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[From the Scientific American.]

AMERICAN PROGRESS—I.—FROM 1776 TO 1820.

There are few darker pages in history than those which recount the condition of the thirteen colonies of North America during the months just previous to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. A year had elapsed since arms had been taken up against the mother country; and although the colonists had resisted successfully, the very fact carried fresh terror to the doubting, for it augured invasion, not by a few battalions sent to quell a rebellious mob, but by the grand armies of England, victors in a century of wars. If not extirpation, then reduction beneath a tyranny, more grinding than that against which they had revolted, now menaced the rebels. Congress sat doubting, distrustful, divided in thought, seeing no glimmer of light in the prevailing darkness, thinking, as John Adams moved on the 10th of May, 1776, that the colonies should themselves establish separate governments, "adequate to the exigencies." But the stirring eloquence of Thomas Paine was ringing through the land, replete with the suggestion of a hope which none had dared to cherish. The war against England's blind and hea long oppression was fast becoming, through popular sentiment alone, a war against England herself; and it needed but the formal declaration of Congress to elevate the conflict from a mere rebellion to that grandest of wars, which finds its parallel in all animate nature, the struggle for national existence.

To turn from the political to the industrial condition of the colonies is but to bring to view fresh evidences to show the fragility of the foundation on which the fabric of our country was reared. Iron and steel works there were none, nor woolen nor flax manufactories; all were suppressed by England. Iron founderies had been started, and in New England hats had been made; but Parliament declared American factories 'a nuisance,' and crushed them ruthlessly. It allowed the production of pig iron; but the colonist was forced to have the material manufactured in England, and pay an enormous profit to the English founder. Agriculture, hunting, fishing, and cutting lumber England could not check; hence these furnished occupations to those who were not engaged in such few trades as were carried on. Probably the most extensive factory in the country was Baron Stiegel's glass house, in Manuheim, near Lancaster, Pa. Operations were conducted in a curious manner, for the owner's ideas were of the feudal ages. He built castles and mounted cannon wherewith to salute himself on arriving and departing; and when a guest was received, the workmen were summoned from furnace and foundery to attend the new comer with music and rejoicing. The war cut off the Baron's funds from Europe, and the works were soon after discontinued.

Shipbuilding existed in New England, and brick-making in nearly all the colonies. There were but two steam engines in the territory; one built in 1772, for use in a distillery in Philadelphia; the other had been imported in 1736, for the Schuyler copper mines, at Passaic, N. J. Both were of the Newcomen type. No agricultural machines were known, except, perhaps, the grain drill, no cotton mills existed, and the green seed or staple cotton alone was cultivated. Not a printing press existed west of the Alleghanies; and there were only forty, all hand machines of the crudest type, in the colonies. Thirty-seven newspapers sufficed to spread intelligence. From Boston to New York was a week's journey by coach, sloops plied between New York and Albany; and in winter, colonists in Virginia were practically isolated from those in Massachusetts. Certainly no nation ever embarked in so gigantic a struggle worse prepared; for of the material prosperity whence the sinews of war are drawn, the colonies were destitute. Canada, refusing to join them, furnished vantage ground for the invader.

The Spaniards along the Mississippi looked with no favor on the rebellion, and the English in Florida were actively hostile. Thus on the 10th day of May, 1776, just one hundred years before the opening day of the Centennial, the few but resolute inhabitants of the thirteen colonies found themselves hemmed around with foes, bankrupt in money and in industries wherewith to gain it, menaced by an uprising among the Indians on the border wildernesses, disunited in thought and feeling among themselves; and to crown all, a British army was preparing to attack New York, while all the seaboard cities seemed doomed to certain and swift destruction. Yet, in the face of these terrible odds, Independence was proclaimed, and the nation was born.

It is our purpose to present here some brief account of what Americans have accomplished in Science and invention since the bell in Philadelphia pealed forth "liberty throughout the land." Much must necessarily be omitted; of nothing can we take more than a passing glance, so vast and varied are the achievments which beyond all else, have combined to create a great and powerful nation in the shortest period known to history. To the same ancestry that asserted their rights as freeborn men, an ancestry gathered from the skillful workers of all countries, are due the frugal and industrious habits, the facility of adopting means to ends, and the indomitable preservance and energy which characterize the American people; and it is well to remember that in the very restrictions placed upon their efforts toward progress were found the impelling causes of the war of independence.

The industries of the country being practically ruined when the war began, the record of invention and scientific progress up to the close of the conflict is meager in the extreme. The discoveries of Franklin, the first great contributions of the New World to Science, had all been made; it was in 1752 that he demonstated the identity of lightning with the electric spark, and drew electricity from the clouds. Early in 1775 he left England, where he had been honored and courted, and returned to bide his fortunes with his native country; but even the engrossing labors imposed upon him as a member of the Continental Congress and a framer of the Declaration were not sufficient to distract his attention from Science; and when sent as Commissioner to Paris, he took advantage of the voyage to make observations of the Gulf Stream and to plot a chart of that great current, which still forms the basis of our maps.

One other man, that of David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, may be noted besides that of Franklin, whom he succeeded as President of the American Philosophical Society. Rittenhouse was a clockmaker, and carried the perfection of his art into the manufacture of orreries, which still exist, and which show the movements of the heavenly bodies for a period of 5,000 years, and their positions for each year, month, day, and hour with marvelous accuracy. He made a successful observation of the transit of Venus in 1769, and on account of his great mathematical attainments was elected a Fellow of the British Royal Society.

After peace had been declared, the country found itself exhausted in resources and in men as well, and saddled with a debt of forty million dollars, with no system of public revenue wherewith to provide for it. Financial disaster followed, and private confidence fell in the wreck of public faith. It was no time to await the slow development of events, and the people recognized the fact. It seemed as if every one worked with a will. The whir of the spinning wheel and creak of the loom were heard all over the land—Every family became a manufacturing society. In 1784 New Jersey alone had forty-one fulling mills for woolen fabrics and not a woolen factory in the State.—In two counties in Virginia, 315 000 yards of flaxen cloth, 45,000 yards of woolen, 30,000 yards of cotton, and 45,-000 of linsey woolsey were made in one year by household labor. One family completed 1,355 pair of shoes in a year. The inventor's skill was quickly called into action.

In 1785 Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, first applied steam machinery to the grinding of plaster and sawing of stone, and to flour mills. Then he invented the elevator or bucket chain to raise grain, the conveyer to take it from place to place, the hopper boy to spread it, the drill to carry it by rakes instead of buckets, and the kiln dryer. In 1799 he attempted to build a steam carriage, and in so doing invented and constructed the first high pressure steam engine. In 1785 John Fitch built the first steamboat, and ran it on the Delaware river. It had reciprocating paddles, and steamed at the rate of eighty miles per day. During the succeeding year James Rumsey propelled a boat on the Potomac by a stream of water driven out through the stern by a steam engine. In 1790 Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts, invented a machine for cutting and heading nails, which produced those useful articles at the unprecedented rate of 200,000 a day. On the 31st of July, 1790, the first United States patent was issued, the patent and copyright laws being both first enacted in that year; and thereafter a marked increase in the number of inventions becomes visible.

At this period, the growing cotton industry of the country seemed to have encountered an obstacle, which bid fair to be a serious one. Hand-cleaning of cotton was slow and costly; and unless mechanical means could be devised, the new staple could never become a source of wealth. It so happened that there then came to the house of Mrs. General Greene a poor student, from Yale College, named Eli Whitney, who, in various ways showed himself possessed of considerable mechanical skill. While some officers, her guests, were one day regretting the absence of the machine above noted, Mrs. Greene laughingly suggested that Whitney should invent one. The young man overheard the words and remembered them. He had never seen cotton in his life; but making his way to Savannah, he obtained a small quantity and, shutting himself up in a room, went to work. It is said that the saw gin was suggested to him by the accidental use of a toothpick to try the tenacity of the seed. Within ten days after he began experimenting, he made a model which was capable of cleaning 50 lbs. of green seed cotton daily. Thus was completed one of the greatest inventions of modern times, and one which the inventor lived to see result in increasing the cotton production from 5,000,000 to 215,000,000 lbs.

In 1796 the great scientific discovery of the non-materiality of heat was made by an American, Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumfor, then residing in Munich. He had deserted his country during the war, and accepted service under a foreign prince. This discovery lies at the foundation of the mechanical theory of heat, and directly led to the grandest doctrines of modern Science, the correlation of forces and the conservation of energy.

We may note the establishment of broom-making as a new industry, and the invention of broom making machinery in 1797, by the Shakers located along the Mohawk river. In the same year Amos Whittemore, of Massachusetts, devised the first machine for the manufacture of wool and cotton cards; this device punctured the leather and set the wires This proved of great value to the industry, and highly remunerative to the inventor. During the following year Robt. McKean patented the first steam sawmill.

At the opening of the nineteenth century the signs of remarkable progress were everywhere discernible. In ten years the population had increased by nearly two millions. The exports for 1799 were $78,665,522 against $79,069,-148 imports, and during the previous decade 306 patents had been granted.

In 1801, the oxyhydrogen blowpipe was invented by Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, one of the greatest as well as the earliest of American scientists. It occurred to him that a flame produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen gases ought to be attended with a higher heat than that generated by burning charcoal. But the two gases mingled in certain proportion produced a dangerous explosive mixture, and Dr. Hare was thus led to adopting the expedient of storing the gases in separate vessels, and bringing them together by tubes which met at the point of ignition.

Now followed one of the most important advances in steam navigation, although the fact was not recognized for years after. It was the practical demonstration of the efficacy of the screw propeller, by Colonel John Stevens of Hoboken, who in 1804 built a boat containing a Watt engine, a tubular boiler of his own invention, and the bladed screw. It was a pirogue some fifty feet long The machine itself is still in existence, and was illustrated in these columns some time ago. During the same year, Oliver Evans ran an amphibious, stern paddle-wheel boat on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. This was driven by a double action high pressure engine—the first of its kind—which rotated wheels when the craft was ashore, and operated the stern paddle when afloat. In 1806, Thomas Alanchard, of Massachusetts, invented a machine which made 500 tacks per minute, with perfectly finished heads and points. Soon after, he devised an apparatus for turning gun barrels throughout their entire length by one self-directing operation. This was the initial work which culminated, twenty two years later, in the magnificent invention of the lathe for turning irregular forms. Blanchard's inventions are now applied to many operations in making musket stocks, and comprise no less than thirteen different machines for making different portions of the weapon.

The following year, 1807, witnessed the triumphal voyage of Robert Fulton's steamer, the Clermont, from New York to Albany. Fulton at that time was already an inventor of repute, both in England and in the United States. He had devised a mill for sawing marble, machines for spinning flax and making ropes, an excavator for canals, and he had successfully tried, probably, the first submarine torpedo boat. It was in relation to the latter that he returned to this country from England. Here he received a congressional appropriation, and made some successful experiments in blowing up vessels; but ultimately Commodore Rodgers reported the system impracticable. Later, he obtained the exclusive right to navigate the Hudson river in his steam vessels. In 1814, Fulton built for the United States government the first steam war vessel, a heavy and unwieldy mass, capable of making about 2½ miles per hour. The war of 1812, in which she was designed to be used, terminated before her completion. Fulton died during the construction of the vessel.

During the year 1807, oil cloth for floors was invented and manufactured in Philadelphia, and John Bedford of the same city devised the first metal-bound boots and shoes. The first breech-loading military arms ever offered to troops, and likewise the first fire arm made on the interchangeable system, were invented by John H. Hall, of Massachusetts, in 1811. Some of these old weapons were captured at Fort Donelson in 1862

In 1812, anthracite coal was for the first time sucessfully utilized. It appears that Colonel George Shoemaker, of Pottsville, took nine wagon loads of the "black stones" to Philadelphia, and there sold two wagon loads to Messrs. White & Hazard, wire manufacturers. White and his firemen worked faithfully for half a day, but the stones refused to burn; whereupon at noon they slammed the furnace doors shut in disgust, and went to dinner. On their return the doors were red hot and the furnace in danger of melting. Meanwhile the Colonel had sold his other seven loads to less successful experimenters, and was by them arrested as a swindler for selling them rocks for fuel.

During the war of 1812 but very few military inventions appear. Probably the most important was the columbiad, a long chambered cannon capable of projecting shot and shell at high angles and with heavy charges. It was devised by Colonel Bomford. In 1813, Francis C. Lowell invented numerous important improvements in the power loom, notably the stop motion for winding on the beams for dressing, and the double speeder to regulate the movements of the fly frame in filling the spools. The first important American improvement in printing presses appeared in 1817, and was the Columbian press, invented by George Clymer of Philadelphia. The power was applied to the platform by a compound lever consisting of three simple levers of the second order. The first transatlantic voyage made by a steam vessel was accomplished by the Savannah in 1819.—The vessel was of 380 tuns burden, and was driven by paddles. In the year last mentioned, Jacob Perkins invented engraving on steel as a substitute for copper.

During the period from 1800 to 1820, just reviewed, the commerce of the country passed through a season of terrible stagnation, owing to the orders in council of England and Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees. In 1808, imports fell off to $56,990,000 and exports to $22,430,-590. This decline continued to 1814, when an extraordinary impulse was given to trade, and imports went up to amounts excessive of the wants of the country.—Subsequently, the average of imports and exports remained uniform at about $78,-000,000. From 1800 to 1810, only 1,-086 patents were allowed; and from 1810 to 1820, 1,748. The population of the country had, however, increased to 9,638,131, and with it the number and extent of manufacturing industries augmented, thus providing for the season of renewed prosperity which followed.

The rapid growth of this country in population, wealth, and culture since the year 1820 is now a just cause for pride and congratulation; and in our next two issues, we shall note the prominent incidents in this interesting and important era.

[From the Southern Planter and Farmer.]

DOGS AND SHEEP.

It is necessary sometimes to bring antagonisms together in order to bring about reconciliation. In the minds of some farmers there could scarcely be two things named more antagonistic than the two which head this article. Light and darkness, heat and cold, fire and water, may, in their minds, bear some resemblance, but they only faintly illustrate the antagonism between dogs and sheep. I confess it requires some boldness to step forward and advocate the cause of a class of domestic animals so universally anathematized as the dogs are, when mentioned in connection with the sheep. But justice requires that the truth should be known and considered before a sweeping judgment is pronounced, even against a yelping cur. There is a philosophy connected with the chasing of sheep by dogs which it may be well for sheep raisers to consider. Everybody knows that sheep are timid, and are frightened at the very appearance of a dog; and if a dog makes his appearance in a field where there are sheep, they will run from him as long as they can see him, and this will they do without any show of hostility on his part. And everybody knows that it is the nature of a dog—especially young dogs—to chase all animals that can run from them. Probably ninety-nine of every hundred dogs convicted of sheep-killing were led into it in this way. How then, shall we prevent it? I tell you what I did a month ago. I have a small flock of sheep which I feed and attend to myself I also have a young pointer dog, and he is fond of going with me wherever I go. One morning, when I went to feed the sheep, the dog went along, and it did not occur to me what a mortal hatred sheep have toward dogs, until I reached the field where the sheep were and saw them taking to their heels as for life, and the dog just ready to take after them. I scolded the dog and called the sheep, and, though gentle, I could not induce them to come back to their feed until I had put my pointer the other side of the fence; and even then they eat as though they felt unsafe, and had a suspicious eye all the time toward the innocent dog that stood looking through the fence at them and seemed to be wondering what the difficulty was. The next morning he started with me again, but I bade him go back; but when I had gone some distance I looked back and he was looking after me, and seemed greatly scandalized that I had forbid him to go. Suddenly it flashed upon my mind that the reason why sheep are so much afraid of dogs is because we always drive the dog back when we go among the sheep; and the reasons why the dogs chase the sheep is that they are never allowed to see them except by accident, and then sheep run from them, and if not under the eye of the master, four dogs out of five will give chase. While I thought thus I bade Ponto come along. I have allowed him to go every time since. For the first two or three mornings the sheep were afraid of him, though he did not dare to cross the fence; but all fear has now subsided, and he goes with me into the field and walks round and looks at the sheep as though he felt that it was his special business to see that they are fed; and they are about as much afraid him as they are of one another. Is it because they know him as a particular dog? or would they not be less frightened at the approach of any other dog, as the result of their acquaintance with *him*? I think there is a lesson here that may be learned with profit. If farmers who raise sheep would often take the dogs with them when they go among the sheep, the dogs would find out that the sheep belong to the place, and they would as soon think of killing and eating the hogs as the sheep, for dogs love hog meat just as well as sheep. And the sheep would soon learn that the dog is just as harmless as any other animal, and they would learn not to be frightened at his approach, unless he actually chased them. I am in favor of a dog tax as a means of reducing the surplus dogs; but taxation will not prevent my pointer or your setter from running after sheep if they *run from them*, frightened half to death, when they happen to enter the field where the sheep are, on their return from the hunt, and we are not in sight. Let the dogs and the sheep become acquainted with each other, and in my opinion it will result in their mutual profit. How does it happen that in countries where sheep are raised much more extensively than they are with us, that the *dog* is chosen to *help mind them* and keep them in proper bounds? Do you say he is a different dog? I admit it; but he does not differ a whit from our sheep-killing, sheep-chasing dogs in those particulars that make our dogs such; without training, the famous shepherd's dog would collar a sheep and eat him just as quick as would any of our common dogs. But he is capable of being taught, and is taught to be a most valuable aid in tending sheep, and by habit would be as likely to crave a meal off his master as he would off one of his master's sheep. How is it that our common curs run among the pigs and poultry and do no harm? I should say, it is because they made are familiar with them, and are taught not to hurt them. And there is a not a cur in all the land, no matter how low in blood, or in respectability from any other source, that may not be taught to associate with sheep until he could be trusted to go in and out of the sheep folds according to his own liking, without the least danger to the sheep. Then why not familiarize our dogs with our sheep and our sheep with our dogs? and the more the better; and my word for it, there will be less reason for complaint in the next twelve months against sheep-killing dogs than we have had lately, and less than would be realized from the most stringent dog tax that our Legislature will ever dare to impose

Greenwood, February 5, 1876.

S. M. SHEPHERD.

[From the Southern Planter and Farmer.]

BERKSHIRE HOGS MANAGEMENT, &c.

I have been intending for some time past, to write an article for your invaluable paper on the subject of raising hogs, and the best breed to keep. I prefer the large Berkshire breed to any other breed I know of; to the experienced he has the appearance of indicating both skin and flesh of a coarse quality. Nothing, however, can be finer than the bacon, and the animals attain to a very great size (from five hundred to six hundred pounds being the average weight when completely fattened). It not unfrequently happens that a young sow will eat her young ones, she should therefore be carefully watched and well fed when about to farrow; which may be known by her carrying straw in her mouth to form her bed. Care should be taken to seperate her from other pigs, the boar particularly, or he will infallibly devour them. The sow, at farrowing time, should be enclosed in a pen, with a shelter at one corner with a bed of straw or leaves. At the close of about a week after farrowing the sow should be allowed to leave her pen for a short time every day, and when the brood acquire a little strength, they may accompany her. If the brood be too numerous, they should be lessened as soon as possible, by killing some of them at the age of a fortnight or three weeks, as "*sucking pigs*" or "*roasters*." Six or seven, or at the most nine, are quite as many as should be left. The sow, during the whole period of nursing, should be supplied with an abundance of the most nutritious food, consisting of cooked potatoes and corn meal, or something equally nutritive. The young pigs, even while sucking, should not be left wholly to the nourishment afforded by the sow, but should be furnished two or three times a day with skim-milk made lukewarm, and having a little corn meal mixed with it; in about six weeks or two months, they will generally weigh from thirty to-thirty six pounds, and be strong enough for weaning; in doing which, they should be gradually separated from the sow, only allowing them to suck at first twice, and then once a day. As regards fattening, it is true that hogs are very commonly fattened and killed at ages not exceeding eight or ten months, but I have found, by experience, that the animal is not in his prime until two years old; and if kept a year longer the flesh will have a still higher favor; for that substantial consistence of fat, which constitutes the main value of bacon, can only be acquired in perfection by age. Some varieties of pigs, (the Chinese for instance) arrive to nearly their full growth within a year; but the Berkshires, and all the large breeds, increase with good keeping as much or more in size and weight during the second year as they do in the first. From five to eight weeks is the average time requisite for fattening, but to fatten thoroughly a hog of the large Berkshire breed for bacon for the farm hands, etc, would require ten or twelve weeks. But, for my own use, I prefer bacon that is less fat. Whole corn, boiled potatoes and corn meal mixed with slop from the kitchen, I have found to be the best food for fattening hogs. I feed my fattening hogs three times a day (as much as they will eat) on the above articles, and one of my hogs will generally weighed more than any two others in the neighborhood. To have a good breed is of vital importance, and as I said before, I think the Berkshires are the most profitable.

WILLIAM BENN.

Fauquire county, Va.

A MORAL PARTY.

There is now in the hands of the public printer testimony enough concerning the the frauds of radical officials to make one hundred and twenty six octavo volumes *of five hundred pages each*. And yet Grant's party saved the nation. There are now in the hands of the different investigating committees, in the shape of short hand notes or partially completed transcripts, about forty thousand pages of manuscript. And yet the party which is being investigated to such an extent and stands it so well is claimed to embrace all the honesty and morality in the country.

When the work of the twenty-two investigating committees is completed and printed, the result will be a library of over three hundred octavo volumes. This is the story of fraud, crime, dishonor and official turpitude furnished to the country by the highly moral party that has had it in keeping for the past eight years. They have stolen everything that could be transferred.—*St. Louis Times.*

AN INTELLIGENT JURY.

Last week Hon. R. A Hill, Judge of the United States District Court, now in session at Jackson, determined upon getting rid of the ignorant rabble that has so long cumbered the jury bench in that tribunal, by calling upon all of the jurors summoned and discharging every one who could not read, write and compute interest.

Judge Hill has hereby done himself honor in thus vindicating the purity of the jury system. That he has acted wisely none can truthfully deny. If Judge Hill is right in making this discrimination for the United States Court, then why should not our State Courts adopt the same rule. It is almost an axiom, that ignorance and crime go hand in hand. Let ignorance, then, be eliminated from the jury-box, and thereby secure a better administration of both civil and criminal law.

The Judge above named was born in this county, eleven miles North of Statesville, on the Cove Gap road. His father was Dan'l Hill, uncle of Thomas M. Hill. His mother was Rhoda Andrews, of Statesville, from Back Creek in Rowan county.—Judge Hill went to school when small to James L. Hill; and when 10 to 12 years old, his parents moved to Sumner county Tennessee. There he grew up, got an education, and removed to Mississippi, where he soon acquired a great reputation as a lawyer and jurist. Iredell has sent out many men to the West who have honored the place of their nativity.—*American.*

Yes, very many. No county in the State excells her in intelligent and virtue.

NEWS AND NOTES

An album of a Baltimore belle recently sold for $2,000.

Lydia Thompson has abandoned her proposed trip to America this summer.

Stanley, the famous English baritone, will retire after the present musical season.

Nelly Sartoris' baby died on the second anniversary of that lady's marriage.

Spriggins says: "If drinking interferes with a man's business, why, give up the business."

The monument of James Fisk, Jr., in Brattleboro, Vt., which has just been uncovered, attracts many visitors.

It is proposed to amend the constitution of Connecticut by adding a section making nine members of a jury competent to render a verdict.

Hon. George H. Pendleton was re-elected president of the Kentucky Central Railroad at the director's meeting in Covington on Tuesday.

In announcing the marriage of Miss Mary Hoops the Boston Advertiser presumes that "she will still continue to wear her maiden name."

A northern man has pledged two hundred and fifty dollars toward another cotton factory in Augusta Ga., provided local subscriptions are made to an equal amount.

An English physician has discovered a specific for cold in the head: Trisnitrate bismuth, six drachms; acacia powder, two drachms; hydro chlora of morphia, two grains. Smell.

An Iowa editor, speaking of the line of men who left their native town for the Black Hills and disappeared behind the horizon says: "They seemed to go down into the hatchway of heaven."

Rev. Dr. Pierce, believed to be the oldest Methodist minister in this country, now in the ninety-fourth year of his age and the seventy-second of his ministry, is a delegate in the Baltimore conference.

Hon. W. H. Ruffner, Superintendent of public Instruction in Virginia, will read a paper on "The moral Element in Education" before the National Educational Association soon to meet in Baltimore.

Dom Pedro note paper and envelopes are the latest thing out in stationary. The paper measures six and a half inches by four, and is covered—without folding—by envelopes of the same size.

The list of A T. Stewart's employes who had been for ten years and over in his service, and who consequently take legacies under the dead merchant's will, numbers about three hundred. They take $205,750.

The sword worn by Gen. Montgomery when he fell at the battle of Quebec is now on deposit in the library of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va. It has a steel blade, straight and long, with an ivory ribbed handle, with hilt,

Lord Mandeville, heir apparent to the Duke of Manchester, was wedded on Monday last in Grace church New York, by Rev. Dr. Dix, to Miss Consuelo, daughter of Antonio Yznaga del Valle, the wealthy Cuban merchant of New Jersey.

Van Hollen, the defaulting Chicago collector, writes from his hiding place to say that he hopes to get some copying to do, and so square up to that $100.000 defalcation. He will thus "gradually, but surely, pay off a not very oppressive debt."

Sarah Bernhardt is a sculptor as well as a great actress. All last winter the coldest morning found her in studio at seven where she worked until rehearsal. As she also writes well, the French journals call her a combination of Moliere, Michael Angelo and Madame de Sevigne.