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This new Compound, prepared by a practical Chemist having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of ternal application for the diseases which it is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own road into the confidence of all who use it, and those who try it once will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farrlers, and all who have tried it to be the best application ever used. This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through the increasing demand and urgent request of my friends and the public that is send it forth as the grand remedial agent for the various diseases to which that noble and useful mimal, the horse, is subject.

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A judicious and really useful composition, free from these objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the careof designing and pretended Farriers. Their wishes are at length fully gratified, by Dr. Beale being provatled upon to allow this valuable Embrocation (which has proved so efficacions to the various diseases) to be prepared and brought out to the public.

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[Correspondence of the Press

CAMP OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, E. D., TRINCHERA PASS OF RATON MOUNT, COLORADO TERRITORY, AUGUST 9, 1807. TRINCHERA PASS OF RAYON MOUNT.

COLORADO TERRITORY, August 0, 1867.

August 7.—I awoke at half-past five, the air being very cool, and found we were just entering the valley of the Purgatorie, and in sight of the Mexican town of Trinidad, lying at the foot of the mountain, and at the entrance of Raton Pass, through which the road runs to Santa Fe. Here we saw the first corn and wheat; saw a white-tailed deer and hear tracks. One of our party saw a cinnamon bear cub, about two-thirds grown. Very few prairie dogs were here, and no gophers, but all the more ants, some of their hills being a foot high, and four feet in diameter. Mr. Eicholz, one of the engineers, went up a pass to the west, to make reconnoissance. He discovered the pass impracticable, but discovered coal near the top of the mountain. At 3 P. M., while I was up the pass, a heavy shower came on, and lasted about an hour and a half. At the camp it rained very little. We returned to camp at 44 P. M.

At 6 P. M. General Wright's party came in by way of the pass, from the southern side of the mountain, having ridden 63 miles. We found a rough country, there being many deep canons on the headwaters of the Cimerron river, much water, magnificient grazing, gramma grass, and many cattle and sheep. We

try, there being many deep canons on the headwaters of the Cimerron river, much water, magnificient grazing, gramma grass, and many cattle and sheep. We stayed that night at the hacienda of an Ohio man, and were most hospitably received. His wife is a musician, which made the evening pass pleasantly. We here had roast deer for dinner.

Quite a number of ranches were in sight along the valley. Most of these ranches are built of palisades stuck in the ground and covered with mud. The roofs are made by stretching a layer of poles almost level from wall to wall and covering this layer with dirt to the depth of eighteen inches!

Timber is now quite abundant, consisting of cedar, pine, and spruce, as yet small, but large enough for railroad ties.

We arrived at Trinidad at half-past six A. M. The population is about three hundred, consisting mostly of Mexicans. The houses are adobe, and are but one story high. Adobe bricks are made of mud, sun-dried. The population has trebeled within twelve months, and that of the adjacent valley has doubled within the same period. We took quarters and breakfast at the hotel and stage station.

We learned that General Wright and party are down the valley (to the east) some twenty-five miles, at Trinchera Pass, where they have been encamped for two or three days.

The farmers say that corn averages about thirty bushels to the acre, but that seventy bushels have been raised. Wheat produces about one hundred bushels to the acre.

The agricultural part of Colorado is seath of the Acternal with the seath of the Acternal with the seath of the acre, but that seventy bushels have been raised. Wheat produces about one hundred bushels to the acre.

The agricultural part of Colorado is south of the Arkansas river, and this is the richest and best valley. Jack frost makes his appearance here about the 20th of Sentamber. At present the days are

makes his appearance here about the 20th of September. At present the days are warm, but the nights are quite chilly.—
The months of February and March constitute the winter out here. The snow never lies but a few days even in the most severe winter. The deepest snow of which there is any recollection was fifteen inches. It is warmer here than at Fort Union or Los Vegas, and less wind. The timber becomes better and better as we proceed, and there is a saw-mill in operation six miles from here.

This town is fourteen miles from the summit of Ranton Past, and the pass is considered practicable, by competent engineers, for a railroad, as is also that of Trinchera. I have seen a number of specimens of coal which is found in abundance here. We were introduced to Mr. McCormick and Mr. Blanchford, who are merchants here. The latter procured a McCormick and Mr. Blanchford, who are merchants here. The latter procured a horse and two mules for us, and as our guide went with us to strike General Wright's party. We took up our line of march at 1 P. M., and after writing letter No. 4 to John D. Perry, Esq.

Our route was very crooked, but a general easterly course, skirting and crossing, the ridges and spurs which put out from the north side of Raton Mountain. Some of the creeks running out from the moun-

of the creeks running out from the mountains and emptying into the Purgatorie always have water, and the land along their banks is very fertile. We have seen corn growing with irrigation.

At Mr. Blanchford's ranche, fifteen rules out we strong to reach the results. miles out we stopped to rest. Here we found several Mexicans—one of them a young woman, dark-eyed, rather pretty, but anything else but clean. A small infant, half a dozzen pupples, crucifix, prints of the Saints, sheep-skin, blankets, with hosts of other articles, useful and otherwise contributed the selections. with hosts of other articles, useful and otherwise, constituted the sole stock of furniture. The Moxican measure for grain is the fanega, which for corn, weighs 140 pounds, and for wheat 120 pounds. Corn is worth at this writing \$2 per fanega. The Mexican system of cultivation is very slight, their plows being made of wood, but yet they raise immense crops of grain with even these primitive agricultural impliments.

A great many sheep are raised here.—We saw a flock of 4,000. For this number two shepherds are engaged, called pastores.

grant is one integer. The more consistent wheel in the properties whether are perfectly and the propose for which they can be perfectly for the properties of the propose for which they can be perfectly for the properties of the propose for which they are perfectly for the properties of the propose for which they are perfectly for the properties of the propose for which they are perfectly for the properties of the propose for which they are perfectly for the properties of the propose for which they are perfectly for the properties of the propose for which they are perfectly for the properties of the propose for which they are perfectly for the properties of the propertie

a ghostly appearance, as the moon was shinning brightly overhead. We were tired, however, and anxious to catch the first glimpse of the camp fires. As we neared the pass I rode on ahead with Francisco, who was in the advance. Suddenly he uttered an exclamation and raised his hand to his ear. I listened and heard the bugles sounding the last notes of "taps." The sound came from about a mile up the pass, and we were close to the creek. Oheered by this gentle sound, we went in its direction on the double quick. Presently he uttered another exclamation, and pointing to a camp fire he exclaimed lumbre di campo (camp fires). We were soon in camp (9 P. M.) and were warmly welcomed. We were tired and hungry and not in much of a mood to hear questoning, so we quickly despatched our supper and went to bed.

On Thursday, the 8th, we awoke at 8 A. M., after a sound and refreshing sleep.—After taking a, bath in the very cold waters of the Trinchera creek, we were enabled to partake of a very hearty breakfast. General Wright is now engaged in surveying this pass, and to-day, it is expected, will reach the summit.

Friday, the 9th, found General Wright, General Palmer, Dr. Bell (the amateur photographer, a fine young Englishman), and a small party with Lieutenant Lawson, and an escort of twenty-five, men, on their way at 6 A. M., making a reconnoissance around the eastern end of the Raton Mountain.

I took a walk with Dr. TelConle up the pass two miles to look at an exposed clay bank partly metamorphosed. Here we found a specimen of highly ferrugious baked clay. After returning in the afternoon, I took time to write several letters.

The engineer's party is now up the pass, surveying this way, running a new line

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.

mornings and warm in the middle of the day. I have had a delightful bath in the early morning in the creek which runs just before the doors of our tents. We remained all day quietly in camp.

To-morrow the engineering party, wagons and escort (the "outfit") as it is called—everything in this country is called an outfit) go up the pass, while a few of us, with General Palmer and two or three wagons, go to Trinidad. The escort consists of Captain Cain and 45 men of Co. D, 3d Cavalry. The engineering party consits of about 40 men. Twenty more left the party under Mr. Miller, at Fort D, 3d Cavalry. The engineering party consits of about 40 men. Twenty more left the party under Mr. Miller, at Fort Lyon, and are now surveying to Santa Fe, by way of the Huerfano river, Fort Garland, and the Rio Grande. Major Caihoun ("Aro") has gone to look at South and Middle Parks with a party of gentlemen from Pueblo (at the foot of the Rocky Mountains), who are anxious to have the railway go that way. He will propably join us as Santa Fe. W. L. C.

We have received a pamphlet report of the proceedings of the senatorial excursion party which traversed the Union Pacific Railway (E. D.) to Fort Riley, Kansas, in June last, as well as a report of the proceedings of the excursionists who went to Fort Harker during the same month. The speeches of the Senators, Congressmen, and other prominent men who participated in these excursions, abound with progressive sentiments and striking illustrations of the importance of the development of the great West and of a decisive overthrow of all the existing obstables. Among the general arguments in favor of a speedy completion of the Pacific railroads, the following were very forcibly presented:

They will effect a great saving to the Government as well as to citizens in the cost of transportation across the Plains.

After the extension of the roads and growth of settlements, many of the forts, now maintained at great expense, can be abandoned, and presently the troops hither to necessary to protect commerce can be dispensed with. Each regiment thus withdrawn will save the Government \$1,500,000, or the interest on \$25,000,000 of Government bonds. THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

500,000, or the interest on \$25,000,000 o

be dispensed with Each regiment thus withdrawn will save the Government \$1.500,000, or the interest on \$25,000,000 of Government bonds.

The Kansas Valley, traversed by the Eastern Division, abounds in enriching agricultural capacities, and it is the national highway by which both Colorado and New Mexico can be approached and their great mineral wealth developed.

Not only New Mexico, but subsequently Arizona and Southern Colifornia, can be traversed and developed by a great south-western highway reaching to the Pacific, when (in the language of Senator Yates) "you will see the merchants of Canton and Pekin, in China, and of San Francisco and New York, in America, and of London and Liverpool, in England, all traveling through the city of St. Louis, across the great continental thoroughfare of America.

Whether war or peace with the Indians prevail, the rallroads will be equally important. If hostilities continue, the expenses of transportation will be reduced and the movement of troops accelerated, and if we are to have peace, the necessity of maintaing forts will be obviated and population rapidly increased.

Patriotic as well as pecuniary reasons require the speedy construction of these railways. In the language of Senator Creswell: "These continental railroads, when completed, will bind together this Republic with their iron ligaments. No political convulsion will ever be strong enough to separate the East from the West. Hundreds of millions of treasure will appeal to the interests of the people in unison with the dictates of patriotism. The telegraph and the railroad—the one far outstripping and the other rivalling the speed of the flying hours—will more effectually consolidate Union than all the enginery of 'grim-visaged war' combined. Hence, I advocate the speedy construction of these roads, in order that the meridians—which stretch from the equator northward to the pole—may be bound together by iron parallels of latitude sostrong as to render disruption impossible."

Lockical.

BY O. WALLACE BOYDEN.

When, in the Oriental skies, The first faint became of morning rise If waking, I my heavy eyes Perchance unclose— I give a weary yawn or two, Then turn my back upon the view, And do what all folks like to do;

Let poets talk of Sol's first beams Gliding the forrests and the streams, And kissing off the dew that gleams Upon the flowers :-Of golden-crowned hills and rippling rills, Of streams where fair Aurora fills

The chalice from which she distils, I own the theme could be much wor I own the theme could be much worse,
It sounds quite prottly in verse;
Illits, rills, flowers, showers, rhyme pat and terse,
But let them rhyme;
I ask no couch with roses spread
On which to rest my weary head;
I much prefer a feather bed
To beds of thyme.

know it is a pleasant thing, Cleave heaven-ward while they sweetly sing Nice for a poet :-

But, since this pleasure, so they say, Must be indulged at break of day,

Willow-Ware.

It is a surprising fact that upward of five thousand different articles in common use are manufactured of the ordinary willow. The American willow is probably as good as the German and the French varieties for all practical purposes, but an insufficient quantity of it is grown and hence we depend chiefly on the foreign supply. The French are famous for the productions of fancy articles of willow-ware; butthe Germans, andespecially the Bavarians, excel in the general excellence of the work of this kind. They devise all sorts of useful contrivances, and display much ingenuity in restriction of the productions of fancy articles of willow-ware; butthe Germans, and especially the Bavarians, excel in the general excellence of the work of this kind. They devise all sorts of useful contrivances, and display much ingenuity in restriction of the animal which was described as being a monster in size. Of course all could not go, and as an example to those who must be left behind, the captain remained, and the first mate led the party; among which were Ben and I, thanking our stars that we had got a chance to stretch our legs ashore. We were not long in being put on the trail by natives, and we had not gone a mile from the ship when we saw our game shambling along before us some distance ahead, making its way in no hurry towards the filling along before us some distance ahead, making its way in no hurry towards the thins we could see sparkling in the light some four or five miles away; and every one, from the capture is nearly and every one, from the capture of the notion of the animal which was described as being a monster in size. Of course all could not go, and as an example to those who must be left behind, the capture is a sparking in the light some; and every one, from the capture of the notion of the animal which was described as being a monster in size. Of course all could not go, and as an example to those who must be left behind, the capture of the animal which was described as a being a monster in s

moved forward he, was out of sight. Eager to be with him, I increased my pace as did also the mate, but hardly had we taken a dozen steps when the report of Ben's pistol startled us, and the echoes rolled among the cliffs, followed by a terrible howl of savage rage, and a human cry for aid, that was well-nigh drowned by the roar of the beast that seemed to shake the solid ice upon which we stood. For a moment that cry fastened me, as it were, to the ice, without the power of motion; but the spell was broken by the mate, as he shouted: "Forward, men, and rescue your comrade. But be careful." The men did not need this to cause them

rade. But be careful."
The men did not need this to cause them
to press forward as fast as possible, but it
had the effect to awaken me from the sort
of trance into which I had fallen when
the cry for aid had filled my ears; and
with a bound I are as fe

with a bound, I sprang forward. A few steps revealed to me a sight so terrible that for years afterwards it haunted me

that for years afterwards it haunted me in my sleep, and even now it sometimes appears as vividly as ever.

The space before me was nearly clear of the great ice-boulders that were strewed so thickly behind us; and the way to the foot of the cliffs, that we were now close upon, descended at such a sharp angle, that one used to it could have slid upon his feet down to the very base, had it not been for a great chasm that opened near the centre of the field, and which appeared to run along its whole length.

We could tell nothing of its depth; but the dark line that revealed it to us showed that from its width, it would be impossible for us to cross it. It was a deep crevice, that had been opened by an earthquake, or by some strange movement of the great glacier. But we beheld on the edge of the chasm nearest us a sight which

[From the N. Y. Evening Gazette Concerning Shoes,

tablet or towering column, but in that pure, spontaneous and unaffected grati-tude and devotion of the people that en-shrines the memory of the honored one in the heart, and transmits it from age to

age long after such costly structures have disappeared. The only honor accorded to Miltiades, the great deliverer of Ath-ens was to be represented in a picture painted by order of its citizens at the head

inthers had so struggled to establish—this heaven-appointed government of popular freedom. A sepulchre, as I have said, was formerly prepared for the heroes of ancient Greece in the most conspicuous suburb of their cities; this custom, however, had one memorable exception; and for which this day's solemnities on the field of Antietam furnish an appropriate parallel. Such was the extraordinary valor displayed by those who fell fighting against the Persian host on the memorable battle-field of Marathon, that the Athenians determined that their sepulchre should be separated and distinguished from those of their other heroes. The most honorable distinction they could suggest was to bury them on the field where they had fallen, and thus this little marshy plain; immortalized by this

The ladies look back with infinite dis-The ladies look back with infinite disgust to the days, less than ten years ago, by the way, when paper soles were in fashlon, and cloth gaiters. No improvement of the day, not even bonnets, is fraught with more importance than this one in ladies' shoes. Ten years ago the shoedcalers' shelves presented a miscrable monotony of thin soled gaiters without heels, and little better than stockings, as for as my support or protection was conheels, and little better than stockings, as far as my support or protection was concerned. To-day the sloc windows are among the most attractive in Broadway. Every variety of gaiter—congress, Baltimore cloth, calf, goat and patent leather—tempt the ladles to enter and try them on, and the gentlemen to linger at the windows, imagining the little ornaments filled out with the dainty plumpness of the female foot.

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VOL. 54.-NO. 15.

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had just concluded a war upon the issue of which depended the existence of the nation; that war combined with other circumstances, had lad to the formation of parties so widely differing in some of their theories of government that there seemed but little hope of constructing it upon any plan on which the two extremes would over unite. Upon on side political leaders were striving to establish a strong and consolidated government, ignoring almost the governments of the States; while on the other were those who were for investing the latter with all substantial authority, and making the general government little more than their general government little more than their general agent. These leaders—honest, doubtless all of them, in their opinions—had by their continual discussion and the widely different views they promulgated, brought the country to acritical condition and filled the minds of its most reflecting people with serious fears that the great results of the war would be swept away by these jarring elements. In consequence alone of these dissensions, and the mutual jealousies and suspicions they engenered, four years elapsed after the close of the war before any consent could be procured, either from Congress or the States for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention, and with the acknowledged imperfections, of the existing articles of confederation, and amidst the most disheartening embarrassments, the result chiefly of those imperfections, the country staggered along as best it could without either an executive or judicial department. Then at last there assembled that illustrious body of statesmen that framed the Constitution under which we live. They represented undoubtedly constituencies maintaining each of the theories of government to which I have adverted; but, mindful of the condition of the country, resolved, if possible, to rescue it, and with this problem of the condition of the country, resolved, if possible, to rescue it and with the proper sphere, that the moderate and reflecting of al The posthumous honors rendered to departed patriots are commended to us by the example of the noblest nations of antiquity, and are prompted by those impulses of the human heart which in all ages seek to perpetuate some record or reminiscence of the good and the brave. In the best days of the republics of old, these mortuary observances were far more frequent and impressive than in modern times; they not only embalmed the bodies of their warriors and statesmen, but their funeral ceremonies, the culogles pronounced over them, and the monuments erected to their memory, were recognized as of national obligation. Their exploits were chronicled, and elaborated by the poets and orators of their nation, and have been handed down to the present day as a classic theme on which the youthful mind still delights to dwell.—It was a custom with the Athentans to appoint every year a time for the observance of solemn funeral rites over the remains of their heroes who had fallen during the year; their bones were collected together, their friends were invited to be present, their remains were decorated as the fancy or affection of those friends might suggest, and after three days thus employed these remanns of mortality The set before an expective wing

Convey interest work of mits to great the property of the set of work, sometimes in the shape of fears, honest or simulated, of dangers in the fuhonest or simulated, of dangers in the fu-ture, sometimes prompted by vindictive recollections of supposed injuries in the past, more frequently than either, per-haps, instigated by old party leaders who play upon these fears and memories with no other object than to recover some old office or power they have lost, or to retain others they have more lately won; until our exultation at the results we have achieved is arrested by our apprehension ens was to be represented in a picture painted by order of its citizens at the head of the other nine commanders of the heroic ten thousand, animating his followers to the attack of the hostile force which outnumbered them ten to one; and yet that simple painting preserved in the affections of succeeding generations existed for centuries thereafter, while the three hundred statutes which in a later and corrupter age were erected by the same people, in honor of Demetrius, were all demolished, even in his lifetime. Thus in our heart would we enshrine the memory of the Union soldier; generations yet inborn shall recount to their offspring the history of their valor, and long after brass and marble have crumbled into dust shall their names be preserved as the men who perished to perpetuate what their lathers had so struggled to establish—this heaven-appointed government of popular freedom. A sepulchre, as I have said, was formerly prepared for the heroes of ancient Greece in the most conspicuous suburb of their cities; this custom, however, had one memorable exception; and for which this day's solemnities on the the moderate, disinterested, reflecting, and patriotic people of this country; it was by this class, as I have already said, that the Constitution was created, and it will be by this class that it must be saved. If it still contains defects, if it is growing obsolete, or keeps not up with the progressive ideas of the age, amend it by the means which its own provisions prescribe; but while it is still acknowledged as our crantel away and we delive were to scribe; but while it is still acknowledged as our organic law, and we daily swear to it allegiance, let it be in all our political controversies the umpire-whose decrees shall be final. Come the peril to it whence it may, from State rights or consolidation, let me on this the anniversary of its adoption, in the name of the men who made it, by the memory of the men who have died for it, upon this spot where blood has been so profusely shed in its behalf, appeal to you to preserve, protect, and defend it.