One Name.

Upon the silver shining sand,
A maiden wrote, with loving hand,
One name—no more.
The waves crept up with steady aim,
And washed away the little name,
Far from the shore.

Then, with a pen of finer art,
She wrote again deep in her heart
One name—no more.
But fear, and doubt, and wounded pride,
Soon drowned within the crimson tide
The word she bore.

"Yet," said the maid, "through grief and pain
Still I write on my living brain
One name—no more."
But want, and care, and added years,
Buried in depths of bitter tears
The sign she wore.

Then cried the maid in wild despair,
"Is there no safe place anywhere,
By sea or shore,
In brain or heart?" The answer came,
God keepeth safe thy true love's name
Forevermore.

Farm, Garden and Household.

CRACKED HEELS, OR GREASE.—This complaint, when neglected, becomes very troublesome. Filth is its chief cause, and without the cause being removed it is impossible to cure it. In some cases the leg is swollen to the knee, and discharges offensive matter from suppurating cracks, which are open at every movement of the horse's foot. No careful horse-man, however, would permit his beast to become afflicted to this degree, for early treatment brings about a speedy and easy cure. Carbolic soap and warm water, applied three times a day, and a little glycerne to protect the cleansed surface from exposure to the air, will effect a cure. This unsightly disease should not be permitted to exist a moment longer than necessary to eradicate it. We can not imagine a man of proper self-respect allowing himself to be seen in public driving a horse suffering from it.—*Hearth and Home.*

HINTS TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.—Wash the beasts and all places on your horses and working cattle with a strong decoction of white-oak bark boiled down very strong. Wash a few times where the harness comes, and it will toughen the skin and prevent galls. If the harness wears the hair from your horse, have the harness properly and thoroughly soaped and cleaned, and then oiled with neat's-foot oil blackened with two tablespoonfuls of ivory-black to a quart of oil. After the oil has been on a few hours, take sponge, soap, and water, and wash off the surplus oil, and your harness will be clean to handle. Use sweet oil on patent-leather pads and blinders. Give your horses a warm bran-mash, mixed with a little salt, every Saturday night, except when green grass is fed. Clean out the gravel stones and dirt from the shoes every night with a stable hook, made of ½ inch round iron, six inches long. The hook needs to be bent only half round. Stuff the horses forefeet with cow manure, clay, and salt twice a week in dry weather. Have him shod monthly by the best of farriers, although you drive ten miles to find him. No horse can be driven freely unless his feet are in first-class order. The feet, like the foundation of building, are the first thing to look at in purchasing, and if the horse's feet are unsound, don't buy at any price. Your time is too valuable to lose with a tender-footed animal. If the horse is taken sick you will prescribe the same course of treatment and medicines you would do for yourselves in similar cases, and then send for your family physician who will do better than the quacks styled horse-doctors or veterinary-surgeons. Discharge any man who has no judgment and fidelity in the care and use of a horse. *Carriage tops.*—Use oil extracted from the entrails and cooking of fowls, and add a little ivory-black. It is better than neat's-foot or other oil, and an occasional application will keep your carriage-cover in perfect order. Soap off the oil after it has been applied a few hours. For the axles, use castor-oil in warm weather, and sperm-oil in cold weather, and wipe surplus from axles and nuts clean before and after using."

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.—*Weeds* in Pastures and Fence Corners should not on any account be suffered to go to seed. Let them be moved at once.

Stubble Land, especially after barley, is often full of weeds; a mowing machine may be used with advantage to cut them. Also, in pastures where thistles and other weeds are abundant, a mowing machine affords an easy method of checking or destroying them.

Milch Cows are apt to fall off rapidly in their milk this month, and that dairyman is fortunate, or, more correctly speaking, prudent and enterprising, who has a good supply of corn fodder. There is little profit in keeping cows, unless they have all they can eat and digest. The trouble with corn is that it is too bulky. The cows are capable of digesting more of it than their stomachs will hold. They need, if the grass is of poor quality, a little corn-meal in addition to the fodder.

Horses suffer greatly from flies this month, and should be provided with nets or light cotton covers. Washing them with water containing a little crude carbolic acid is a temporary relief.

Sheep frequently suffer greatly this month for want of water. If there is no water in their pasture lot, let them be put at night in a lot where there is water, or else be driven to water night and morning; allow them plenty of time to drink. If the weather is wet and the grass long and succulent, it is a good plan to mow a portion of it occasionally. The sheep will eat and thrive on the dried grass. Lambs, if not done already, should now be weaned. Let them have the best of pasture after weaning, and place the ewes on poor pasture until dry. Examine the bags for a few days, and, if necessary draw out the milk. When dry, and if early lambs are desired next spring, the ewes, should begin to have abundance of good food. Strong, healthy lambs can only be expected from ewes in good condition.

Swine.—Feed the pigs at night, but not in the morning. They are then hungry enough to search for their food, to run on the stubbles, to pick up wormy fruit in the orchard, and to eat weeds and grass. At night they have a feed of soaked corn, and go to sleep contentedly with a full stomach. They should have constant access to fresh water, and an external application will be gratefully received.

Renewing Old Pastures, by harrowing them and sowing timothy, can be done any time this month, or the beginning of the next.

Manure may be drawn out and spread on the pastures and meadows, or on grass or clover land intended for corn next spring. Many farmers are afraid that the hot sun will evaporate all the ammonia. It would do so if there was any free ammonia in the manure, but such is rarely the case. Spread the manure at once, and be careful to break up all the lumps.

Root Crops must be hoed and thinned out. Most people are inclined to leave the plants too thick. White turnips may be sown any time during the month, and even ruta-bagas sometimes afford a fair crop on good land, sown early this month.—*Agriculturist.*

The kangaroo is indeed a curious beast. He is generally most wide awake when he's leaping.

Summary of News.

THE cattle disease has appeared in Ireland.

THE French Assembly has passed the Indemnification bill.

A CONTRACT has been made for tunneling the Sierra Nevada.

DUBLIN is quiet, the rioters having been fined and released.

REPORTS from all parts of Arkansas say the crop prospects were never better.

A TORNADO in Wisconsin caused immense damage, two persons being drowned.

THE Prince of Wales has been installed Grand Patron of the Freemasons of Ireland.

CLAGGETT, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress from Montana by 1,000 majority.

OWING to the failure of the hay crop good cows sell for $10 each in Penobscot County, Maine.

THE number of clergymen in the United States is placed at 81,000; their average salary at $700.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has accepted the appointment of Arbitrator at Geneva on the Alabama claims.

THE Illinois Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention at Springfield Oct. 4.

MARSHAL MACMAHON reports the total casualties of the Versailles forces in the second siege of Paris at 7,514.

NEW YORK and the New England States together have almost one-third of the cities in the United States.

THE British House of Commons passed the Ballot bill, after an exciting debate between Disraeli and Gladstone.

THE French Post Office authorities are about arranging a money-order system with England and the United States.

THE National Division of the Sons of Tenperance have arranged for a Convention in Boston, on Sept. 6, to continue for five days.

SEVEN dollars was received in Washington from a New Yorker who had not paid the full amount of his income tax for the past year.

IN the English House of Commons, Viscount Enfield denied that negotiations were pending with the United States for the abolition of privateering.

NEW lodges of Knights of Pythias are established in Massachusetts at the rate of about one per month. There are now fifty- three lodges in that State

THE female suffragists of San Francisco and Stockton are preparing to bring suits against the County Clerks for refusing to register them as voters.

A NUMBER of small boys, while hunting near Oreville, Cal., mistook a Mexican sheep-herder sleeping in the grass for a bear, and shot him. He died in a few hours.

A DREADFUL MURDER occurred at Erranoocy Eng., a woman having been ruthlessly killed by some ruffians, who also seriously wounded her father and two children.

THE rinderpest, which caused great ravages among the cattle in Austria for the last ten years, has recently made its appearance in the vicinity of Vienna and in that city itself.

IN the Dental Convention, at White Sulphur Springs, Dr. HARRIMAN, of Boston, read a paper on the formation of teeth, showing them to be fibrous. The views expressed caused some suprise and considerable comment.

CITIZENS of the United States, before going abroad, should obtain their passports from the Department of State. No fees are now charged for them. Naturalization papers must be presented with their application.

THE managers of the steam-boat and railroad lines of the North-west, have decided to make the tariff 25 cents per 100 pounds for grain, and 50 cents per barrel for Flour from all points on the Mississippi River to Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

THE fair of the New York State Agricultural Society is to be held in Albany on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Entries, except for fruits and flowers, must be made on or before Saturday, the 2d day of September. The premiums are open to all comers, residents of New York or non-residents, on equal terms.

Execution of a Chinese Murderer.

The murderer of the Viceroy Ma was executed a few weeks ago at Nankin by being "cut into 10,000 pieces," which means cut to pieces gradually until he died. He bore the punishment as stoically as he had supported the horrible tortures to which he had been subjected in the course of the judicial investigation. He first declared that he murdered the Viceroy because he believed him to be in treasonable communication with the Mohamedan rebels in Kansuh. Afterwards he told a tale very similar to that extracted from his mother-in-law. This was extracted from him by keeping him kneeling on hot chains; and though, according to *The Pekin Gazette*, this discipline was kept up afterward for 20 days, until he was too weak to eat, and apparently at the point of death, nothing else could be got out of him. "As it would never have done," says the official accounts, "to allow him to die from exhaustion, thus cheating justice of her rights, it was thought necessary to hurry on, so that he might live long enough to be suitably executed." What the suitable mode of execution was I have related. The value of a confession extracted by torture is not very great, and Chinese official statements are always untrustworthy. For what it is worth, however, I may say that the assassin declared his enmity against Ma to have been caused by his rejection of a petition for justice against a man who had carried off his wife and some money. He had got his wife back, but not the money; and when he appealed to Ma for help the latter refused to entertain his request. Some piratical friends, whom Ma had disturbed in their avocations, worked upon this irritation and impelled him to avenge their and his own wrongs at once.

A SQUIRREL HUNTER.—There is a young man in Contra Costa County, California, who may be regarded as the champion squirrel-killer of all creation. He is said to have killed no less than ten thousand in a single season. From this it may be inferred that the squirrel crop of the Golden State is one of the heaviest of the industrial resources of the Pacific slope. The young man in question gathers his crop not for the fun of the thing, nor because his family is habitually out of meat, but as a matter of business. He sells the skins of the squirrels for fifteen cents each to the agents of foreign kid-glove manufacturers, and the county pays him a bounty of ten cents a head for every squirrel killed.

OF the six cases thus far reported in which "cundurango" has been administered, four have terminated fatally.

IN 1846 there were fourteen daily papers in Boston, and now, after a lapse of twenty-five years, the number has decreased to eight.

Canning Fruits.

Many housekeepers may not know that waxed cotton coverings are as desirable for preserving fruit as many of the patent covers, particularly when the difference in price is considered. In our household we use one-quart glass jars, with two-inch openings and broad lips—such as were used in the hospital by the United States army during the late war. Many are now in the market, at $1.75 per dozen. By fastening securely these waxed cloths, the jars can be made positively air-tight. Use strong, closely woven, unbleached cotton cloth, cut in squares, about three inches wider than diameter of jar; have them ready in time, with a good supply of strong wine; also, have the wax prepared in advance, as follows: Equal proportions in bulk of beeswax, tallow and resin, melted together. (We keep an iron saucepan, with a lip, always on hand for this compound.)

After rinsing the jars in hot water, pile them in the range-oven, leaving them to become thoroughly heated while the fruit is cooking. Each jar, while being filled, should stand on a hot plate; a wide-mouthed funnel, just the size of the opening of the jar, is found most useful. With these things conveniently near the boiling kettle, fill the hot jar full, and then place on the top of the contents a round piece of white writing-paper, previously cut of the exact size of the opening.

The melted wax ready, take the four corners of muslin in your fingers, and dip the center in the wax, turning it a little each way, to cover a sufficiently large surface. Press it instantly on the jar, waxed side down, and drawing down the sides well over the jar, tie the cloth closely below the rim with the twine, meantime pressing the cloth firmly around the edge. When all the jars are filled and covered, then drop over the surface of each cloth a fresh covering of wax, to insure perfect sealing. The surface will soon afterward become concave, if these directions are followed, particularly if the cotton cloth is closely woven and strong, and the hot fruit has been instantly covered. Two workers are better than one for filling the jars.

The same cloths, if carefully removed, can be used the following year by slightly warming them on a heated piece of tin; indeed, they are improved by use. We find it an advantage to cover pickles with wax cloths.

We have used these covers and jars successfully with all the small fruits, and where various proportions of sugar were used. A long-handled ladle is useful for pouring the hot preserves into the jars. We make an improved jam of raspberries by adding currant juice at the rate of a pint of currant juice to one of raspberries, allowing an extra pound of sugar for each pint of currant juice. Crush the ripe fruit with a wooden ladle; sprinkle fine sugar upon it, in the proportion of one pound of sugar to four of fruit; let it stand in a deep dish, thus covered with the sugar, over night, or at least for a few hours. Add the currant juice when the fruit and sugar are poured into the preserving-kettle and boil twenty minutes.

Some young housekeepers become discouraged when canning fruit, because they undertake to prepare too large a quantity at a time. If more than two gallons are to be boiled it is best to divide the quantity and have two "boilings."

Currants make a delicious marmalade as well as jelly, using three quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Allow the fruit to be partly crushed, and stew slowly before the sugar is added; then stir in sugar, and boil until it thickens. Less sugar may be used if sealed carefully with waxed cloths. This marmalade makes delicious pies.

The juice for currant jelly should be boiled twenty minutes, and skimmed while boiling; then throw in the sugar, crushed fine; stir well and take off the fire instantly.

It is more expeditious to have two porcelain kettles in use at one time, if a large quantity of fruit is to be preserved, alternating between the two, so that neither will be kept on the fire too long.—*Hearth and Home.*

How to Extrude the Eggs of Fish.

To aid such as desire information on this point we insert the following from an article written by one of our most successful culturists:

"Take out the trout in the race with a net, and place them in baskets standing in the water in some convenient place to handle them. Take a pan or a pail with three or four inches of water in it from the spring, and place it near the baskets containing the trout. The eggs must be quickly extruded and the trout replaced in the water. This operation must not consume more than one minute, if possible. All things being ready, a female trout is taken out of the basket with one hand, with the other gently rub the abdomen from the gills downward, and the spawn will flow in a continuous stream into the vessel. Continue the rubbing until the spawn is wholly extruded, then quickly replace the trout in the race, or in a separate basket. One side of the egg has a small, white speck; here is where the impregnation takes place. This side of the egg being the lightest it always falls this side up, ready to receive the milt. Now, take a male trout from the basket, and, in like manner, or by the thumb and fingers on each side of the abdomen, which requires rather more pressure, exude the milt. The milt falls upon the water and settles upon the eggs. It usually takes from two to four males to impregnate from 2,000 to 8,000 spawn. In like manner I serve all the trout in the baskets, I then place the spawn and milt in shallow vessels, and put these in the spring water, where I allow them to remain from one to twenty-four hours. Probably one hour is sufficient to insure impregnation. I took from 300 to 10,000 spawn daily from November 3 to January 10, making in all about 130,000 spawn, attended with perfect success."

A Chinese Letter.

The Chinese are gradually making progress, and will in time, no doubt, overcome the complicated difficulties of the English language. Choy Awah is a promising pupil in a Sunday school at Washington, and has lately exercised his talents by making a translation of a well-known parable, to be found in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. The story is Englished after the following fashion:

"The kingdom like ten girls; never marry; they bring some lanterns; come out till some new married man come that way. Have got five wise and five foolish. Five hold lanterns with no oil. Smart five all have oil inside. The new married man come late; they sleep. By and by they all say, 'New married man come.' All go out to him. Five makey nice lanterns. Five foolish say, 'You give my oil; my lamp no oil, you give my some.' The smart say, 'I no give you; I not enough; you go market buy.' Foolish go market to buy. The new married man come. All come in to dinner. Shut the door. By and by the foolish come and say 'Boss, Boss, open door.' He say, 'I no likey you; you no my.' Must be smart, no understand the day."

Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister.

The following extracts are from a letter addressed by the Rev. Mr. Punshon to a member of the Synod of Toronto, who at its late session opposed a resolution deprecating marriage with a deceased wife's sister:

When I married in 1868, my deceased wife's sister, I did so advisedly, from no impulse of passion, but from a deliberate, well-considered prayerful conviction of duty.

I thought out the whole Scriptural argument on the question as long ago as 1858, when I had no idea that it could ever apply to myself, and became then firmly persuaded that such marriages were as Scripturally lawful as they are in many cases socially expedient.

This is a prohibition of bigamy, as the margin reads, "one wife to another." I submit this cannot be, because we know for a fact that bigamy was practiced to a much later period by those who were bound by the Levitical laws—and also in Deuteronomy, chapter twenty-one, fifteenth verse—part of the second giving of the law—and therefore later bigamy is recognized as existing, and for a certain contingency growing out of it, and surely that would not be actually legislated for which, had been but a short time before positively forbidden.

Then, it is said, that in the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus and sixteenth verse, marriage with a brother's wife is forbidden, and by "parity of reasoning" (a wonderful phrase) the same relationship is included on the other side.

They do not see the dilemma in which this places them. In the twentieth chapter of Leviticus and twenty-fifth verse, the penalty is denounced against the taking of the brother's wife, viz., childlessness. If the prohibition applies, the penalty must apply also. Need I do more than remind you of instances within your own knowledge (say * * * and also * * *) where such penalty followed. Either then Scripture is broken and its threatenings a dead-letter, or the prohibition does not apply.

Again, take the Apostle's words in Romans, sixth chapter, and second verse, which appears to me significant: "She is freed from the law of her husband—not from her husband—but from all the obligations of the relationship into which her relationship with him brought her. It appears, and always has appeared to me, that the doctrine of this passage is that the relationship of affinity, created by law, ceases when the law ceases. See where the converse of this would land you. If death has no effect to abrogate the "law of the husband"—if my wife's sister is still my wife's sister, then logically my wife is still my wife, and so far from restricting my liberty to marry her own relations, her death, as it does not alter my relations to her—does not leave me at liberty to marry at all.

Yours very truly,
W. MORLEY PUNSHON.

To J. C. Hodgkins, Esq., LL.D., Toronto.

The Wives of Ancient Greece.

They were usually married when very young. Their occupations were to weave, spin and embroider, to superintend the household, to care for their sick slaves. They lived in a special and retired part of the house. The more wealthy seldom went abroad, and never except when accompanied by a female slave; never attended the public spectacles; received no male visitors except in the presence of their husbands, and had not even a seat at their own tables when male company were present. Their preeminent virtue was fidelity, and it is probable that this was very strictly and very generally observed. On the other hand, living as they did, almost exclusively among their female slaves, deprived of the educating influence of male society, and having no place at those public spectacles which were the chief means of Athenian culture, their minds must necessarily have been exceedingly contracted. Thucydides doubtless expressed the prevailing sentiment of his countrymen, when he said the highest merit of women is, not to be spoken of either for good or evil, and Phidiæ illustrated the same feeling when he represented the heavenly Aphrodite standing on a tortois, typifying thereby the secluded life of a virtuous woman. In the writings of Xenophon we have a charming picture of a husband who had received into his arms his young wife of fifteen, absolutely ignorant of the world and its ways. He speaks to her with extreme kindness, but in the language that would be used to a little child. Her task, he tells her, is to be like a queen bee, dwelling continually at home, and superintending the work of her slaves. She must distribute to each their tasks, must economize the family income, and must take especial care that the house is strictly orderly—the shoes, the pots, and the clothes, always in their places. It is also, he tells her, a part of her duty to tend her sick slaves; but here his wife interrupted him, exclaiming, "Nay, but that will indeed be the most agreeable of my offices, if such as I treat with kindness are likely to be grateful and to love me more than before." With a very tender and delicate care to avoid everything resembling reproach, the husband persuades his wife to give up the habits of wearing high-heeled boots, in order to appear tall, and of coloring her face with vermillion and white lead. He promises her that if she faithfully performs her duties, he will himself be the first and most devoted of her slaves. He assured Socrates that when any domestic dispute arose he could extricate himself admirably if he was in the right; but when he was in the wrong, he found it impossible to convince his wife that it was otherwise.

The Political World.

We give below a list of elections in the various States just held, or soon to be:

Time.	State.	Officials to be Chosen.
Aug. 3,	N. Carolina	Constitutional Convention.
Aug. 7,	Kentucky	State Officers.
Aug. 7,	Montana	Congress.
Sept. 5,	California	State Officers.
Sept. 5,	Wyoming	Legislature.
Sept. 11,	Maine	Governor.
Sept. 11,	New Mexico	Congress.
Oct. 3,	Texas	Congress.
Oct. 10,	Pennsylvania	Auditor and Surveyor-Gen.
Oct. 10,	Ohio	State Officers.
Oct. 10,	Iowa	State Officers.
Nov. 7,	Maryland	State Officers.
Nov. 7,	Massachusetts	State Officers.
Nov. 7,	Minnesota	State Officers.
Nov. 7,	Mississippi	Legislature.
Nov. 7,	New Jersey	Governor.
Nov. 7,	Illinois	Congressman-at-Large.
Nov. 7,	New York	State Officers.
Nov. 7,	Wisconsin	State Officers.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS TO BE ORDERED.

Date	State	Politics	Place of Meeting
Aug 9,	Louisiana	Republican	New Orleans.
Aug 9,	Pennsylvania	Temperance	Harrisburg.
Aug 23,	Wisconsin	Democratic	Madison.
Aug 30,	Wisconsin	Republican	Madison.
Aug 30,	Virginia	Conservative	Richmond.
Aug 30,	Mississippi	Republican	Jackson.
Sept 1,	Massachusetts	Labor Reform	Lowell.
Sept 7,	New Jersey	Republican	Trenton.
Sept 14,	Massachusetts	Democratic	Springfield.
Sept 20,	Illinois	Republican	Springfield.
Sept 20,	Minnesota	Republican	St. Paul.
Sept 27,	Massachusetts	Republican	Worcester.
Oct 18,	*National	Negro	Columbia, S.C
Oct 18,	National	Labor Reform	Columbus, O.

*For party reorganization and not to nominate candidates for office.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A young lady who was injured in the recent railroad accident in Charlestown, N. H., had a most marvelous escape. When the train struck the carriage she was hurled above the top of the telegraph pole, her fall being broken by the wires.

Terrible Mining Disaster.

Another fearful mining disaster occurred at the Eagle shaft, about a mile south of Pittston, Penn., occasioned by an explosion of fire damp. Eighteen men were at work in the chamber in which the explosion occurred, and there is no hope but that all in the mine have met with death.

In going to and from their work the miners used an air shaft, which they ascended and descended by means of a ladder, the main opening not being provided with a safety car, and therefore considered unsafe. It is supposed that the explosion blew away the props, and a consequent fall of the roof followed, completely blocking up the passages, and cutting off the means of escape, should the men escape death from the explosion, which is not probable.

On hearing the explosion, volunteers at once proceeded in the direction of the noise, without lamps, and in about three-quarters of an hour, brought up the body of a miner named Benjamin Davis. At about 3 o'clock the body of Evan E. Jones was found and brought up. During the afternoon the dead bodies of Thos. Leyshon, Jas. Morgan, and David Harris were found and brought up.

On entering the chamber in which the explosion occurred, a fall of rock was first found, which lay partly upon a car, completely blocking up one side, and leaving a space on the other just sufficient for a man to force himself through. Some distance further in there was another fall, which completely filled the passage, and behind this the men are walled so completely that it will take hours of the most persistant labor to reach them. All that mortals can do was done to rescue the unfortunates, but only blackened and disfigured remnants of mortality rewarded the toilers.

Outside the scene was heartrending in the extreme. Thousands of sympathizing citizens, miners, and others rendered all the assistance that was possible under the circumstances. Women and children were weeping, wringing their hands, and mourning aloud for the loved and lost, and waiting, in anxious, hopeless expectation, for each new report from the poisonous pit.

This mine has been nearly exhausted, and was known to be filled with the black-damp, and yet it was considered safe, and has been constantly worked since the conclusion of the strike, although not to its full capacity. Twelve feet of gas was found in a heading just off the gangway, which had been traversed all day by explorers with a naked light, and the merest accident would have caused another and a worse explosion, involving a loss of at least 50 lives.

U. S. NAVY.—The *Navy Register* to July 1, 1871, just issued, shows that there are 12 first class vessels, carrying from 21 to 45 guns; 15 second class vessels, carrying from 15 to 23 guns; 12 third class, carrying from 8 to 12 guns; 11 fourth class, carrying from 5 to 7 guns, and 19 fifth-rate vessels, carrying from 1 to 10 guns or howitzers. The total number of vessels is 179, of which 51 are iron-clad, laid up at League Island, New Orleans, Washington and other places, the Terror, of the North Atlantic fleet, being the only one in active service; 30 are tugs, doing duty at the various navy yards and stations; 32 vessels are abroad on the several foreign stations, and a large number are laid up at the navy yards throughout the country, being of no use as the law does not permit the enlistment of a sufficient number of men to send them to sea.

GENERAL Powell, of Ohio, has sued the little Miama Railroad for refusing to pass him on the 1st of August on a ticket entitling him to passage during the month of July. The question to be decided is one of importance to railroads and travellers.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

JAY COOKE & Co., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks$	.12½@	.12¾
First quality	.11½@	.12
Medium, or first qual.	.10¾@	.11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10 @	.10½
Inf'r or lowest grade	.8½@	.9½
MILCH COWS	35.00 @	86.00
HOGS—Live	.04 @	.07
Dressed	.09 @	.10½
SHEEP	.05 @	.07½
COTTON—Middling	.18¾@	.20
FLOUR—Extra Western	5.10 @	5.50
State Extra	5.15 @	5.50
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.40 @	1.48
" State	1.50 @	1.52
White Genesee Extra	1.50 @	1.55
RYE—Western	1.00 @	1.20
BARLEY—State	.80 @	1.00
CORN—Mixed Western	.65 @	.70
SEED—Clover	.09 @	.09½
OATS—Western	.45 @	.50
PORK—Mess	14.00 @	15.00
LARD	.10 @	.10½
PETROLEUM—Crude	13½ Refined	.25¾
BUTTER—State	.28 @	.30
Ohio W. R.	.26 @	.28
" Fancy	.34 @	.35
Western ordinary	.20 @	.23
Pennsylvania fine	.34 @	.37
CHEESE—State Factory	.15 @	.16
" Skimmed	.07 @	.10
Ohio	.10 @	.15
EGGS—State	.15 @	.18

BOSTON.

FLOUR—Superfine	$4.75 @	5.00
Choice Extra	7.25 @	8.00
CORN	.73 @	.76
OATS	.48 @	.55
CLEAR PORK	17.00 @	19.00
LARD	.10½@	.11
BUTTER—Common	.18 @	.22
Choice Lots	.27 @	.39
CHEESE	.5 @	.13
EGGS—Western	.15 @	.16
Eastern	.17 @	.22
HAY—Choice	30.00 @	33.00
Common	20.00 @	22.00

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$7.00 @	7.75
Prime	6.00 @	6.60
Fair Grades	3.25 @	5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00 @	7.25
Inferior	3.50 @	4.00
HOGS—Live	4.00 @	5.00
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00 @	5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50 @	7.25
Spring Extra	5.75 @	6.75
Buckwheat	4.75 @	5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.45 @	.48
Barley—No. 2, new	.57 @	.60
Oats—No. 2	.29 @	.31
Rye—No. 2	.60 @	.65
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.03 @	1.07
LARD	.10 @	.11
PORK—Mess	12.75 @	13.00

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.75 @	7.50
SHEEP	3.50 @	6.80
HOGS—Live	4.30 @	5.00
FLOUR	5.90 @	7.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.22 @	1.20
CORN	.42 @	.45
OATS	.57 @	.59
RYE	.70 @	.75
BARLEY	.75 @	.83
LARD	.10 @	.10½

ALBANY.

WHEAT	1.60 @	1.65
RYE—State	1.15 @	1.16
CORN—Mixed	.78 @	.75
BARLEY—State	.90 @	1.00
OATS—State	.60 @	.63

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Penn. Extra	5.62 @	6.25
WHEAT—Western Red	1.30 @	1.40
White	1.80 @	1.85
CORN—Yellow	.71 @	.72
Mixed	.68 @	.70
SEED—Clover	.10½@	.12
Timothy	.. @	5.25
PETROLUM—Crude	—refined	23¾

BALTIMORE.

COTTON—Low Middlings	.18 @	.19
FLOUR—Extra	4.75 @	6.50
WHEAT—Amber	1.55 @	1.66
CORN	.75 @	.75
OATS	.43 @	.48

AN ORIGINAL MEDICINE.—The ingredients of *Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters* differ from those of every other tonic and corrective in use. Unlike the tinctures of the pharmacopiea this remedy contains no alchohol. Botanical research has brought to light in our Pacific Territory, herbs, roots and plants of surpassing potency as alteratives, nervines, and invigorants, and of these the Bitters are mainly composed. A long series of cures, embracing dyspepsia in all its forms, and bilious and nervous disorders of every phase, are the vouchers of this inestimable medicine.

ANOTHER LOTTERY.—Omaha is to have a Free City Library. $100,000 in Cash Prizes will be distributed legally by chance, Sept. 20th, by the Mutual Aid Association, at Omaha, Nebraska. They charge $2 each for tickets. Here is an instance where it seems the profits benefit the public instead of going into the pockets of sharpers.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

FEELING AND ACTION.—It is not enough that we wish well to others. Our feelings should clothe themselves with corresponding actions. The spring which has no outlet becomes a stagnant pool; while that which pours itself off in the running stream is pure and living, and is the cause of life and beauty wherever it flows.

A GENTLEMAN in the eastern part of the state, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. After using it a short time, his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the others.

EASTWARD HO.—There is a little two-line paragraph in the South Bend (Ind.) *Register* of last week, which reads: "A great many emigrant wagons are pointed eastward. All do not find things lovely in the West."

A GREAT many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them, its the easiest thing in the world; give SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS two or three times a week.

Wilted Down.

Ask the man who complains of "wilting down" in torrid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed on his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course, his strength has given way, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depletant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be removated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For nearly a score of years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitter's has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthing attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease, and hope to thousands. As a preventive of the epedimics which make such havoc with the health of the inhabitants of new settlements, this famous tonic is certainly without a rival. Perhaps the principal portion of its world wide fame is attributable to its astonishing cures of dyspepsia, and all forms of indigestion. But these are not a moiety of its triumphs. All the types of biliousness yield to its persistent use. It is a regulating medicine of the highest order; and its effect upon the secretions, when irregular, is most salutary.

Imposition of the grossest character is sought to be practiced upon the community by vendors, who recommend under the name of "bitters," fiery compounds of a dangerous character, which they attempt to substitute for the great national tonic. Shun all such nostrums, and see that you have the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, properly authenticated by label, name and stamp and sold in bottles only.

Wanted Picture Agents. Whitney & Co., Norwich, Ct.

PROF. HOFFORD'S new Female College, Camden, N. J., opens Sept. 11. Moderate charges and superior advantages.

$5 made from 50 cts. 20 Saleable Articles. 1 for 50 cts., 3 for $1, or 20 for $5. Address T. G. NOXON, Box 883, Marshall, Mich.

$38.00 Clear, averaged daily by one agent! Honorable—Equitable—Profitable. Send for circulars. W. T. FROHOCK, 639 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Illustrated Book of Wonders." Sent free. Address B. Fox & Co., 369 Canal st., N. Y. city.

WE want a reliable General Agent in every County to take the whole charge of the sale of our Cocoon Bobbins for Sewing Machines. Arrangements can now be made for a permanent and profitable business. Address U. S. BOBBIN Co., Middletown, Conn.

Whitney's Neats Foot Harness Soap. (STEAM REFINED.) It Oils, Blacks, Polishes and Soaps at the same time. For sale by Harness Makers, Grocers and Druggists everywhere. Manufactured only by G. F. WHITNEY & Co., Lexington, Mass.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the *Green Tea Flavor*. The best Tea Imported. *For sale everywhere.* And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St. New York. P. O. Box, 5506. *Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.*

Wanted---One Million Intelligent Women TO BUY AND USE THE Universal Clothes Washer. It saves time, clothes and health. The process is similar to hand washing, excepting that almost boiling hot suds are used, making the work easier and saving the hands from injury. Price $3.50. Sold by dealers in house furnishing goods. J. K. DUGDALE, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, White Water, Wayne Co., Indiana. Send stand for Descriptive Circular.

AVOID LEAD WATER POISON by using the TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE. It is the best and cheapest water-pipe, where strength and durability are considered. Price, 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Address the COLWELL'S, SHAW & WILLARD M. F. G. Co., No. 213 Centre st., New York. Also manufacturers of Block Tin Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, &c. Orders promptly attended to.

ASIATIC CHOLERA in China.

ALMOST EVERY CASE CURED WITH PAIN KILLER.

Read the following letter from Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China, now visiting his home in Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, PA., June 25, 1866.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Dear Sirs: During a residence of some ten years as a Missionary in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge—the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief was obtained. Apply hot application to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with Pain Killer clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

Truly yours, R. TELFORD.

If an attack with Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cramp Colic, don't delay the use of the Pain Killer. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

MANHATTEN, KANSAS, April 17, 1866.

Gentle