The Babie.

Naeshaon to hide her tiny taes,
Nae stockings on her feet,
Her supple ankles white as snaw
Of early blossoms sweet.

Her simple dress of sprinkled pink,
Her double, dimpled chin;
Her puckered lip and baumy mou',
With nae ane tooth between.

Her een sae like her mither's een,
Twa gentle, liquid things;
Her face is like an angel's face—
We're glad she has nae wings!

Tattlers.

Oh! could there in this world be found,
Some little spot of happy ground.
Where village pleasure might go round,
Without the village tattling,
How doubly blest that spot would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling!"

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Prevent Rats From Gnawing Harness.—Mix with the oil applied a little cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonful to the quart.

Removing Ink.—"How can I take ink out of a carpet?" asks a correspondent. If freshly spilled, sponge up all you can, and put cold water on repeatedly, taking up with the sponge as much as possible. Then rub the spot with a little wet oxalic acid, or salt of sorrel, and wash off at once with cold water, and rub on some hartshorn.

Killing Weeds Enriches the Soil.—This is the key-note to good farming. Most of our soils abound in latent plant-food. Stirring the soil, and exposing it to the atmosphere, favors decomposition, and renders the plant-food available—in other words, makes the land rich. The fall of the year is the best time to do much work of this kind. And the earlier we can get at it, the better.

Wedding Cake.—Four pounds of flour, four of butter, eight of sugar, one ounce of citron, five of currants, two of raisins, one ounce of nutmeg, four lemons, one pint of cream, thirty eggs, one-half spoonful of saleratus. This will make nine loaves in two-quart pans. Work the butter and sugar to a cream; add the eggs, beaten separately; then spice, fruit, cream, saleratus, and last of all, the flour.

For a Cough.—Take two ounces sarsaparilla bark, one ounce of sassafras chips, two ounces of Spanish chips, one quarter of an ounce of gentian root, and two tablespoonfuls of linseed. Let this be simmered in three pints of water until reduced to a quart. Then strain it and put it up. For a dose take a tablespoonful three times a day. In about a week, if not cured, increase the dose to a wineglassful three times a day.

To Pickle Oysters.—Take two and a half quarts of oysters, with a full pint of their liquid. Get a pint and a half of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful each of mace, allspice and white pepper, and a teaspoonful of cloves. Put the vinegar, salt and liquid on to boil, and when it comes to a boil skim it. Then add the spices, give it another boil, and afterwards put in the oysters. Cook over a quick fire, and serve cold.

To Fry Fish Economically.—I recommend the way my cook always does them. She uses the same lard or dropping many times by doing as follows: As soon as the fish are taken out of the pan, pour out all the clear part of of the lard or dripping into a basin, and wipe out the thicker part which remains at the bottom of the pan. A frying-pan should never be cleaned like ordinary saucepans, or it is sure to burn. The same lard or dripping will in this way do a great many times.

Cutting up Corn.—The corn crop, at least so far as the fodder is concerned, has reached a critical period. A frost may occur now at any time. Not an hour's warning may be given. The mere change of wind during the night may bring about such a change of temperature that the fields may be whitened with a frost any morning. This would be a serious damage to the corn fodder. The corn should now be watched carefully, and as soon as it is all glazed it should be cut up, when a day or two of drying would place it in advance of any danger from frost. It depends much on the successful gathering of fodder crops, whether hay will advance to an exorbitant price during the winter or not. We notice reports of speculators being already in the field securing hay at an advanced price. But "to be forewarned is to be forearmed;" and we do not think that it will be for want of sufficient warning if farmers are caught with inadequate supplies of feed. There are so many resources now opened to the energetic farmer whereby he may mitigate the inconvenience of a short hay crop, that it is only by neglect that he should be caught with short supplies. And the most effectual precaution is to carefully harvest and economize his corn fodder. With short crops of staple articles, some advance in price is to be expected; and if there is an advantage to be secured by the farmer as an offset for reduced quantity, it will be in this increased price. It will be a sore disappointment then to be obliged to feed hay that might have been, by careful management, spared for sale by the use of a substitute, and to lose by want of foresight the chance of securing this advanced price.—*Hearth and Home.*

Vinegar Making.—Vinegar is produced by the transformation of alcohol to acetic acid. The alcoholic mixture must not be too strong, else the transformation is retarded, or too weak, else it will putrefy. The higher the temperature and the greater the quantity of air brought in a given time in contact with the cider or other alcoholic mixture, the quicker is its transformation to vinegar. If, however, the temperature is above 100 degrees, alcohol is wasted by evaporation. Nearly all the vinegar sold in the markets is made by what is known as the quick process, but as this method requires considerable experience and some expensive apparatus, it is not adapted to household manufacture. By this process cider or other alcoholic mixtures are converted into good vinegar in from three to ten hours, during which it must drip through twenty feet of wood shavings, corn-cobs, stems of grapes or other similar substances, and a constant draught of heated air passing through the shavings, keeping up a fermentation and coming in contact with every drop of the mixture, completely changes the alcohol to acetic acid, and the more ferment present the quicker is the vinegar made or the souring process completed. For family use one barrel is usually enough for a year. When cider is made it is easy to have pure, healthful vinegar, but even then it is not always to be found. It should be borne in mind that air, heat and fermentation are necessary to acetification. If you have vinegar at cider-making time and fill the cask with new cider and leave the bung open, the new cider will produce the ferment and the old vinegar will change the whole in six weeks by keeping moderately warm. If no old vinegar is at hand to start with, add ten gallons of pure rain or river water to thirty gallons of cider, put in a cask painted black and let it stand in the sun with the bung hole open or only closed by a patch of canvass tacked over it to keep out insects. To make from common whisky add it to pure soft water in the proportion of one pint of whisky to one gallon of hot water, which should be poured while hot into a barrel to ferment. There should be a cask also for storage, and every two or three weeks, or as needed, a few gallons may be drawn out and added to the generating or fermenting barrel. Sorghum syrup or molasses may be used in place of the whisky if desired.

Facts about the Origin of Meteorites.

It is asserted that we are profoundly ignorant of the origin of the meteoric matter that falls to the earth from the sky.

The fact is that the origin of the meteorites, ærolites, uranolites, bolides, or star-dust, as they are called by various writers, is now well known. It has been domonstrated, as forcibly as the fact of the earth's diurnal rotation, that they are neither thrown out from lunar volcanoes, nor the results of whirlwind nor volcanic action on the earth's surface.

They are genuine planetary phenomena, coursing in orbits around the sun, till drawn therefrom by the earth's attraction, when the motion in the orbits cause them to approach so near to us that the terrene attraction on the little planets overpowers the solar force that has hitherto kept these minor worlds in orbits of their own. Further: it is known that untold millions of these bodies revolve within the boundaries of the solar system in elliptic orbits, just as the planets and comets, many of them forming large bands of matter which spread out over a great part of the circumference of the orbit.

The orbits of these bands intersect that of the earth, and our globe sometimes passes through one of them, when some of its constituent particles are drawn to the earth by her superior attraction, and give up their separate world existence. The form and extent, and position, the time of revolution, and the rate of motion in the orbit, has been calculated for several of these groups, and we really know as much and more about them than we do about the comets; some of which form parts of these ærolitic bands.

It has been often asserted that if these little masses are really of interplanetary origin, they must be fragments of some world which has been burst asunder by an internal convulsion. Not only is there no necessity for accepting this theory, but we have good reasons to suppose that exactly the reverse is the truth.

The universe of what we may call cosmical matter is still segregating; nebulous masses are forming into worlds, and the greater world masses which have been formed in the past from similar nebulous aggregations have left behind them a greater percentage of still unformed matter, which is being gathered in slowly to the large centers of gravitative energy.

The million of motes that dance in the sunshine probably present a very close analogy to the unaccountable billions of specks of matter that have yet to be gathered in to swell the masses which were long since formed, and have annually grown larger at the expense of this matter, as they encounter it in journeying round the sun.

Incidents of a Stage Robbery.

Some of the delights of stage traveling in California are thus described by a San Jose paper:

From Sheriff Harris, who has just returned from an unsuccessful pursuit of the Visalia stage robbers, we learn further details of the transaction. The operations of the robbers were boldly planned and resolutely executed in a thickly settled neighborhood. The first thing the robbers did was to capture a gentleman named Moore. He was riding in a buggy. They took him aside privily, near the road in the field, tied and blindfolded him, and robbed him of $55. By this time the two-horse stage came along. The robbers fell upon it, and ordered the driver to go through an opening they made in the fence. The stage was stopped at the point where the man robbed lay *hors du combat.* The passengers were four men and a woman. The men were compelled to alight and keep their eyes on the ground, while each was securely bound, searched, and blindfolded. One of the robbers asked the woman: "Which is your husband?" She pointed to Mr. Simmons, Canal Superintendent, who sat on the back seat with her. "All right," said the robber, and Mr. Simmons was searched and bound, but the lady was not molested. The robbers secured something over $500 from the stage company, and a gold watch or so.

The subsequent proceedings were as cool as ice. "Don't make a move till we come back, or we'll murder every one of you!" said the road agents, as, leaving the people bound and the lady sitting in the stage they drove off. In a short time they returned with a picket teamster, whom they bound and searched, and left with the stage party. They then departed again with the same threat, but were seen no more. For an hour and a half the captives lay there in the field, bound, and fearful to move. By and by, the driver got anxious to go, and asked the woman to come and untie them. She refused for a while, fearing the return of the robbers; but presently released the driver, and he the others, and they got into Gilroy all right, except the plunder of their property.

Care of Gold Fish.—I have, says a correspondent, some gold fish, about a dozen, in a glass jar, such as confectioners use for candies. I give them fresh water every day, but every morning I find one or more dead. Can you tell me the cause and the remedy, and what food, if any, is good for them? They die of starvation, of course, because you do not feed them. Many people suppose that fish in globes will find food enough in the animaculæ in the water, if the latter be changed every day. But it is a mistaken idea. Fish in globes must be fed at least twice a week. The bird and fancy fish dealers will tell you where to get the paste that is given for food. Where the water is being continually changed, as in fish fountains, of course the fish can find provender for themselves.

Easy Going.—An eastern man who has been traveling in Oregon, complains that he found the people well-to-do in a certain way, but careless, and living in an easy-going, slip-shod style, much as in the days when everybody had gold-dust and cattle upon a thousand hills. And he illustrates their thriftlessness by a little story, saying that one time, thinking he should relish some milk, he called at several farm-houses in vain for it, the invariable answer being—"Well, you see in the summer time the cows get down in the bottom lands, and they don't come up." When he ventured to suggest that an enterprising population would go after the cows, and drive them up, he only elicited a smile or a shrug.

General News Summary.

China is suffering severely from floods.

Rich gold mines have been discovered in Utah.

An unusual mortality among children is reported in Salt Lake.

The rice crop of Georgia is badly damaged by wind and water.

Money is easy in New York at three and four per cent. on call.

The number of letter-carriers employed in New York is 300.

In civilized European countries, the crime of abortion is scarcely known.

The production of anthracite coal in America is stated to be 15,723,030 tons.

The importation of tea to the United States reaches 40,000,000 pounds yearly.

There are only 100 Europeans in Yeddo, Japan, and they have a hard time of it.

The Anna, bound from London to Copenhagen has been wrecked, and all on board lost.

After three years of steady search, a fugitive from justice has just been captured in New York.

The growing cotton crop is estimated by Charleston papers at from 3,000,000 to 3,250,000 bales.

Coal gas was first used in England on the occasions of the illumination for the peace of Amiens, 1802.

Under the census returns the State of Alabama only lacks eight persons of an even million of inhabitants.

The anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan was very generally observed throughout Germany.

The next eclipse of the sun will occur in June, 1954, and will be total through a large part of the United States.

Alarm about Queen Victoria's health is beginning to be felt in England. Her nervous system is said to be shattered.

Mr. Walter Montgomery, the actor, who was married on Wednesday, committed suicide on the Friday following.

The Massachusetts Labor Reformers are to hold a State Convention at Framingham on the first Wednesday in October.

Strict quarantine has been established on the Isle of Jersey, to prevent the introduction of cholera into Great Britain.

The report comes from Madrid that the Carlists have been ordered to report to their leaders, and to be in readiness for a rising.

The proprietors of the Vinegar Bitters are issuing 6,000,000 copies of a sixty-four page annual as a free gift to the American people.

It is admitted now that had the letter from the Corean government reached its intended destination, bloodshed would have been avoided.

The entire body of churches in the United States bearing the name of Lutherans comprises a litte over 2,200 ministers, 3,537 churches and nearly 400,000 communicants.

Wheeler, the ex-convict, was tried at White Plains, on a charge of aiding and abetting in the recent escape of convicts from Sing Sing Prison. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The second mate of the American ship Rochester has been committed for trial at Liverpool on a charge of shooting a sailor named Frott, the alleged ringleader of a mutiny which occured recently in St. George's Channel.

Captain Barker and twenty-four of the crew of the British bark Japan, wrecked on East Cape last October, have arrived in San Francisco in the bark Hettie Jackson. The third mate and eight of the crew of the Japan were lost.

Two negroes and a white man have been hanged by a mob at Caseville, Ky., for outraging the person of a white woman in that vicinity. There were five men concerned in the outrage, two of whom were executed soon after the commission of the offense.

The United States navy will not now renew the attack on the people of Corea, but wait the result of the British expedition. It is thought that ultimately the United States, Great Britain, and the North German Confederation may form an alliance against Corea.

It is claimed that only one *passenger* in a railroad-train has ever been killed in Maine. He lost his life by the fall of the bridge near Bangor, a couple of weeks ago. All other fatal accidents have occurred to persons on the track or to those attempting to get on trains while in motion.

The public debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, on the 1st of September was $2,247,122,560.38, which shows a decrease of $9,206,279.60 during the month of August. The coin balance is $90,813,691, the currency balance $7,968,345, and certificates $16,738,700.

A man standing on one of the wharves of Galveston, Texas, recently, saw the dead body of a man floating in the bay, and a large shark feeding upon it. He hastily jumped into a boat and rowed to the spot to frighten away the monster, but it seized the body and made off with it.

Ohio makes for 1871 the following live-stock returns: Horses, 711,349; cattle; 1,646,440; mules and asses, 21-986; sheep, 4,302; hogs, 2,164,403. Hogs increase 444,293 over the number in 1870, and sheep show a falling off from last year of 749,424. The other stock shows a slight increase in each class, except mules, which fall off.

The Secretary of State has issued a notice to American claimants under the Washington treaty who have not yet filed their claims to do so at once. The claims on account of the seizures of the Alabama will be tried before the commission at Geneva, and all others before the commission of three at Washington, both of which will sit in September.

A stranger named Scott Davis forced himself into a social gathering in Gepson County, Ind., while under the influence of liquor, and amused himself for a few moments in endeavoring to trip the young ladies while engaged in their games. He was remonstrated with by a gentleman present, and with an oath drew a pistol and shot him dead. The deceased was a married man, and left a wife and five children. Davis said, when he started out from the groggery, that he would kill somebody before he slept.

Shipping Gold.—It is a fact not generally known that all the gold sent east from San Francisco now comes through the mail-bags. It is put up in small boxes, weighing two or three pounds, and each box is sent as a registered letter. In this way the cost of transportation is about one per cent., while the express companies charge five. One hundred thousand dollars thus passes through the Omaha Post-office daily.

Tobacco.—A tobacco raiser says that twelve leaves on a plant are enough. As soon as the flower buds appear always top them, first pulling all the lower leaves off that lay on the ground and keeping all suckers off. In this way he will raise very strong tobacco.

New York City Affairs

The hearing upon the motion to continue the injunction against the Comptroller and other city officials of New York, in the suit brought by John Foley was begun in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Barnard. There was a large number of citizens present. Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, appeared for the Board of Supervisors, the Aldermen, and Commonality, and for Peter B. Sweeny; W. O. Bartlett, for William M. Tweed; J. Stirling Smith, for Mayor Hall, Ex-Judge Barrett and Mr. Strahan represented the plaintiff. After some preliminary discussion by counsel the answers of Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly, the affidavits of Deputy Comptroller Storrs and Charles E. Wilbour, and the record of the proceedings of the Board of Apportionment were read and a further hearing was asked. At this hearing vouchers showing how the city money had been spent were to be produced. These vouches, it is claimed, were abstracted from the Comptroller's office at night and cannot be found.

In view of these circumstances, Mayor Hall sent the following letter to the Comptroller:

Mayor's Office, Sept. 11, 1871.

My Dear Sir: I have just been informed by the Superintendent of Police that last night the offices of the Finance Department were secretly invaded, and that, as a consequence thereof, valuable vouchers, evidences of payments and canceled warrants (together representing a large amount of discharged city liabilities), are alleged by some of your subordinates to have then disappeared.

The Superintendent and the Mayor immediately had full conversation regarding the means of investigating the untoward circumstances of the alleged burglary; and so as to punish the guilty, procure restitution of such papers as may have been taken, and protect the interests of the city.

Our constituents will have a right to hold you responsible, and in a measure withhold from the Finance Department desirable public confidence. It is impossible not to perceive that the city credit will suffer, and in a very critical period of municipal government.

With great personal reluctance I officially reach the conclusion that the exigency requires your retirement from the head of the Finance Department, in order that I may place there another gentleman who will be enabled thoroughly to investigate its affairs, and restore public confidence.

I cannot suspend any Head of Department, not even pending an investigation. I can only prefer charges to the Common Pleas, who alone can remove, after a considerable time for trial.

I am compelled to throw myself, therefore, as Mayor, in this unexpected and sudden emergency, upon your magnanimity, and ask under the circumstances for your resignation.

Yours, very truly,
A. Oakey Hall, Mayor.

Hon. R. B. Connolly, Controller.

The Comptroller declines to resign, giving as a reason that his resignation would be an acknowledgment of guilt.

Eleven Lives Lost.

The steamer Java, of the Cunard line ran down the Norwegian bark Annita, while in mid-ocean, on the night of Aug. 25. The Java was under full steam when she struck the Annita amidships, sinking her so suddenly that only one out of the crew of twelve escaped. Although the sea was very high and the night extremely dark, boats were at once lowered from the Java and a long search made for the crew of the ill-fated vessel, but only one man could be found. The Annita was bound from Portsmouth to Quebec. No injury was suffered by the Java except the loss of the foretop-gallant-mast and some of her iron railing. On the second day after the disaster the passengers of the Java passed resolutions commending the bravery and prompt action of the officers and men in searching for the lost crew of the Annita, and expressing sympathy for the afflicted families and friends. Over $1,000 was subscribed by the passengers in aid of these families. The officers of the Java say the Annita had no side-lights visible until just before the collision.

A Little Hero.—Anecdotes of heroic boys are always very pleasant reading. The *Swiss Times* tells a very nice story of a shepherd lad, fourteen years of age, in the Canton Grisons. On the Monte di Campo the youthful shepherd fed his flock, when a huge bear made his appearance and unceremoniously began to feed himself on that same flock. When he had seized one of the finest sheep, the courageous boy began to beat him about the head with his stick in order to drive him away. The infuriated beast turned upon his slender assailant, determined to finish his mutton on him. The youth turned and ran, and remembering that there was not far off a gorge nearly 200 feet deep, but so narrow that he might clear it by a vigorous leap, started for it with bruin close at his heels. He reached the edge of the ravine, and, by a desperate bound, landed safely on the other side, while the stupid brute behind him, not noticing his danger, stumbled headlong to the bottom. The boy descending the gorge, found his enemy disabled by his bruises, and soon dispatched him by beating out his brains with stones.

Singular Accident.—At least six men lost their lives by a singular accident on the Burlington (Iowa) and Missouri Railroad. A cow on the track in front of two freight cars which were being pushed along by an engine, threw one of them off at a point where four workmen were digging a ditch by the side of the track. This car was thrown across the track; the second car was thrown upward by the first, and fell over the locomotive, and then falling to one side crushed the four workmen beneath its ruins. Of seven or eight men on the car, two have already died, including the conductor, and the others were more or less injured. As the car fell over on the engine it knocked the engineer senseless and injured the fireman somewhat.

A Small Trick.—A man in human shape is haunting the streets of Cincinnati and extracting the change from the pockets of small boys by a novel expedient. He accosts an urchin and proceeds to convince him that it is essential to his best interests that he should be indelibly marked with India ink, in order that his body may be recognized if he should be accidentally drowned. When he is successful in his design he sends his youthful victim home to his astonished parents tattooed into a resemblance to a Feejee Islander in a degree greater or less, according to the pecuniary resources of the youngster.

At Work.—There is a woman in Washington, if we may believe a local paper, who, having kept a vile house for years and amassed a fortune of $150,000, has, after reserving for herself an annual income of $500, devoted the rest of her money to the cause of female moral reform. She works very quietly, and few know that a once degraded woman is doing her best to cure the ills she had inflicted upon society.

The Public Debt.

The following is a statement of the present condition of the public debt of the country:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,664,862,050.00
Bonds at five per cent	276,706,850.00
Principal	$1,881,568,900.00
Interest	34,106,488.56
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000.00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000.00
Certificates at three per cent	28,840,000.00
Principal	$43,518,000.00
Interest	310,407.79
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,852,612.26
Interest	306,989.51
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,095,456.25
National currency	38,398,130.60
Coin Certificates	16,738,000.00
Principal	$411,231,586.85
Unclaimed interest	9,612.13
Total debt, principal	$2,338,171,099.17
Interest	34,733,497.99
Total	$2,372,904,597.16
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$90,813,691.06
Currency	7,968,345.66
Total	$98,782,036.72
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Sept. 1, 1871	$2,276,122,560.38
Aug. 1, 1871	2,283,328,857.98
Decrease of Debt.	
During the past month	$9,206,279.60
Since March 1, 1871	46,586,286.54
From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413.09
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,832.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	640,186.00
Interest paid by the United States	12,692,475.00
In't repaid by transportation of mails	3,139,106.00
Balance of in't paid by United States	9,553,368.00
Statement of Total Amount of Bonds Purchased by Treasury Department to Date and Destroyed.	
Principal of bonds	$219,375,200 00
Amount paid in currency	246,478,789.00
Net cost in currency	246,447,940.00
Net cost estimated in gold	204,673,066.00

The public bonded debt has been reduced by the amount of these bonds, which have ceased to bear interest, and have been canceled and destroyed. The six per cent. bonded debt has also been reduced by the amount of five per cents used to take their place.

The Sacred Crown, published by Lee & Shepard, is commended to the attention of all who are contemplating the purchase of a new singing book for choir or convention purposes. See Advertisement.

In Stockton, Cal., recently, a number of woman called at the office of the county clerk to have their named placed on the State register as voters. He deemed it his duty to refuse, and the applicants have sued out a mandamus to compel him.

Leaders of Choirs and Musical Conventions are invited to examine the new book of Mr. Leonard Marshall, well known as an author and musical conductor. It is highly praised by competent judges.

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. Parson's Purgative Pills are safe, prompt, and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

A new style of obituary item—brief, but to the point—has been invented, thus: "John Smith, of New York, revolver;" "G. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, third story window;" "Ann Jones, of New Jersey, laudanum."

The best Water-pipe, also the cheapest when strength and durability are considered, is the Tin-lined Lead Pipe, manufactured by the Colwells, Shaw & Willard M'f'g Co., No 213 Centre street, New York.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall st., New York.

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	$	.12	@ .12½
First quality		.11¼	@ .12
Medium or first qual.		.10¼	@ .11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle		.09¼	@ .10½
Inf'r or lowest grade		.07	@ .08
Milch Cows		35.00	@ $56.00
Hogs—Live		.04	@ .07
Dressed		.09	@ .10½
Sheep		.05	@ .07½
Cotton—Middling		.20½	@ .21½
Flour—Extra Western		6.05	@ 6.50
State		6.25	@ 6.65
Wheat—Amber Western		1.56	@ 1.57
" State		1.50	@ 1.52
White Genesee Extra		1.63	@ 1.65
Rye—Western		.80	@ 1.00
Barley—State		.80	@ 1.00
Corn—Mixed Western		.65	@ .71
Oats—Western		.45	@ .55
Pork—Mess		13 50	@ 15.00
Lard		9½	@ .10
Petroleum—Crude		13½	Refined .24½
Butter—State		.28	@ .30
Ohio W. R.		.26	@ .28
" Fancy		.34	@ .36
Western ordinary		.20	@ .23
Pennsylvania fine		.34	@ .37
Cheese—State Factory		.15	@ .16
" Skimmed		.07	@ .10
Ohio		.10	@ .15
Eggs—State		.18	@ .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		.10¾	@ .11
Butter—Common		.18	@ .22
Choice Lots		.27	@ .30
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		5.25	@ 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		.58	@ .62
Wheat—Spring, No. 2		1.10	@ 1.16
Lard		.8½	@ .9
Pork—Mess		12.75	@ 13.00
BUFFALO.			
Beef Cattle		5.75	@ 7.50
Sheep		3.50	@ 6.80
Hogs—Live		4.50	@ 5.00
Flour		4.50	@ 6.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring		1.22	@ 1.20
Corn		.57	@ .58
Oats		.40	@ .48
Rye		.70	@ .75
Barley		.75	@ .80
Lard		.10	@ .10½
ALBANY.			
Wheat		1.48	@ 1.60
Rye—State		1.00	@ 1.05
Corn—Mixed		.69	@ .72
Barley—State		.90	@ 1.00
Oats—State		.50	@ .55
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Extra		5.00	@ 5.25
Wheat—Western Red		1.45	@ 1.50
White		1.55	@ 1.65
Corn—Yellow		.71	@ .75
Mixed		.68	@ .70
Seed—Clover		.10½	@ .12
Timothy			@ 5.25
Petroleum—Crude		.17½	refined .23¾
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings		.19	@ .19⅝
Flour—Extra		6.00	@ 7.00
Wheat—Amber		1.55	@ 1.66
Corn		.75	@ .78
Oats		.48	@ .50

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Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

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This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say *demands* artificial assistance. Afford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far west, and on the steaming alluvial of the southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, *i. e.*, before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

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CONSUMPTION

—OR—

COUGH,

—PLEASE—

Read The Following Letter from a Well-known Druggist?

Mt. Vernon, Ill., April 29, 1871.

Gentlemen:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam to-day, that I thought I would write you the substance of his statement. He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, has suffered with consumption for several years, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and the family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery; her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 9 o'clock p. m., as directed, a dose every hour, until midnight; then she took another spell of coughing, and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated three pints of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house, and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one.

Y