Phases of the National Growth.

Some of the census returns furnish curious refutation of the fallacy largely prevalent in the public mind both of Europe and of this country. We make so much of our immigration statistics and they show so large an aggregate of population, that the belief is very prev-alent that the United States is really an Old World colony, and that it contains more foreign-born than native citizens. This belief is strengthened by the very large preponderance of foreigners in our cities, and by the fact that so many strange and unfamiliar names appear on the street signs. The very presence of a decided foreign name is assumed as evi-dence that the owner cannot be native born. The census returns, however, correct the delusion, and show that we have an American people, and an American Nationality, and that, although we tender our hospitality to the people of all climes and countries, the nation itself is a reservoir filled from a clear and well defined stream flowing from an American source, and in which the really foreign infusion is but as the drops falling from the skies. The total popula-tion of the United States is given as 38,555,983, of which those of foreign birth number 5,566,416, leaving 33,000,-000 of natives and to the manor born. In other words six out of every seven of those we meet are natives, who thus out-number the foreigners six to one. Now contrast these figures with certain other statistics and some interesting facts appear. The population of this country in 1790 was 3,929,827. Up to 1870 it has increased 34,626,156. During these eighty years the entire immigration has red 7,803,865, and of this total, only 2,000,000 have died. Deducting the number of immigrants from the in crease for eighty years, we have 25,822,-291 as the increment from American sources. Surely the fountain has never The out-running stream has been kept within full banks, and has swollen from a rivulet to a grand tidal stream whose motion and force shall perpetually increase. The period from 1790 to 1870 is divided in the returns after the year 1820, into decades. For the thirty years before 1820 the immigration is estimated, and is lumped at 250,-000. Since then accurate tables have been made, and the arrivals for the five successive decades have been as follows: from 1820 to 1830, 151,824; from 1831 to 1840, 599,125; from 1841 to 1850, 1,713,-251; from 1851 to 1860, 2,598,214; from 1861 to 1870, 2,491,451. If we add together the arrivals from 1841 to 1870, the aggregate is 5,099,665, a number falling but little short of the actual population of the foreign born now in the country. Another fact is worth noting —from 1790 to 1820, a period of thirty years, during which the total emigration was only 250,000, our population increased from 3,929,827 to 9,654,596. During the next thirty years, while the immigration was 2,444,200, the population grew from 9,654,596 to 23,191,874. During the last thirty years, with an immigration of 6,802,916, it has increased from 17,063,355 to 38,555,983. The fact appears that the ratio of the natural increase steadily diminishes in spite of the constant accession from abroad. Some of the statements of the alarmists, who write of a diminishing birth-rate, have thus an actual verification. A careful comparison of local statistics in certain States and cities would show this, and show also that the European hive, to whose activity we are indebted for so large a portion of our population, transmits a like activity to the swarm sent to our shores.

There are in reality only two or three States in which the foreign born are in excess of the native. Minnesota, Nevada, and Wisconsin are illustrations of this, while North and South Carolina, and indeed all the Southern States, fall far below the average of six to one. In Georgia the ratlo of natives to foreign is 100 to 1, in North Carolina 350 to 1. In Indiana it is about 10 to 1. There has been an ancient, but now generally exploded theory that allegiance runs with the blood for at least one generation, and some of our good friends across the Atlantic have not only claimed the right to loyal service from their subjects changed into our citizens, but from children of the same. The United States have resented and resisted this doctrine, and all its surroundings and sequences. If admitted, it would deprive us of a very large portion of our people. Upon the present basis we surrender no one, and the European who avows his intention of becoming a citizen, has the protection of our flag, as much as the des-cendants of one of the Signers, or of the Boston Tea Party. If the United States waxes in the future as in the past, the feudal folly of allegiance will soon have no vestige of existence.

A Buried City in Maine,

The last "field day" of the Maine Historical Society was enlivened by an address from Mr. R. K. Newall, who said that at a special meeting of the Society, held at Augusta in February, 1869, the question of the existence of paved streets at Pemaquid was discussed, some alleging ocular demonstration, and others denying the fact. On motion of the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, a large committee of the Society was appointed to visit the spot. On the 26th of August following, that committee proceeded to Bristol, and found the half had not been told, for sections of pavements, artistically built of beach cobble stones, with perfect gutters grown grass had long waved and often been shorn and made into hay.

Burther examination disclosed other facts, showing that Maine had a mysterious but buried history, to unearth which the citizens of Bristol were promgather up for the use of the Society all the fragments of history within reach, and a special committee was organized ing the archaeology of this spot have seemed to justify the recommendation that a granite shaft here be raised in the interests of the history of Maine, to mark

J. H. Hackleton of Pemaquid, as the organ of the Sub-Committee, having in charge the exhibit of newly discovered remains, gave a most full and intensely

N. Harbor in 1858, bearing date 1610, and English letter H in the centre. The affidavit of Mr. Fasset, that in 1753 the accient canal showed remains four feet ligh, deep, and wide, bearing at that date maple trees eighteen inches in di-ameter. He also exhibited pipes from the apparent ruins of an ancient factory there of the patterns of pipes of clay, in all respects like pipes classified, marked and arranged in a museum of tobacco pipes in Guildhall, London, belonging the times of James the First and Charles the Second of Eugland, seen there by Mr. Dean, and now compared with the specimens shown. Spoons of the pattern of the Elizabethan period, and in all respects like those dug up at Gosnold's landing on the Elizabeth Islands, and found here were shown. Mr. Hackleton also exhibited shot found in a locality of N. Harbor, where heaps of shot from the size of a bullet to a No. 2 have been taken out, 50 pounds at a time, and 32 pounds by weight, within the past five years, by his affiant, Joshua Thompson, of N. Harbor.

At this place are the ruins of cient fort, 52 feet by 51 feet, walls 5 feet thick, which, 47 years ago was overgrown with very large oaks, now cleared off. Full descriptions of the streets of Jamestown, pavements, remains of smitheries, as they were half a century ago, were given by eye-witnesses and laborers who had been employed to remove the ruins and level the streets, fill up the cellars and dig up the pavements, and erase the remains.

Tornadees and Water Sponts.

Professor Whitfield gives in the Ameriin Journal of Science the following statements relative to tornadoes and water

spouts: One of the most remarkable accompaniments of the tornado is the black column or spout, extending from the cloud down to the surface. It precisely re-sembles a column of black smoke, such as pours from the pipes of a steamer burning pine wood; it is, in fact, condensed vapor or cloud, intensified in blackness by the dust and rubbish car-

ried up from the ground. The tornado is a shell or hollow cylinder of air, and all its energy lies in its rotating rim, which is powerfully compressed by two antagonistic forces, centrifugal and centripetal. The rapid whirl draws the air from the centre towards the circumference, where it is met and opposed by the inrushing winds. is, consequently, a rarefaction, a great reduction of temperature by expansion, and condensation of vapor with-

The spout does not hug the earth continuously, but rebounds or ricochets along the uneven surface, often skipping the valleys, but generally desolating the It is disposed, however, at every recurrence to strike at the same points. It is not an established fact, but it is commonly believed, and with some reason, that the tornado does, in the course of years, return along its beaten path, and that it is unsafe to build where one has ever passed. A house in Pickens county stood on a hill from which a log cabin had been blown away some thirty years before. I witnessed the last of three which have passed along the same track. Near Hernando, Miss., three have followed an unvarying line. It is probable that there are some localities more favorable than others to the generation of these storms, and if this be true, then the law of direction, hereafter explained, accounts for their progress along the indicated path.

h an opportunity as fell to my lot of witnessing the formation and course of a tornado, is rarely enjoyed, and the phenomena observed on that occasion are of great value in illustrating the origin of these whirlwinds. On the 29th of April, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M., I was appraching Tuscalooso on the Elyton road, the general direction being east and west. The weather was hot and oppressive, while perfect calm prevailed both at the surface and in the upper regions, for the leaves were not stirred upon the trees, and the heavens were covered with fragmentary clouds, perfectly at rest. Occasionally large drops of rain fell, and there was, now and then, lightning. The atmosphere was evidently surcharged with vapor, and in a condition of great electrical excitement. At from town, an elevated ridge, over which the road passed, afforded an extended view, and I saw a mass of black cloud detached and hanging over the western horizon. It appeared nearly circular in shape, with the exception of a slight angular projection, like an inverted cone, at its lower edge. I afterwards ascertained that it was about five miles distant from me at this time, and a calculation, based upon the estimated angles, fixed the elevation of its base above the surface at about fifteen hundred yards, and its diameter, considering it a sphere, at about six hundred. It was entirely at rest.

The Canned Fruit Trade.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says Manufactures of all kinds of canned goods are now actively engaged in putting up their supply of all the different kinds of "fish, flesh, and fowl," fruits and vegetables for the coming fall and winter trade. This business has grown to be a large and important one within a few years, and the quantity of these goods consumed yearly is almost incredible. There are eight or ten large and curbings, were opened and examined, unearthed from the depth of a foot firms in Boston engaged in this business, and the goods are distributed all over and shipped extensively the country and shipped extensively abroad. The berry season is about over and an average quantity has been put up; one firm in this city having "canned" eight thousand dozen, each can holding one quart. Tomatoes are ised a field-day exercise in two years from that date by this Society, on condition that they would make fuller explanations of their ancient remains, and peaches, which have been a perfect drug in the market, have been packed away in cans by the cartload in Baltimore, which is the greatest producing point of to take this duty in charge, the remark-able results of whose efforts in develop-good supply, and there will be the usual quantity put up. Not for many years have vegetables been so abundant and cheap, and thousands of bushels of peas, beans, etc., etc., have been sealed up for the "beginnings" of New England here cold weather. The stock of all kinds The habits of Thomas Jefferson were will be larger than last year, and prices must rule low. Lobsters have been scarce all through the season, and remarkably small. The usual complement early and dined from three to four; rewill hardly be secured, and dealers an- tired at nine, and to bed from ten to interesting detail of facts, relics, and ticipate high prices. They are extentraditions, supported by affidavits of living eye-witnesses, showing that in 1836 a fragment of a grayestone was living and contracts will be a contract will be seeded, and dealers and the said, in his last illness, that your hand; camel's hair shawls, twenty inches square; little envelopes, about an inch long; visiting cards, a half-inch long; visiting cards, a half-i 1836 a fragment of a gravestone was turned out by the plough near the ancient burial ground of Jamestown, marked with the date of 1606. He exhibited a leaden ornament, apparently a tag to a roll or piece of cloth, dug up at long as possible.

The demand has not started up yet, but contracts will begin to be placed early next month, though the great abundance of everything, and the prevailing opinion that these goods will rule low, inclines buyers to hold off as long as possible.

The Early Days of William L. Marcy.

A correspondent of the Liberal Chrisian tells this story about William L

I spent a day of my vacation at Charl-ton, Mass. As we rode into the village on the evening of our arrival, we saw an old man on his way from his house to the barn close by, going, with pail in hand, to milk the cows. He was ninety-two years old. He not only milks the cows, but drives them to pasture and goes after them again every day, just as he has done for I know not how many years. In the morning, as we sat upon the piazza of the hotel, the old man was seen walking along the street on the other side, with a quick, energetic step, when Mr. Pratt called him over to the house, and introduced us to him. He sat down and was very chatty, talking over the times that were long ago, and telling us of the years when he saw such men as George Washington and John Adams and Fisher Ames, and mingled with the great spirits of a generation which seems quite distant from the men of to-day. For General Salem Towne, our venerable friend, was formerly himself a man of mark and influence, well fitted by nature and education to associate with the most eminent of his contemporaries. The General is often spoken of as " the man who made Bill Mar-Bill Marcy was a native of the immediate vicinity, and grew up to be a wild and heady youth. He was thought by his parents and by all the neighbors pounds of pure, fine bone, sown broadto be the worst boy they knew. One winter he succeeded, in conjunction with kindred spirits, in ousting the teacher from the district school. Salem Towne, then a young man, was summoned as the fittest person to take charge of these unruly youth and complete the term. Everybody thought the new teacher would certainly have trouble with Bill Marcy. But the trouble did not come. The first day had not passed before Mr. Towne had discovered in his pupil an element of real good, and told him so. grain. This, to the boy, was a most unusual acknowledgment, and it touched his heart. Some one had seen good in him. He was, then, capable of better things, and he was determined to make the endeavor.

It was the turning-point of his life. Such was his conduct and such his progress in study that his teacher advised him to go on and prepare himself for college. It was a great surprise to his parents, but at the urgent solicitation of | weighed. Mr. Towne they gave their consent, and he was placed under the instruction of a clergyman in the vicinity of his home. At length he entered college, and passed through the course with great success, justifying at every step the confidence and hope of his best friend. In subscquent life he rose from one degree of eminence to another, until at last the of hay, about twelve tons being pro-

York, William L. Marcy. Long years after he had left his schooldeserved eminence, he visited Boston, corn, seventy-five bushels of turnips, and and was the guest of the then Governor of the old Bay State. Among the distinguished men who were invited to There was a steady increase in the meet him was General Salem Towne. When the Governor saw Marcy and Towne greet each other as old friends, he very naturally expressed a pleasurable surprise that they knew each other so well. "Why!" said Marcy, "that is the man that made me. When I was a boy everybody was against me. None -saw any good in me. He was the first me what I might become, and helped me on in life at that critical juncture. Whatever of merit or distinction I have attained to, I owe to him more than to any other living person." We need not say that the teacher, who has so long survived the illustrious pupil, is proud to remember that he is "the man who made Bill Marcy."

Michael Sullivant's Illinois Farm.

worth a trip, and its management a subject full of entertainment. The farm contains forty thousand acres in one tract. Much of this land was entered by Mr. Sullivant years ago at a very small sum per acre, something less than the distance of three and a half miles | 82. The land is now worth about \$40 an acre, and is rapidly increasing in value, for the soil itself is eminently productive, rich and loamy, fertile prairie land, with an occasional forest, mainly of oak trees. The extent of this tract may be conceived when it is stated that one may ride directly from his house, in more than the one direction he may choose, six miles before leaving his territory. Mr. Sullivant is a thorough farmer, and one of the old pioneers in the art and science, as he is now the first, greatest, most practical and scientific farmer perhaps of the age. The estate is divided into farms of five thousand acres each, which are known by their numbers. Between each of them runs a boulevard, eighty feet in width, bounded on each side by a fine hedge. Each farm is thus enclosed, and entrusted to a reliable tenant, who has his residence and a requisite number of houses for his laborers. There are four or five hundred men engaged on the entire place. Near the residence of Mr. Sullivant is quite a village, inhabited by the men in his employ; there is a blacksmith's shop, with four fires, an immense building, devoted to the protection of the agricultural implements, being quite conspicuous. Every improvement in such implements has been seized on by this great farmer, who at the same time is careful of his stock, and has his hundreds of ploughs carefully cleaned and varnished when they are put away for a season. There are several hundred horses there, but this number is only so small from the fact that Mr. Sullivant is not a stock raiser. The main energy of this year's farming is devoted to the raising of 10, 000 acres of corn. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of lumber has just been received, to be applied to the erection of barns and elevators. The proprietor expects to raise 200,000 bushels this year, and double the quantity next. Forty bushels to the acre is a small average. Louisville Courier-Journal.

PERSONAL HABITS OF JEFFERSON .-

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND,-While the fault as applied to tobacco, we are in-debted to him for an interesting and val-Mountain Railroad. The Nilsson party nable paper, growing out of a series of were coming from Memphis to keep at experiments to determine the value of engagement in this city, sud as Mme concentrated fertilizers as applied to im- Nilsson was taking down a small satchel provement of land as distinguished from from a rack it opened and the package mere production of crops. The experiments were made almost entirely without the ordinary manures of the stable order that the agent of the troupe and and yard, and show, in the language of a report made to the Essex County Agricultural Society, "that without the use of animal excrement a worn-out field after a most rigid search gave it up in may be brought to produce very generous crops—crops which pay a good re-turn for the expense incurred; and that wife of Patrick Flynn, employed on the chemical, unorganized agents are capa-ble not only of supplying nutriment to plants for a single year, but for sustain-ing crops for a series of years."

The following statement is given of

one experiment on an acre of land, car- While in the act of doing this she disried through five years. The ground was "a measured acre of hill land, dry and exhausted from repeated croppings. The result shows: \$30 expended upon it within the five years, and products ex-ceeding in value \$200, "and the field appears to be in good condition for a her husband to examine the treasure, who was wild with delight at the dis-

fine product next year."

In the autumn of 1863 this acre of dred pounds of compost made up of bone dust, ashes and refuse saltpetre, and sowed down to winter rye. The crop

The season of 1866 was exceedingly dry, and the ground became so parched that the tender grass roots were greatly injured. The crop of hay was twentythree hundred pounds.

The next season a top-dressing of five hundred pounds of bone gelatine and muck was given it in the spring, and a crop of hay cut weighing forty-three hundred pounds. A heavy after-math was secured this season which was not

In 1868 the crop of hay reached two and a half tons, leaving the ground, as before said, in good condition for future

cropping. The account given of the improve-ment of the whole, about twenty acres in tillage, is as follows: The product at the time of purchase consisted entirely whole world was familiar with the name and fame of the great statesman of New the fifth year after purchase were thirty tons of good hay, one hundred bushels of potatoes, twenty-five bushels of good day haunts, and when he had come to wheat, one hundred and fifty bushels of one and a half tons of grapes, besides other fruits in considerable quantities. amount of crops each year, notwithstanding a series of most unfavorable seasons.

No stable or barn-vard manures, excepting a few loads at the start, have ocen purchased during the five years, and the amount made upon the premises has been small; the stock until within no, not even my own father or mother the last year of the experiment consisted of only three cows, a pig and a horse. who believed in me, befriended me, told At present the farm sustains eleven cows nd heifers, three horses, a pig, and dur ing part of the year, a yoke or oxen.

The fertilizing substances used, which an accurate account has been kept, embrace the entire range of those agents which chemistry suggests, and those which have been brought to notice through the recommendation of farmers and experimentors-bones, ashes, lime salt, the nitrates of potassa and soda, sulphate of ammonia, carbonate ammonia, plaster, potash, fish pomace, shorts, A visit to the farm of Mr. Sullivant, muck, horn shavings, &c. in Vermilion county, Illinois, is of itself

The results of these experiments are very interesting, and give much force to what we have often urged, that those who use these fertilizers should devote them primarily to the improvement of their land. The complaints we so often hear of failure to get adequate return for the expenditure incurred, when applied directly to the wheat crop, which has of late years been more uncertain than usual, would cease to be heard if they were made the basis of improvement by securing first an abandant vegetable growth to be returned to the land, or a thick-set sward, while these would bring a more sure return of grain or other crop without exhausting the land. We need the exercise of more patience in waiting the return of our expenditure in cropping, and it should be the leading thought in this as in all we do, that we cannot look for permanent success unless the condition of land and its constant improvement be the first care. - Exchange.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM IN HORSES .-The Scientific American prints this note from a correspondent: I give you the twelve miles, in all sorts of weather novates every weakened organ and controls every disordered function. Fhar, in the winter, to 104 deg. iu the shade, in summer), rain or snow. About two months ago he was so stiff he could not walk; now he is as active as a cat. The receipe is:

Crude coal oil, 1 pint; strong vinegar, ½ pint; turpentine, ½ pint, mixed, and well skaken. To be rubbed on mornings and nights.

A Novelty.

The youthful Miss Jennie Crane held her first reception a few days since at Her dress was scarlet satin, Saratoga. trimmed with real lace, and her parasol, with a little six-inch haudle, trimmed to match. Her golden ringlets curied all around her head. Her jewelry was rich and costly, and so great was the curiosity to see her nice things, that her aunt made a display of them in the grand parlors. The tiny trunk was opened, and there were beautiful fans, only two inches long; handkerchiefs, four inches square; three bonnets, about the size of as large as a pea. Jennie's trousseau was imported from Paris. After the recep-tion, Miss Mamie Crane locked her sister up in a trunk, and the servant carried her away. Jennie was a-a-d-o-l-1!

Miss Nilsson's Jewels Recovered.

Last spring we had occasion to chronicle the loss by Mmc. Nilsson, mother of hemistry of Dr. Nichols seems to be at Mile. Nilsson, of her jewels, vained at ault at applied to tobacco, we are in- about \$4,000, near De Soto, on the Iron despair. The jewels were found yesterroad, was attending to a calf which she had tied with a long piece of string to a stake. She observed it scraping the earth and making a clean surface around, and she went back to shorten its tether. covered that it had unearthed some dirty paper. She examined it, found a small package done up in the same dirty paper, well seasoned, and, opening it, there was exposed to her view, several sparkwho was wild with delight at the dis covery. There were seventeen pieces, inland was ploughed and in the succeeding spring dressed with five hundred pounds of pure, fine bone, sown broadcast, planted with corn, a handful of Mlle. Nilsson, at Newport, R. I., who, home-made superphosphate mixed with ground nitrate of sods, placed in each answer that she would give the Flynns \$600. The jewels, which were found at els of corn in the ear were taken from a point near the track opposite ex-Govthe field in the autumn of 1861 After the corn was removed the land was plowed and again dressed with five hundred to Mile. Nilsson to-day.—Missouri Republican, September 1.

Wood-Pigeons.

Game-keepers and naturalists are greed that the wood-pigeon is, after all, the worst of the farmers' foes. It has hitherto enjoyed a sort of indirect protection, inasmuch as its natural enemies the kite and hawk-have been wellnigh exterminated, and the gun tax effeetually discourages the efforts to destroy it which were once made by the ordinary rustic. As the season is now commencing when the bird begins to be injurious, it may be as well to offer some inducements for its pursuit. Of course, every one knows that the wood-pigeon is good eating; indeed, a "quist with a red herring in it" is regarded by west country folk as the greatest of table delicacies. But every one does not know what Mr. Walters has learned in China -namely, that its flesh composes the mind of him who partakes of it, and enables him to do with little sleep. Moreover, "its foot and leg bones have the very delightful quality of exciting affection between husband and wife. If on the fifth day of the fifth moon the husband takes one of these bones and the wife takes one, each putting the bone in a basin of water, one from the left and the other from the right side, the two bones will come together and float together, thus indicating a long and happy union to the parties trying the experiment."-Land and Water.

New York Markets.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for all grades of tour opened excited and buoyant, and prices were tigher. By a flour and corn meal were stoon better mand and firmer. We quote: Flour—Western and State superfine \$3.30 a \$5.5; sh pring extras, \$5.5 a \$5.20; do. trade and family brands, including \$1. Louis, \$6.40 a \$5.75. Southern shipping extras, \$2.5 a \$5.75; do. bakers and family extras, \$7.5 \$9. Lyre flour, fine and superfine, \$4.40 a \$5.15. Corn and, Western and Southern, \$5.50 a \$1.5.

meal, Western and Southern, \$3.60a \$4.10.

Phovisions—Pork was active with a partial advance in prices. Sales at \$41.50a \$13.524 for September and spot; \$13.50 for October, and \$13.88 for January; but including prime at \$10 a \$10.50, and prime mess, Western and city, at \$10 a \$10.50, and prime mess, western and city, at \$10 a \$10.75. Beef active for new at full prices. We quote for new plain mess per bils., \$12 a \$14; extra do., \$14 a \$16; new prime mess, \$20 a \$22; india do., \$22 a \$23; Texas beef hams, \$18. Bacon and cut meats dull and unsettled. Lard firm and fairly active; sales at \$95.6, for prime Western steam, spot and future, and 95.6, for prime city and new Western; the latter for arrival. Butter steady; State and Orange county, is a sale; Western, 12 a 22c.; Cheese in fair demand and firm at 6 a lic.

Grain—Wheat active and firmer, but closed un-

demand and firm at 6 a He.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firmer, but closed unsettled; sales at \$1.40 a \$1.44 for No. 2 spring, \$1.45 a \$1.51 for red winter. \$1.55 a \$1.60 for number, \$1.62 a \$1.55 for choice white. Hye duil at 75 a 50c. Barley unsettled and nominal, \$9c. a \$1. Barley mait soid at \$1.10 a \$1.15 for prime State and Canadian Odrs active and inner; sales at 50 a \$2c. for white. and 46 a 49 \$c. for Western black and mixed. Horn in active export demand and higher; sales at 71 a 72c, for Western wilked, in store and alload.

GROCKHIPS—Coffee was fairly active and remains

Western mixed, in store and affoat.

GROCERIES—Coffee was fairly active and remains firm. Rice was without change in price; saies at 8½ a 10c. for Carolina, and 6% a 7c. for Rangoon and Patna. Moiasses quiet and unchanged; sales at Porto Rice at 36c. Sugar strong; fair to good reflaing, 9% a 9% c; sales at 9% a 9% c, for Cuba, and 12c. for Democrats.

roto files at 90. Sugar stone, and the fing 95 a 95 c. for Cubn, and 12c. for Demerara.

Sunnatza—Petroleum was lower; refined sold at 23 jc. for short delivery, and 24c. for October. Rosin was dull; strained sold at \$3.10. Spirits turpentine was jobbing at 54 a 55c. Tallow quiet at 95c. Whiskey dull at 92 c. Freights very active and higher. key dull at 92%. Freights very active and inguer. Cottox—The market on the spot was strong at the opening, but subsequently, with less inquiry, prices were only steady; sales at 2%c, for mindling uplands, and 19%c for low middlings. For future delivery prices were weaker; sales at 19%c, for September, 19.3-16. for October, 19%c, for November and December, 19%c, for January and February.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—The market for beeves was

LIVE STOCK MARKET—The market for beeves was fair and prices unchanged. Sales were mostly at 10 a 11½6. P b. for native steers, with the worst at 9a3½c., and the best at 11½ a 12c. Texans were dull.
Sheep and lambs were sold in a steady market at 42 a 64c, for the sheep, and 6 a 85c, for the lambs.
Hogs sold at 44 a 42c. 47 b. Dressed remain steady at 6 a 7c. 47 b.

Health has a beauty of its own. eruptions, sores or discolorations disfrom a correspondent: I give you the figure or annoy the man or woman following recipe for rheumatism in horses; and I will preface it by saying that I am indebted to an Englishman their work, to render it impossible for (Mr. R. Jackson) for the same; also, them to do it in a slovenly, imperfect that I have used the receips upon my horse (whose age is fifteen years) with doses of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitperfect success—driving him, daily, Ters. This potent vegetable specific retrievely a miles in all sections.

> Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

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screws,

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the strong wooden springs relieves their rigidity

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vents water slopping over, as it will will often many wringers.

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