BY RICHARD COE. Corward, brothers, in your might, Korward, forward to the fight. God is ever with the right, Fill the ranks!

Let your watchwords ever be "Union and Liberty!" Soon will treason cease to be, Fill the ranks!

Men of brawny arm and frame, Men of mind and men of name, All who have a sense of shame, Fill the ranks!

For the future years to be, None so proud or great as ye, Battling still for liberty! Fill the ranks!

Give good-bye to ladies' eyes, Bid farewell to Northern skies, Have no thought of compromise Fill the ranks!

> Forward, to the field of blood. Be the path of honor trod, Forward, in the name of God! Fill the ranks

By your kindred who have bled, By the brave, heroic dead, Dying in their country's stead! Fill the ranks !

By your alters and your fires! By your patriotic sires! By your hate of traitor liars ! Fill the ranks!

Have a faith in nobler things ! Fill the ranks! Should a proud, mistaken world Cainst our nation's right be hurled,

Show contempt to foreign kings,

With their gew-gaws and their rings,

Fill the ranks! God is with us! who can doubt? Let the sons of Freedom shout

"Tyranny be put to rout!"

Let our fing be still unfurled!

For the Poung.

Fill the ranks!

God's Little Girl.

"Bapa, dear papa," exclaimed little May Davis, as, bounding into the library, she threw her arms around her father's neck. "I am so very, very glad that I am your little girl! for to-day I walked home from school with Fannie Vale, to see her little kitten; and Mr. Vale was so cross to Fannie; he scolded her for being late, when, indeed, she could n't help it, and said it was a shame for a girl ten years old to play with a cat. I know I am very often naughty, papa; but I should be ten times worse if Mr. Vale were my father. Oh! I am so very glad that I am your little girl."

"How did your friend Fannie behave?" sked Mr. Davis. as he kissed his earnest little one. "Did she answer back an-

"No, indeed," said May. "Fannie behaved beautifully—a thousand times better than I should have done. She told her father that she was very sorry to be so late, and then, putting down the pretty little kitten, asked if there was not something he would like her to do for him. Do you see how she can be so good, papa?"

"Yes, my darling," replied Mr. Davis; "for I know whose little girl Fannie is, and I only wish my little daughter was a child of the same Father." "Indeed, I would n't like to have Fannie's father for mine," said May, "and I

do n't'see why you should wish such a thing, "About a year ago Fannie gave her heart to Jesus, and now she is God's lit-

tle girl; that is what I mean," replied Mr. Davis. "God's little girl!" repeated May; "and does he keep her from being oftener

naughty? and is that why she is always so Happy?"
"Yes, darling," that is it," said Mr.

"Then, papa," whispered May, hiding her face on his shoulder, "I wish—I wish that I was God's little girl, too."
"He would love to have you for his

child," replied her father, "and will make you his now, if my little daughter will only ask him."
"""
But I do n't know how," May an-

swered, looking up sadly; "and besides, I am not half good enough to be God's little

"Jeaus says, Suffer little children to come unto me;" replied her father. "He does not say, Suffer good little children to dome, but all children, no matter how naughty, if they only wish to be good. He will take my little daughter's sinful heart | at least, as to report its proceedings, the away, and make her holy, if she will only

"But is Fannie really God's little girl?" asked May. "She loves to laugh and play just like other children, and always seems so merry! Now, I thought that when lit- end, the government proposed to nominate cause the seizure of all the estate and That the President is hereby authorized, at tle girls became so very religious, they a French Cardinal as President of the So- property, money, stocks, credits, and effects any time hereafter, by proclamation, to exlooked grave and did not care to play as I

"Does May remember the day last Summer when she was lost in the appeds?"

asked ber father.

"A bilded areplied the child: "I never can farget that day, nor how cried till you came and found me."

"A bilded are that day, nor how cried till you came and found me."

"A bilded are and the bings, that sang so sweetly at the free heter when wandering all slove, or when I found her, and we walked home forether hand in hand?" walked home together, hand in hand?"

"Oh! after you found me, papa," ex-claimed May; "for then I felt so safe, so happy, that the flowers and birds seemed a thousand times more beautiful than ever

"I Just so it is with little Fannie," said Mr. Davis. "Once she was lost, and wandering far away from the path which leads to heaven; but now she has an Almighty Father ever hear, to guide her steps toward that bright home prepared for her in Would you expect such a little girl to be always grave and joyless?"
"No, indeed," replied May. "I would expect her to be just as she is-very, very

happy. And, papa, I mean to ask God, before I go to sleep, if he won't please make ma his little girl, for Jesus' sake."

Dears of joy filled that father's eyes, as

he looked upon his little one; but fearing that she might mistake them for tears of sadness, he said cheerfully, "God will bless my precious one, and keep her close to him through life and death, if she will hence-

forth love and obey him."

estly; "I will give my heart to Jesus, and and constituted the very essence itself of the United States, or in the District of ask him to help me be good." And then, the Society in France. Thus, as we have Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give with a bright smile she added: "It will remarked from the commencement, although aid and comfort to such rebellion, and all

ann his little girl." Does my dear little reader intend to wannow-waiting to call you his child. Will love and obey him? This will make you very happy, if you live; and if you die, Jesus will bear you safely through the dark valley, and carry you in his bosom a

### A Coward.

"A coward, Tom! that's what you are! Why do n't you strike him and not walk away so, and let him call you names? Catch coward !"

"Was Jesus Christ, our Saviour, a coward, Jack? And what did he do when he our adversaries and victors." was scourged, and struck in the face, and even spit upon? Did he strike back? Or when he was reviled, did he do the same? No! we are told that he answered not a word; but when on the cross, in suffering and agony, he prayed God to forgive them! Shall we not try and follow his example I intend to try as far as I can to be like Jesus, meek and gentle, and forbearing and with him, and advised him to go to school too, when he struck me, and because I did

not strike back he called me names." What effect do you think, my little reader, this good boy's conduct and words that he would go to school with him. Jack sible between the civil power and an assojoined them, and said he had never thought to fight, and that he would remember it, and also the good effect of his young com- which is known by the name of Ultramonpanion's words and conduct which had explained it to them, and that he would read more good this may do him?

## Charles and His Mother.

"Charles," one day asked a devoted Minister. What a lesson that figure gives! Christian mother of her little boy, "do How can it be any longer pretended that you want to go to heaven?" With much so many men who inscribed "charity" on thoughtful solemnity and modest delibera- their banners had not some object in view tion he answered, "No, mother!" She, altogether different from the one expressed of course, was not a little surprised; and by that word? Who can deny their perafter assuring herself that she had not verse and anti-French tendencies when we misunderstood him, she asked his reasons. see these representatives of an ultramon-Why do you not want to go to heaven?" tane power disdainfully refuse the propo-The little tellow, his breast heaving with sals of the civil power constituted by the emotion, and eyes filling with tears, replied, "I have been such a wicked boy that I am afraid to see God!"

Now, let not the reader infer that this child was wicked in the sense of using bad language, or being quarrelsome, or otherwise outwardly faulty; for the reverse was true. All but himself would have pro nounced him a lovely and excellent child. he had been taught that God's law "is exceedingly broad," that "the thought of foolishness is sin;" that great sin may be committed by the indulgence of wrong suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any shall others by words or actions.

Let all our readers seriously think of this. - Well Spring.

## Miscellaneous.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the

French Government. The Christian World publishes the following from a letter of Rev. Dr. McClin-

Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects of the various departciety into its proper relations with the or by both of said punishments, at the dis-Government. That attempt was as follows: cretion of the court. in any way to hinder it from carrying out, office under the United States. to the fullest extent, and in the freest manner compatible with the law of the land, that all organized bodies in France shall be under the control of the State, so far, government has simply required the So- act. ciety to comply with this law, just as it of St. Vincent de Paul in France, asking whether they would submit to the presidence of the army or navy of the rebels public welfare. dency as thus to be constituted by the in arms against the Government of the government, stating, at the same time, that United States. posal of the government, while 766 have officer, foreign minister, commissioner or act into effect refused it. In the circular just issued, consul of the so-called Confederate States. Approved Jul Count Persigny states that as the question of America. necting central tie. Count Persigny, then the United States, shall hereafter hold an alluding to a letter of M. Baudon, in which office in the so-called Confederate States of that gentleman asserted that he would pre- America:

serve the centralizing powers of the So-

that the Society must either obey the law,

language:

make me very, wery happy, to know that I there will still subsist isolated bodies, there sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such will be no longer any common bond; there property shall be null and void; and it will be local conferences, but no longer a der through the world alone? "No, in- Society of Saint Vincent de Paul. Those by such person for the possession or the deed," may be your answer; "papa and words explain everything. We have no use of such property, or any of it, to maxima are with me, and they love me need to add, what feeling of deep regret allege or prove that he is one of the per ever so much." But they cannot live they inspire us with in the interest of libalways, darling, nor could they take their erty and charity. After thirty years of little one, if she were dying, and carry her innumerable services rendered to all the That if any person within any State or to that happy home in heaven. No one sufferings of humanity-after having acbut Jesus can do this, and he is waiting quired, with the affection of the poor whom it assisted, the esteem and the admiration of this act being engaged in armed rebel you not go to-day and ask him to make you even of those who now strike the blow, the his little girl, and then strive like May to Society of Saint Vincent de Paul disappears as a national and free institution, as it was born, and where it has so marvellously extended the resources of its zeal. little folded lamb in heaven .- Christian and the devotedness of its fruitful impulsion. The bond which united its scattered members is broken; the force of aggregagation, which, emanating from the centre, gave life to the very extremities, no longer our conscience—we should be despised by

honor of the Government was in danger of the members of the late council-general. Thus, to treat with them on an equal foottanism and Jesuitism. To say nothing of the assemblies of the Society of Saint ury of the United States for the purposes his Bible more. Who knows how much Vincent de Paul which voluntarily dissolved themselves immediately after the circular of the 16th October, 766 conferences have rejected all the advances of the Minister. What a lesson that figure gives!

## Confiscation.

French Revolution?

AN ACT TO SUPPRESS INSURRECTION TO PUNISH TREASON AND REBELLION, TO SEIZE AND CONFISCATE THE PROPERTY OF REBELS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. Be it enacted by the Senate and House But his conscience had been enlightened; America in Congress assembled, That every be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the Court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine to be levied on any or all of the property, real and personal, ex-cluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or

conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. Section 2d. And be it further enacted That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebel-DEAR DR. BAIRD:-You have already lion or insurrection against the authority informed your readers of the conflict be-tween the Society of St. Vincent de Paul or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall and the French government. The dispute engage in or give aid or comfort to, any is now approaching its crisis. Yesterday's such existing rebellion or insurrection, and Moniteur contained a circular addressed by be convicted thereof, such person shall be nunished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exments of France, in which he reports the ceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the results of his late attempt to bring the So- liberation of all his slaves, if any he have;

The government, you will remember, has Section 3d. And be it further enacted never sought or desired to interfere with That every person guilty of either of the the charitable labors of the Society of St. offences described in this act shall be for-Vincent de Paul, to limit its expansion, or ever incapable and disqualified to hold any

Section 4th. And be it further enacted That this act shall not be construed in any the benevolent objects which alone it pro- way to effect or alter the prosecution, confesses to pursue. But as the law requires viction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act; unless such person is convicted under this sions of this act, as may be willing to emi-

Section 5th. And be it further enacted, would require any Protestant organization | That, to insure the speedy termination of of the kind to do. As the simplest and the present rebellion, it shall be the duty most acceptable mode of accomplishing this of the President of the United States to Persigny, therefore, addressed a circular the proceeds thereof for the support of the some time ago to all the branch Societies army of the United States; that is to say:

no other central organization than this Secondly. Of any person hereafter act have full power to institute proceedings, would be allowed. The result is, that 88 ing as President, Vice President, Member make orders and decrees, issue process, and branch Societies have submitted to the pro- of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet do all other things necessary to carry this

of the organization has thus been definite- Thirdly. Of any person acting as Govsettled by the conferences and the legal ernor of a State, member of a Convention existence of the Society admitted by any or Legislature, or Judge of any Court of Imperial decree, each of the conferences the so-called Confederate States of America of the Society will henceforth exist inde; Fourthly. Of any person who, having pendently of each other, and have no con- held an office of honor, trust or profit in

shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought use of such property, or any of it, to sons described in this section. Section 6th. And be it further enacted

territory of the United States, other than

those named as aforesaid, after the passage

lion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion shall not, within sixty days after public an entire work, applying to France, where warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid and it shall be the duty of the President exists for France. We should be false to to seize and use them as aforesaid or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, our contradictors themselves-if at this or conveyances of such property after the me to take it so quietly! I would let him moment we attempted to conceal the afflic expiration of the sixty days from the date know who he had to fight. Oh, you are a tion which overwhelms us. It will be of such warning and proclamation shall be shared by all Christian hearts; it will be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient understood and respected, we trust, even by bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession of the use of such property The Liberals, on the other hand, are in or any of it, to allege and prove that he is raptures. The Siècle declares that the one of the persons described in this section Section 7th, And be it further enacted being compromised by its negotiations with That to secure possession, condemnation and sale of any such property, situate and being in any State, district or territory of the ing was encouraging their pretensions; it United States, proceedings in rem shall be was high time to take other measures, and instituted in the name of the United States the circular of M. de Persigny announces in any district court thereof, or in any terforgiving. I have not done anything to the firm intention of at last applying the ritorial court, or in the United States Disoffend Will, only refused to play truant law to this Society which openly avowed trict Court for the District of Columbia, its dependence on a foreign prince, and within which the property above described which, rather than accept a president from or any part of thereof, may be found, or the hands of the civil authority, preferred into which the same, if moveable, may to be directed in case of M. Baudon's de- first be brought, which proceedings shall cease, by a polyglot trinity, composed of a conform as near as may be to proceedings had upon the other two? I will tell you.

Will walked up to Tom and told him that he was sorry that he had struck him, and de Persigny that no arrangements are posgaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or ciation whose occult or ostensible directors comfort thereto, the same shall be conbefore that Jesus had set an example not were bent on subjecting French society to demned as enemies property and become the domination of that mysterious power the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds paid into the treas

> aforesaid. Section 8th. And be it further enacted That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises...

Section 9th And be it further enacted That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines the army; and all slaves cantured from such persons or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Govern ment of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Section 10th. And be it furthenenacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of

being dismissed from the service. Section 11th. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

Section 12th. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement in some tropical country beyond the limits. of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges as freemen.

Section 13th. And be it further enacted ciety, which is now under the patronage, of the persons hereinafter named in this tend to persons who have participated in or presidency, of a Cardinal at Rome, section, and to apply and use the same and the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such con-

Section 14th. And be it further enacted That the courts of the United States shall Approved July 17, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—NO. 54.] Joint Resolution explanatory of "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other pur-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding provisions of the third clause of the fifth or the laws which will not be permitted by the government. This amounts to saying America, or under any of the several States seize and confiscate the property of rebels, of the said Confederacy, or the laws there and for other purposes," shall be so conor cease to exist as an organized body. of, whether such office or agency be national, strued as, not to apply to any act or acts The wrath and dismay of the clerical body State, or municipal in its character: Pro-done prior to the passage thereof, nor to —at least of the ultramoutane portion of it—is extreme. The better class of their and fifthly above described shall have acjournals express themselves with a degree cepted their appointment or election since in accepting or entering upon his office, of moderation; but under this veil a prothe date of the pretended ordinance of taken an oath to support the Constitution found sense of irritation is obvious. Thus secession of the State or shall have taken of the so-called Confederate States or the Union of yesterday uses the following, an oath of allegiance to, or to support the America;" nor shall any punishment or constitution of the so-called Confederate proceedings under said act be so construed brough life and death, if she will hence of the real estate of the rea

Some chapters from the Report of the a magnificent picture of the progress of the country up to 1860.

Manufactures which, with the products of the mines and fisheries, amounted to something over one thousand millions of dollars in 1850, are computed at nineteen hundred millions in 1860. The gain in ten years being 86 per cent. The product per head was over \$60; required the labor of over a million of men and two hundred and eghty-five thousand women; and gave direct support to nearly five millions of

persons. Of agricultural implements there were manufactured, in 1850, an aggregate valued at \$6,842,000. In 1860 that value PITTSBURGH, PA. had increased to \$17,802,000, or 160 per cent. This increase was most marked in the Western States, where the value rose in the ten years from two to eight millions. Of pig iron, there was produced in 1860. 884,000 tons, worth nineteen millions of dollars, being an increase of over 44 per cent. The bar and other rolled iron of that year was over 406,000 tons, valued at over twenty-two millions of dollars, an in-

crease of nearly 40 per cent. sippi it was 525 per cent.

The products of iron foundries, aside

The coal mines produced, in 1860, to the alue of nineteen millions, while in 1850 millions.

fifty-eight millions to ninety-six millions of dollars. In the Western States the increase was 128 per cent.

s ind one hundred and sixty.

Of spirituous liquors, there were manufactured eighty-eight millions of gallons, valued at twenty-four millions two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

\$18,000,000. Of cotton goods New-England manufactured over eighty millions, the Middle States over twenty-six millions, and the hundred thousand dollars worth-making the whole about one hundred and fifteen millions in 1860, against sixty-five millions in 1850, an increase of 76 per cent. The value of the product to each individual of

the population was \$3.60 and the amount 48 yards. In 1850 the average product per head was 321 yards. It will thus be seen that the increase per head was 11 yards. This increase is nearly equal to the average per head in 1820, when it was 12

The number of hands employed in the manufacture in 1860 was 45,315 males and 73,605 females; an increase in the male operatives of 10,020, and in the females of 10,944 since 1850. The average product of the labor of each operative was \$960. The number of spindles was returned at 5,035,798, being an increase of 1,402,105, or 38.5 per cent. over the aggregate of 1850, which was estimated at 3,633,693. The New-England States possess 3,950,297, or 76.6 per cent. of the whole, while Massachusetts alone employs 1,739,700, or 29.3

each. Of this amount the New England States consumed 611,738 bales, and Massa-

which, in 1850, was larger than that of all other Western States, showed a decline in

cotton goods.

Of linen, goods, there are a few coarse kinds made in Massachusetts, but the manufacture as a whole is not worthy of being named among the general statistics of the national industry.

There are some sewing silks made in the

country; a few ribbons, and ladies' and coach trimmings of silk. New-York and Philadelphia produce two millions' worth of the last named.

Manufactures of leather increased from \$37,700,000 sto \$63,000,000 in crease 37 pen cent. New-England produced \$16,-000,000, the Middle States \$36,000,000 and the West \$6,000,000.

1850 fifty-four million dollars' worth, while New-England alone made more than this in 1860. The great boot and shoe cities are, Philadelphia, over five millions; Lynn, near that amount; Haverhill, over four millions; and New-York, near four mil lions. Some shoe manufacturers made in North Brookfield \$750,000 worth, and this was one of five establishments belonging to R 1018 6 2 the same proprietors, who turned out over Spring and Summer Goods for Gentlemen's

The increase in India rubber goods is 90 per cent., being, in 1860, near \$6,000,000.

The amount of gas made in 1860 is set down at 500,000,000 feet. Of salt there was in 1850 produced. \$2,000,000 worth, while in 1860, New York, Virginia, Ohio; and Pennsylvania, which are in the order was an price, goods and prices.

We have now on hand one of the Finest and most Kashion to collection of debts in Western Iewa and Nebraska, &c., able Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, burgh. Having selected them in the Fastern market, with great care, we feel satisfied that we can give entire satisfied that we can give entire satisfied the new can give e

made over \$2,000,000 worth. The total value of the real and personal estate in the country was estimated to be,

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From the beginning of our present National troubles, the paper, while allying itself with no political party, has taker high and fearless ground in favor of the Constitution and the regularly ordained Government, and of the preservation of the integrity of the Union. Its utterances have been firm and decided, and they will continue to be such until the spirit of rebellion has been entirely quenched, and our Gov rnment once more firmly established.

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CLAIMS OF THE GARDEN AND THE FARM

## AND BE THE STATE OF STREET

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ing the AUTIVE PRINCIPLE of well-Rhown VESTALES SUSSTANCES, in such a manner as the INSURE THEIR REFIGIENCY, and at the same time reader them EASY TO BE ADMINISTERED, and free from those unpleasant and often described produced by Vermissant and often described produced by Vermissant. those unpleasant and often dangerous by Vermifuge in the old form.

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Revelations of the Census.

Superintendent of the Census have been published. They present in a general view

Of machinery, the census of 1850 showed an amount valued at \$28,000,000; that of 1860 shows 47,000,000. The Southern and Western States exhibit the largest relative increase. The ratio of increase in the several sections showed thus: New-England 16 4 per cent.; Middle States 55 2; Southere 387; Western 127. The exhibit for the Southern States is proof that these States were improving as well in manufactures and the mechanic arts, as they were flourishing in their agriculture. In Virginia the increase was 236 per cent., while

twenty millions; and were, in 1860, twen- charity and enlarged benevolence. ty-seven millions. Of this amount, over thirteen millions came from the forges of New-York and Pennsylvania.

they yielded only seven millions—a prodigious increase for ten years. Of bituminous coal, Ohio raised twenty-eight millions, bushels, and Virginia between nine and ten Lumber went up in the ten years, from

The products of flouring and grist mills were, in 1850, one hundred and thirty-six millions, and in 1860 two hundred and twenty-three. The largest mill, Oswego, manufactured three hundred thousand barrels of flour. The next in order, at Richmond, made one hundred and ninety thou-

Malt liquors footed up 3,235,000 barrels, an increase of 175 per cent, valued at

emaining States over eight millions five

vards.

per cent. of the number returned in the the most interesting incidents connected with individuals of The quantity of cotton used in the fabrication of the above was 364,036,123 pounds, or 910,090 bales of 400 pounds

chusetts alone 316,665. .Woolen manufactures, have increased over 50 per cent. In 1850 the value of woolen and mixed goods was \$45,281,000: in 1860 it was \$68,865,000. The establishments were nearly 2,000, of which the South had 227. Massachusetts is the first woolen manfacturing State in the Union, Rhode Island next, and New-York next. Kentucky is first among the Western States. Singular as it appears, the product of Ohio,

The increase in Wool has not been so large as that of woolen manufactures. In 1850 it was fifty-two million pounds, and in 1860 sixty millions. This is a branch of industry which needs extending. There will be for a long time hereafter comparatively but little cotton manufactured. Its place will have to be supplied in large part by wool, which has hitherto been in defi-

Of boots and shoes there were made in

a million of pairs, worth \$1,300,000.7

named, the principal salt-producing States, LTOHN A. RENSHAW. in 1060, \$16,000,000,000, representing an increase of 126 per cent. in ten years.

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ing name, location, and date of organization of the, School; name and Post Office address of Superintendent; average number of teachers and scholars in attendance, and amount then contributed for support of School.

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