers, without valley lands, would ake corn for bread purposes only, and nise peas and oats for stock-Editor Southern Cultivator.

A Minnesota Judge, in pronouncing the death sentence, tenderly observed : "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate that awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratificat for you to feel that you were hanged power, and operatives, in converting seed the value of Madame Nilsson's hair is \$2,- ther case you will be delivered from a world of care.

WHAT A BIG COTTON CROP WOULD DO. Cotton fuctuates and languishes in the foreign and domestic markets, with a largely diminished supply and the certainty that the last crop is three to four hundred thous-and bales short. The market has no back bone and is not likely to have any. The trouble now is apprehension of an increased crop next fall, A half million bales excess

over the incoming crop would undoubtedly diminish the money value of the whole crop to producers, even below that of the present crop.

The practical value of propitious wea-

ther to the cotton producer, therefore, will not inure to him, but to buyers and manufacturers. And he is, moreover, in the situation of hand hant prejudged to be guilty until he has time and opportunity to prove his innocence.

The world of cotton purchasers assume an outside limit of production until it is apparent that this limit has not been at tained. Thus the shadow of the big forthcoming crop of 1875-76-though the substance does not exist, and it is as yet only a creation of fond imagination—is thrown darkly on the little remnant of the incoming crop, and abuse out all sunlight from the market

Such is the situation, and the whole argument would be for a short cotton crop, provided the loss of product could be equally distributed among producers. The effect of increase in product is simply to impose on the graser the task of more picking, baling and hauling, without remuncration, and indeed as we believe at even less than and indeed, as we believe, at even less than a diminished product would bring to the

planter. The interest of the planter in a heavy crop is, therefore, a purely individual and not a collective interest. It is an interest increty to secure his general there in the sum total of crop money, which he believes will be endangered by a small yield on his particular farm. If he could be assured that three bales of his short crop would bring him just as much money as five bales of a heavy crop, he would say give me the three bales all the time. L raise and send two bales.

own cost. of climatic But asthe cotton gion and embrace planting inconditions, no vi terest, an lling the it has and grand volt could possibly wisele demand A

and maintai ton production among would be the simplest at edy for the evils under which the labor,) makes it clear enough to our mind that all projected combinations to control the markets and shipments of cotton in the same interest, will be equally impracticable and

futile and the chances are that they will prove directous. Men should not venture beyond their legitimate business—business which they have been trained to and understandin all its parts and bearings. If they do, they will blunder and learn experience at jost of loss and failure. We see no possible chance of controlling the cotton trade by any combinations among producers, especially in the light of the

act that combinations to regulate cotton production have been found impracticable. The only remedy we can see in the premises s a personal one, and very partial at that. It is for every cotton producer to gain a pecuniary edadition in which he will not be forced to hurry his crop forward at the opening of the market, but can choose his wn time for selling.

This will be some vantage ground though pe haps not a very important or respect to mere prices. It would made no very material difference the rent cotton year; but next fall, it ket opens under the depression d the cramb of

scrow.-It is well scarlet colors in j cause zzling effect on the on a line and p beds produce a puzzli d no bird will enter have polors flutter in the earlet should be cut et in length, and tied to a line art. This line is to be supported by poles six feet in height from the strawberry beds. To support strawberries, keeping them clean and enabling them to ripen all round, take a piece of stout wire a yard in length, hend it at right angles ten inches from each end, bend the space between the right angles into a curve. Stampthese two ends six inches in depth into the earth close to the strawberry plants, then draw the fruit over the wire, each plant requiring To prevent rusting, place the wires to the three or four days and then dry Gardener's Mugazine.

A groung lady was yesterday standing on the wharf at the foot of Second street, waving her handkerchief at a schooner lying in the steem. "Know anybody on board?" queried her companion, as he came along.
"To. I don't; but they are waving their
hadderchiefs at mo," she replied. "Hand
(but her (hool) chiefs!" he exclaimed,
during his banket and leaning against a
wood pile; "why, them's the men's shirts,
hung up to dry!" She waved into a warehouse. DISHES FOR THE SICK.

CHICKEN BROTH .- Cut young chickens (old ones are too rich and strong) into small pieces, bruise or crack the bones, and ar with a cover. Set the jar into a large kettle of water and let the water boil and keep boiling for hours; then strain off the liquid and season with salt, a little black pepper, and add two spoonfuls of fresh milk. This is a most excellent nourishing diet for those too ill to take solid food; when not so sick, the chicken and rice can be dished up with the broth, and is very

Arrow Root Brotu.—Take a pint ... fresh milk and let it come to a boil; stir in milk, boiling a tablespoonful of arrow roots which has been dissolved in a little cold milk or water; continue to stir that it may not lump, and let boil till thick as custard. Season with white sugar and a little nutmeg or cinnamon, If the patient does not relish sweets, season with salt.

RICE CUSTARD .- Boil half cup of rice till soft, then stir it into a pint of fresh milk, and put to boil again. Beat the yolks of two eggs with half cup of white sugar till light, and stir into the boiling least a twelve-month! And yet upon this milk and rice. As soon as well mixed take dismal apartment, which she hates, and all from the fire, or the eggs will turn. Season with cinramon and allspice.

Cough Syrup.-Boil an ounce of flax for half an hour; strain and add to the liquid half pound of white sugar, or a pint of honey, an ounce of powdered gum arabic, and the juice of a lemon; let the mixture simmer together for some time, stirring occasionally. Bottle it up, and take a tablespoonful for a dose, frequently repeated .-If the cough is troublesome at night, add to the bed time dose a little paragoric.

CLOVE CAKE .- Three eggs and half pound of sugar beaten light, cup of butter creamed soft, a half tea cup of cream or sour milk in which has been dissolved half teaspoonful of soda, a tablespoonful of powdered cloves, and flour enough to form a soft dough. Roll thin and bake light

Porare Burrs .- Mash the potatoes soft, and mix smooth with an egg; mince fine cold beef or mutton, (ham can be used but is not so good) season with salt, pepper, a little onion and celery; mix all together, make into balls, dredge with flour, and fry own .- Southern Cultivator.

DOM CIC ECONOMY.

th cold spring water. Put them in a essel of water up to the neck, boil half hour, tie bladders or oil-skin over tight, or cook and seal while hot. Let them set until cold. Keep in a cool place. Use as soon as opened. Pack hay around while boiling, to steady them. I put them up in this manner last year, and find it to be a nice way when one cannot get the sugar just as the fruit is ready.

CUP CAKE .- One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs, one tea-spoonful of soda, one cup of sour milk.— Flavor as you please.

soda, half nutmeg, a wine glass of rose wa- well expressed sentiments of ter. Bake in a moderate oven.

CROTON SPONGE CAKE.—Six eggs, half pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, a furnified of sudar two ful of soda, two of cream tartar, or sweet milk .--Rub the butter and to a cream, beat x the cream of tar gs separately ve the soda with added last. This the milk, which ny be made on cream of tartar et milk. termilk instead. ter makes e ent jelly cake.

IRIGH Ротато RD.-Mash very potatoes; cream butter. Beat three d of sugar. Mix all and nutmeg. Bake Sprinkle loaf sugar over

> HT CAKE .- One pound of of flour, one pound of pound of butbuttern

and saloon : A friend had the South Carolina soldiers in to put another turf on the L

While standing at the bar a in. The Carolinian sudde glass and closely eyed the friend began to be alarm the hatchet was about to Directly the Carolinian if he knew him. There tion, whereupon the Carolin

if he was not in the war. "Yes," was the reply. "And you were once stationed at such a place?" "Yes." "And took part in such a skirmish?" "Yes." "Well, I thought so," replied the Carolinian, and, raising his hat, showed a large scar on his forehead, saying, "There is your sabre mark, my boy; come up and take a drink." And so then and there they decorated the grave of the buried hatchet .- Boston Herald.

The poet Schiller died May 9th 1850 .-The steamship Schiller, named after the poet, went down May 9, 1875.

An acre contains 4,840 square yards A square mile contains 640 square acres.

BEST PARLORS.

Almost every A one of these d what unknown goddess it is impossible to put the whole, with a little rice, into a stone | guess. It is a Bogy, before whom from time to time people burn gas in chandeliers of fearful design; to whom are dedicated flagrant carpets, impossible oil paintings, furniture too gorgeous for common day and shrouded therefrom by customary Holland. Musty smells belong to this Deity; stiffness, angles, absence of sunshine. The visitor, entering, sees written above the portal :-"Who cuters here abandons-conversation." What is there to talk about in a dark room as the Domdaniel, except where one crack in a reluctant shutter reveals a stand of wax flowers under glass, and a dimly discerned hostess, who evidently waits only, your departure to extinguish that solitary ray? The voice instinctively hushes; the mind finds itself barren of ideas. A few dreary commonplaces are exchanged, then a rise, a rustle, the door is gained and the light of the blessed sun; you glance up in passing-flap goes the blind-inner darkness is again resumed, Bogy has it all his own way, and you thank your stars you have done your duty by the Browns for at her acquaintances hate, poor Mrs. Brown has lavished time and money enough to make two rooms charming. For ugly things cost as much as pretty ones-often more. And costly ugliness is, as Mrs. Brown would tell you, 'a great responsibility to take care of.' What with the carpet which musn't get faded, and the mirror which musn't get fly-specked, and the gild-ing which musn't be tarnished, there is nothing but to shut the room up to darkness and all dull influences. And as families are like flies and will follow the sun, the domestic life comes to be led everywhere rather than in the best parlor, and the 'taboo' which Mrs. Brown proclaims is

easily enforced. EDITOR SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:-Please publish the extract I send you in your highly prized "Cultivator," that it may be widely circulated. I want our farmers wives to read it and be benefitted. I l 'e parlors-their cold, stiff, cheerless elegance chills my social feeling. 1 have one its true, because I have to do as other people, but I don't want it and rarely go in

it. I generally find some excuse for asking my friends into my little sitting room, where I am at my work with baby on the floor, and make no apology for the little shoe that he has thrown across the room, has left in the chair. I often have a leisure moment that I would love to spend with a friend if I could run in, "just as I am," to their cozy sttting room, or cool back piazza; but to attire myself in keeping with the costly parlor, would consume the little time I had to spare for the visit; and the dark, stiff, unaired room would make my head ache. So my little visit, which I might have chjoyed, but for the parlor, is abandoned. Don't understand, Mr. Editor, that I am not fond of tasty pretty rooms; no true woman will sit long in any other; but the parlors are not, as a eneral thing. RISTORI CAKE.—One tea-cup of butter, the reason the ladies make "pop calls."three of sugar, six eggs, four tea-cups of But, please excuse me for trespassing on flour, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon-ful of cream of tartar, half teaspoonful of the extract when you have space, as the

A FARMER'S WIFE.

RABBITS-TO RID THE GARDEN OF .-Editors Southern Cultivator :- Among your readers there are doubtless many who are annoyed by rabbits. They abound here enormously, and down to three years ago, gave me great annoyance. I watched for them with my gun, stuck up effigies, and exhausted my ingenuity upon them without the slightest effect. But three years ago an old negro woman brought two ox skulls to my garden, for some purpose which she did not explain to me, and these I stuck up at each end of my pea rows, and the rabbits left that night. They not only left the garden, but they left the neighborhood of it. Not a vegetable has been touched by them since. This is my fourth year of exemption from their depredations. A daughter living within a mile of me has been acquainted with these facts during three years or more, but was incredulous as to the cause of my exemption, as I was unwilling myself even to recommend the experiment to her adoption. But she procured two and stuck them up in her garden, fixing one of them on her sweet potato plant bed, which was being torn to pieces every night, and the potatoes devoured. The rabbits grabbled the potatoes from between the very noses of the potatoes from between the very noses of the skulls the first night. It was a cloudy, dark night. But the moon shone brightly on the subsequent pight, and there has not been the sign of rabbit in her garden since. As I do not expect you, and but very few of your readers to believe a word of this, I will not jut my name to it, but only my initials, which will be recognized by my friends, of whom many subscribe to your journal. They will try it at once, and all theoretical experimenters will also, and by this means, a very useful fact will become known after awhile.

DEAD IN A CRYSTAL COFFIN. -An interesting but melancholy discovery was made the other day at the foot of Mont Blanc. A block of ice, separated from the mass of the mountain by the thaw, rolled down into the valley. Upon closer inspection it was found to contain enclosed the remains of the American, John Blackford, who about three years since attempted an

ascent, and has never since been heard of. He evidently met with his death on that occasion, and has since laid in his cold crystaline coffin, which has preserved his body and clothing admirably. When found Lis features were unchanged, as if he had only breathed his last half as your before.