Farm, Garden and Household.

WATER-PROOF BOOT-SOLES.—If hot tar is applied to boot-soles, it will make them waterproof. Let it be as hot as leather will bear without injury, applied with a swab, and drying in the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during the summer, and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become, before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and wear twice as long as those unprepared.

RINGBONE REMEDY.—About three years ago I found one of my mares (seven or eight years old) suffering from one, and after trying everything I could hear of and read of, I found, about twelve months afterwards, a remedy which I tried successfully. Take one-half pint spirits turpentine, one-half ounce blue stone, one-half ounce red precipitate. Shake well and use every morning; keep the hoof well greased. This will not only take off the hair, but cause a severe blister, which, after healing, if there still be signs of lameness, repeat the remedy. The mare has been performing all kinds of heavy farm work ever since, without the least prospect of its returning.

TO DESTROY QUACK GRASS.—C. Becker writes to the Farmers' Club: "I have succeeded in destroying quack grass by cultivating thoroughly with a hoed crop; then plow well in the fall, and as soon as the ground becomes dry in the spring put on a good cultivator, work up the roots and expose them to the frost at night and the sun by day; then put on a harrow with the teeth pointing a little forward; when the drag gets full raise it up and drop the roots in rows so as to gather them up and put into the compost heap, and by thoroughly working the land every other day for six to ten days the roots will be mostly extracted and the land brought under good cultivation."

HOW TO WARM COLD FEET.—An excellent mode of warming cold feet by exercise, which is the true way of warming them, is by means of an ordinary iron dumb-bell, the balls of which are from four to six inches in diameter, or a cylinder of heavy wood some six inches in diameter and a foot and a half long, may be used. The bell or cylinder is placed upon a smooth floor and the patient, with slippers or shoes on, steps upon it and rolls it along backward and forward, balancing at first with a rod, or by taking hold of another person's hand or other support. A little practice will enable him to balance himself and move along easily, without assistance. All who are troubled with cold feet, and are strong enough, should try it.

REMEDY FOR CONTRACTED FOOT.—When a horse has a contracted foot his shoe should be beveled from the heel about half way to the toe, so that when he sets his foot down the hoof will spread. The frog should not be cut away. His owner must get an old paint keg and fill it half full of urine, and every time he goes in the stable give the contracted foot a good soaking—especially when the horse comes in from work. If the horse stumbles, his foot must be shortened all that it can be by paring off the toe on the outside instead of pulling the shoe back and chopping the toe off. Leave the heel a good length, which will take the strain off from the back side of the leg. If the horse continues to stumble, have the toe-cork hammered down flat, and keep a lot of bedding under his fore feet all the time. I have tried this system a number of years, and know that it will afford relief; but a perfect cure I never saw.

WINDBREAKS.—Many of our most thoughtful agriculturists all through the country are calling attention to the planting of hedges and belts of trees to serve as windbreaks. The undiscriminating destruction of our forests has been an incalculable injury. Trees are a protection against droughts and against severe winds. By protection against the winds all our crops would be benefitted, and our homes made more pleasant. The effect of winds on our pear crops is one of the most obvious examples of the loss we suffer from them. Often a single windstorm will blow from the pear-tree a large number of their finest specimens, and the owner's hopes of pleasure and profit from his fruit are blasted. Not, unfrequently peach trees, exposed to the sweeping winds of spring, give no crop, while but a few rods distant, trees that are protected yield abundantly. The farmers cannot too soon turn their attention to the matter. It is of the deepest importance to them whatever branch of agriculture they may follow. By careful foresight, they can often preserve belts of trees on their farms, which will give some returns by an annual yield of wood and timber, which will add much to the beauty of the farms, and which will be invaluable as a protection against winds. We have often visited a farm of forty acres in Vineland, the owner of which has taken the wisest care in preserving a belt of the native growth of trees around every field wherever it was possible for him to do so. Each of his fields thus has a beautiful setting of green, and he already experiences a benefit in the shelter afforded.—*Vineland Journal.*

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.—*Soda Cake in Sheets.*—Half cup of butter, two cups sugar, four cups flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in a cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, mixed in the flour.

Birdsnest Pudding.—Pare and core (without splitting) as many tart apples as will cover the bottom of the pudding dish, fill the cavities with sugar and cream till you can run a straw through them. Have ready one quart of rich milk boiling hot; stir into this four well beaten eggs, one cracker (powdered fine), two-thirds of a teaspoonful of sugar, a teacupful of salt, and a teaspoonful of essence of lemon. Pour it over the apples, and bake till light. To be eaten with foam or other rich sauce.

The Farmer's Own Pudding.—Three pounds sifted corn-meal, three quarters of a pound finely minced beef suit, one pound dried currants (well washed and rubbed dry), one-half teaspoonful of soda (super-carbonate); incorporate the whole while dry; add one and one half pint of molasses, a sufficient quantity of boiling water, stirring hard all the time, until the mixture is the consistency of common mush; stand over night in a moderately warm place; next morning tie it in a wide-mouthed bag, leaving it full space to swell; boil incessantly four or five hours (plate placed in the bottom of the pot); serve with boiled or hard sauce, according to taste, the same as with plum pudding. By many, this pudding is considered even better heated in the oven next day. The above recipe makes a quantity sufficient for twenty people.

Felons.—The following simple recipe for the cure of felons we clip from a far-off exchange: "Many persons suffer extremly from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but not unfrequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for this distressing ailment: Take common salt, such as is used in salting down beef or pork, and mix with spirits of turpentine in equal parts, and as it gets dry put on more, and in twenty-four hours you are cured. The felon will be dead; it will do you no harm to try it."

WELL INSURED.—New York editors have looked out for their families. Horace Greeley has his life insured for $75,000, while young Mr. Bennett, the Messrs. Brooks, Dana, Jones, Marble, Hastings and others have their families secured for considerable sums. Twenty-two of our leading capitalists are insured in different city offices for sums varying from $100,000 to $300,000, the aggregate being nearly $4,000,000, or an average of $187,000 each. Cyrus W. Field, who successfully solved the problem of the ocean telegraph, has his life insured for about $250,000; James Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., has a life investment of about $100,000.

A New Orleans juror made an excitement in the Criminal Court the other day by publicly announcing that one of his colleagues had attempted to bribe him. The accused man was sent to jail.

Summary of News.

GARIBALDI is elected to the French assembly.

When does a chair dislike you? When it can't bear you.

A RESIDENT of Wisconsin committed suicide because he was afraid he might have hydrophobia some time or other.

ARIZONA advices are filled with Indian outrages. Col. Woolsey is preparing to lead a party 100 men against the Indians in Pima County.

THE southern officers who have enlisted in the service of Viceroy of Egypt are reported to be greatly dissatisfied with their new position.

THE families of E. R. Pitkin and Lester Deway of East Windsor, Conn., were poisoned by arsenic packages of prize candy, sent to them by mail.

PENNSYLVANIA thinks it can claim the Democratic nomination for President, and presents the names of Gen. Hancock and Chief Justice Thompson.

SEVERAL shocks of earthquake were felt at Santiago de Cuba, but no damage was done. Shocks of earthquake were felt at Trinidad de Cuba last week.

IT is rumored that negotiations are pending between the Court of Rome and the Roman Catholic party in Brussels for the transfer of the Holy See to Belgium.

A MOVEMENT is in progress looking toward a union of all the Roman Catholic temperance societies in Massachusetts, for a better promulgation of the temperance principles.

THIRTY-FOUR Republican members of the Indiana Senate resigned in one day to prevent further legislation on the subject of redistricting the State, urged by the Democrats.

THE French soldiers who surrendered to the Swiss troops on entering that country, have been sent under guard to the Eastern Cantons, to prevent their escape into France.

THE Cotton Broker's Association of Mobile have adopted the New-Orleans system of brokerage; that is, one-half per cent from the buyer, and one-quarter per cent from the seller.

THE British ship Zoe, from Boston, bound to Paris, with provisions contributed by American citizens, was wrecked, on Bell Rock, near Halifax. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

THE will of Louis Bernard, who died of pneumonia in New York, bequeaths to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the City of New-York, $100,000 in bonds and real estate.

A STATE labor convention of about thirty delegates was held in New Haven, Conn., recently. It adopted a platform, appointed a State Committee, and put on record its demand that class legislation, solely in the interest of capital, shall cease.

THE friends of temperance in Vermont and New-Hampshire complain that intoxicating liquors are constantly smuggled into those States from Canada. The liquor comes out in tin writing desks, attractive both inside and out, find a ready market.

IN THE United States Capitol there is an aggregate of 688 spittoons, of which 148 belong to the hall of the House of Representatives, and 43 to the Senate Chamber, while 497 are distributed through the committee rooms and along the corridors and galleries.

IT costs about three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars a year to "run" one of our crack naval frigates, after the snug sum of two million dollars has been swallowed in her construction. Fully manned and officered she carries six hundred and fifty souls.

A SUIT brought to recover insurance on a propeller which exploded her boilers at Buffalo, in May, 1869, has been decided in the United States Court, at Detroit, in favor of the insurance company, the defence having shown that the boilers had been defective for over two years, and the plaintiff admitted the fact.

A NEW BEDFORD merchant detected a prominent citizen in the act of stealing from his store. Having missed a number of articles of value during the past year, the merchant thought it a good chance to get square, and therefore presented a bill of $115, which the "respectable citizen" paid rather than be exposed.

THE ship Southern Right of Richmond, Me., has arrived at Savannah, from Liverpool, with a portion of her crew suffering from the small-pox. Three died during the passage, and three were removed to the hospital on her arrival, where one has since died. The disease is described as being of unusual malignity.

MR. Alvord has introduced into the New York State Legislature a bill preventing members of the Legislature from accepting the obligation of passes from railroad corporations by giving members and certain others officers a legal right to free transportation on railroads and in steamboats and other vehicles belonging to companies in the State.

A MOTHER in Massachusetts had a school-teacher arrested the other day for excessive punishment of her ten-year old boy. The poor little thing had been struck about the face, she said, with a ferule, leaving ugly bruises, and there was the lad with two black and blue scars reaching far down on each cheek. The Justice called the boy to him, and tenderly touched the scars to see if the face was sore, when lo! the marks came off wherever the fingers came in contact with them.

THE consumption of cocoa in the United States has largely increased since its great use in confectionery. Many of the most popular confections, ice creams, etc., are now made of this article. The imports at Boston vary from 3,000 to 12,000 bags annually—never so small as last year, 2,315 bags—nearly all from Surinam. The largest chocolate manufacturers are near Boston, but buy most of their supplies in New York. The Surinam cocoa is considered the best, but is received in very limited quantities, a few bags per annum only. In 1866, 13,000 bags of cocoa were received at the port.

A PORTLAND paper is publishing what purports to be extracts from a diary kept by Hawthorne, when a boy of ten years, while he was spending some time in Maine. This is a paragraph: This morning the bucket got off the chain, and dropped back into the well. I wanted to go down on the stones and get it. Mother would not consent, for fear the well might cave in, but hired Samuel Shane to go down. In the goodness of her heart, she thought the son of old Mrs. Shane not quite so valuable as the son of the Widow Hawthorne. God bless her for all her love for me, though it may be somewhat selfish."

THE most beautiful girl in the United States lives near Lincoln, Ill. Her hair is of that peculiar hue that a field of ripe wheat throws toward the setting sun. Her eyes send forth a light so effulgent and magnetic that strangers become spell-bound under its influence and stand rudely gazing. Her cheeks bear a bloom like the sunny side of an early peach. A pearl would seem almost black beside her teeth. Her form is so graceful that men worship her before seeing her face. Her hands suggested the idea of waxen fingers tipped with vermillion. Her smile seems to actually illuminate her presence, and when she laughs the listener fancies he hears sweet music in the distance.

MR. JOHNSON lately introduced in the Legislature of Mississippi a bill containing four provisions, as follows: "Firstly any person or persons found guilty of stealing horses, mules, or stock of any kind, should be hanged by the neck until dead, on the tenth day after conviction. Secondly, That any person or persons aiding or assisting to conceal stolen property of any kind, the penalty shall not be less than thirty-nine lashes, nor more than three hundred, on his or her back. Thirdly, That any person or persons found carring firearms on the Sabbath, hunting on the Sabbath, or using profane language on the Sabbath, the penalty shall not be less than $25 nor more than $500. Fourthly, That any person or persons found guilty of playing cards, billiards, or horse-racing on the Sabbath, the penalty shall not be less than $500 nor more than $1,000 and not less than three nor more than six months in the County Jail."

Prison Life in Germany.

A Berlin correspondent writes: In order to see something of prison life among the French soldiers in Germany, I recently spent a day at Wittemberg, about fifty miles from here. As in other fortified places of Germany, are kept a large number of French prisoners. Witenberg is known to Americans chiefly as the scene of Luther and Melanchton's world-renowned deeds, and as where their bodies still rest. The large cloister, now used for a Protestant theological seminary, in which Luther lived as a monk; the plain Gothic church in which he preached, and which is celebrated as the mother of all the Protestant churches; the place where he burned the Pope's bull; and the antiquated house in which Melanchton lived and taught are all shown to the traveller, as well as many relics of both these men. Most of the day, however, I spent among the French prisoners, to whose quarters I easily procured a pass. These are not kept within the walls of the city, but, as is generally the case, in temporary barracks, erected in the outskirts of the town, about a mile beyond the fortifications. The reason why the prisoners are kept at the fortified towns is not that there are there any better means for their safe-keeping, but because there are, at any rate, always soldiers there. These, besides their other duties, can conveniently be made to guard them without additional expense to the government. The enclosure which contains the barracks occupies, perhaps, fifty acres. The barracks are built of boards capable of containing from 150 to 200 each. All are filled to their utmost capacity, there being, in all, some 6,000 prisoners at Wittemberg. Their only furniture being rough tables and chairs. They have coarse mattresses and blankets which they spread over the floor at night and roll up in a corner in the day time. Their quarters are kept comparatively warm, which is saying a great deal in Germany. They are doing nothing; but they lounge around and seem to be very restless. They have no reading matter. Occasionally they pass the time in playing a game of cards or other games. They dispute a great deal with each other, as is the case wherever there is a crowd of Frenchmen. They have, of course, established a theatre among them, where there are free entertainments every evening. Their food consists of coarse rye bread, stewed barley, potatoes, and a little meat. Some few complained to me that they did not get enough to eat. Others said they had enough, but that it was not such as one could get fat on. They feel much the loss of their accustomed soup. They complain greatly of the cold particularly those from the South of France. They are kept rather closer than they like, never being allowed to go out of the enclosure, though being free within it. The citizens of Wittemberg are allowed to go visit them on Sunday, and then only by special permission. They know very little of what is going on in France, and nearly every one with whom I talked asked me very minutely about the war news. They agree generally that they have been betrayed by their leaders, and curse Bazaine and Napoleon without measure. In their politics they appear to be mostly Republicans, though many do not care anything about what government they have. They are, however, all French in their feelings, and have no mild words for the Prussians (they never say "Germans.")

Congressional Bills.

The following are the important measures pending in Congress lost for want of time to consider them before the close of the session:

The bill to abolish the Income tax.

Mr. Mercur's Apportionment bill.

The Civil Service Reform measures proposed by Senators Shurz and Trumbull and Representatives Jenckes and Armstrong.

The Senate bill increasing all pensions.

Mr. Hoar's Education bill and the various propositions upon the same subject.

Mr. Ingersoll's project for an air-line railroad between Washington and New York.

The House bill for a centenial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876.

The abolition of the Franking Privilege.

The bills to admit Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico as States, and to establish a Territorial Government in the Indian Territory.

The House bill, with Senate amendments, to fix the time for electing representatives in Congress in all the States.

All measures for the restoration of American commerce.

General Garfield's bill for a new issue of National Bank notes.

All propositions for the modification of Tariff laws.

These measures will be revived early in the session, and will afford plenty of business for Congress to commence upon.

The American Fishing Fleet.

The American fishing fleet is officially reported as follows—the figures being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

State.	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
Maine	721	22,432
New Hampshire	27	1,000
Massachusetts	1,311	62,952
Rhode Island	18	276
Connecticut	131	3,270
New York	84	1,624
Total	2,292	91,460

The catch of the squadron is:

Fish.	*Cwt.*	*Value.*
Cod	411,598	$2,140,363
Mackerel	269,324	1,748,504
Herring	26,491	48,710
Other	99,705	152,163
Total	807,118	$4,090,140

The cod and the herring are to be had in judgment before a Joint High Commission of lords, senators, and baronets, while no one regards the poor whale. *He* stands in the statistics thus:

Ports.	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
Newburyport, Mass.	2	159.78
Salem and Beverley, Mass.	5	784.79
New Bedford, Mass.	206	54,903.15
Barnstable, Mass.	42	4,028.83
Edgartown, Mass.	8	2,517.39
Nantucket, Mass	6	963.60
New London, Conn.	23	3,767.23
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	3	475.96
San Francisco, Cal.	4	953.46
Total	229	67,954.29

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

Oil	$4,438,491
Bone	531,797
Other	445
Total	$4,970,531

These latter figures may surprise the reader who may have considered the whale fishery as pretty well gone out with the use of the oil-lamp.

THE STRANGEST MYSTERY of the deplorable Hudson River Railroad affair yet remains to be told. Mr. Malloy, the Poughkeepsie Coroner, has in his possession a pair of shoes, evidently belonging to a girl of about fifteen years of age. These shoes contained a pair of feet, all that remains of the body of which they were once members, the rest having been consumed in the terrible conflagration that followed the collision. These shoes were picked up near the foot of a telegraph pole that stands on the embankment leading to the bridge from the north, and scarcely six feet from the end of the bridge. How they came there is a mystery equally impenetrable with that of their proper ownership. The only certain thing connected with them is that the feet they contain are all that remain of a body that has not yet been missed.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—The Canal Board of New York in reply to a resolution of the House, as to the necessity and expediency of enlarging the locks now under contract on the Western division of the Erie Canal, reported that at present, in their opinion, the measure is unnecessary and inexpedient for these reasons:

First—That the Erie Canal is at present of nearly twice the capacity necessary to meet the demands of transportation.

Second—The enlargement of these locks necessarily involves the enlargement of all on the Canal.

Third—Such enlargement would involve a cost amounting to $50,000,000.

It is estimated that nine inches of dry snow on the ground is equal to one inch of water.

Varieties in Fashions.

Ture satin, out of vogue for some time past, is promised among the things to be restored in the coming *régime* of fashion. Its best colors are shades of mouse-color and grey.

Buttons used so sparingly for a long time, and only usefully, promise to bear a part in the ornamentation of spring costumes.

Some showy dinner-toilettes, mostly in bright colors, have been seen recently with broad bands of velvet extending perpendicularly from the point of the demitrain to the waist. It is a novel design, but has the effect of an accumulation of trimming.

Embroidery upon the material, one with black floss or silk, with a faint sprinkling of jet will be among the novelties of the coming season.

Handkerchiefs, with ruffles of three inches in width, are in favor again, and fluted, and pretty.

The fashionable season has passed without the great, the momentous question of the black *vs.* the white necktie, for gentlemen, being settled, and the argument has ended by each individual choosing for himself.

It is doubtful if many ladies can be found willing to assume the discomfort of trimmed dresses for the street, particularly during the doubtful weather of the weeks immediately upon us. The fashion has yet to be stamped as a success.

A decline in the price of light shades of gloves is noticeable. Dark gloves, even with a full dress suit, are worn by gentlemen at sociables and other small gatherings. Letters of Washington correspondents say that the same ladies appear at the various full-dress receptions there, and that they wear the same costumes, time and again. This may be dull for the letter-writers and reporters, but how thoroughly enjoyable for the ladies, who may thus find time for something besides the consideration of toilettes, and how satisfactory to those obliging fellows, the bill-payers! Such a state of contentment with little must be delighted.

The most fashionable *gaye d' amour* at present is a cameo likeness of the beloved features.

The newest watch-chains, for some inexplicable reason called "Opera," are the handsomest of the season. One end supports the watch, the other being ornamented with an acorn and tassel of gold.

Slippers of sealskin are giving way to pretty affairs of quilted silk, satin and braided velvet, or fancy kinds of the most brilliant colors, ornamented with ribbon, or designs in bullion. Slight heels are preferred, and frequently there are no heels at all on the handsomest slippers.

Sealing wax is again in vogue for fastening letters, and tinted note-paper, squared and plain, is fashionable. It is no longer positively indispensable to use one's monogram on tinted paper.

One-Half Guilty.

A fellow named Donks was lately tried at Yuba, Cal., for entering a miner's trunk and stealing a bag of gold dust valued at four dollars. The testimony showed that he had once been employed there, and knew exactly where the owner kept the dust, that on the night specified he cut a slit in the tent, reached in, took the bag, and ran off. The principal witness testified that he saw the hole cut, saw the man reach in, and heard him run away.

"I rushed after him at once," continued the witness, "but when I catched him I didn't find Bill's bag, but found it afterwards where he had thrown it."

"How far did he get in when he took the dust?" inquired the counsel.

"Well, he was stoopin' over half way in, I should say," replied the witness.

"May it please your Honer," interposed the counsel, "the indictment isn't sustained and I shall demand an acquittal on direction of the court. The prisoner is on trial for entering a dwelling in the night time, with intent to steal. The testimony is clear that he made an opening through which he protruded himself about half way, and stretched out his arms and committed the theft. But the indictment charges that he actually entered the tent or dwelling. Now, your Honor, can a man enter a house when only one half of his body is in and the other half out?"

"I shall leave the whole matter to the jury. They must judge of the law, and the fact is proved," replied the judge.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty as to one-half of his body, and not guilty as to the other half."

The judge sentenced the guilty part to two years' imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the innocent part cut off, or take it along with him.

Temperature of the Earth.

A commission of the British Association has been for some years engaged in collecting evidence in regard to the temperature of the earth at different depths and in different regions. By some of the observations, the rule heretofore announced in regard to increase of temperature was corroborated—that which fixes it about one degree to fifty feet, in some instances varying a little in excess or diminution. Attention was called to the interest which would attach to carefully prepared observations made in the great artesian well near St Louis, which, as is known, reached the depth of 3,843 feet, greatly exceeding that of any other well of the kind in the world. Unfortunately this well is blocked up at a point comparatively near to the surface; and it would involve great expense to open it out again for the purpose of prosecuting special experiments. Mr. Glashier, on the same occasion, presented some remarks in regard to the temperature of the air at different altitudes, and explained that although in general the cold increases the higher we ascend in the atmosphere, yet at some seasons at a certain distance from the earth, the temperature is higher instead of lower than at the surface; furthermore, it was ascertained that at given elevations the thermometer indicated a higher point at night than by day; and they therefore consider that up to 1,000 feet, the temperature may be occasionally higher instead of lower than at the ground.

A Poetical Divorce.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says the following is an exact copy of a petition for divorce recently filed in that city. It is decidedly a case of romantic misery:

Sarah W—— vs. Randall W——, alias Randall H——:

Your petitioner, who has been for two years, and is now, a resident of Memphis, represents to your honor that on or about October 23, 1869, she was lawfully married with the defendant, Randall——, who sometimes calls himself Randall ——, also a resident of Memphis, and has made him a dutiful and obedient wife. They lived together about two weeks; they were united as two clouds that meet at evening. They were "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one." For the first week he was kind, and their lives as harmonious as music. During the second week he was harsh, cruel, and inhuman in his conduct, and made it unsafe for her to live with him and be under his dominion and control. He was the worst kind of Othello; threatened to drive her out of the house, and tried to force her to leave him. He then deserted her on the classic Hatchie, "like Anaden weeping by the waters," or like Dido with a willow in her hand. He has never returned to charm her loniness. Promises considered, &c., prays for such relief as your honor may grant and the complexion of the case may demand.

A FACT which is very significant of the feeling of the Russian Court has been communicated. The Emperor entered the room of the Empress one morning, just at the time when the newspapers brought the announcement of the beginning of the bombardment of Paris, and overheard the words of a maid of honor, "Poor Paris, was this cruel bombardment necessary?" "Was the burning of the Krenlin necessary; was the bombardment of Sebastopol necessary?" exclaimed the Emperor turning round and leaving the room in an angry mood.

A NEW Post-office building is to be given by Uncle Sam to Albany, N. Y.

Is the War Ended?

The London *Standard* has a special dispatch from Versailles which announces that a treaty of peace was signed by M. Thiers and Count Von Bismarck. Some of the details are yet unarranged.

France pays to Germany 320,000,000 thalers ($240,000,000). Alsace and Lorraine, including the cities of Metz and Nancy, are ceded to the Germans. The German army will not enter Paris. The Emperor William leaves Versailles on Monday for Berlin.

The London *Telegraph* has a despatch from Paris which states that all the conditions of peace are now settled except that of money. The Germans demand two milliards of thalers ($1,500,000,000,) while France has offered to pay one milliard. The Germans have allowed 750,000,000 for requisitions and fines and the debts of Alsace and Lorraine, but hold out for one and a quarter milliards. A friendly arrangement is anticipated.

The Daily News says that M. Thiers and his colleagues were to leave Paris for Bordeaux on Thursday, confer with the Assembly on Friday, and return to Paris on Saturday, when they will have a decisive interview with Count Von Bismarck.

Another dispatch from Paris states that Count Henkel and the banker Blanche Schroove have arrived there from Versailles to discuss the financial question with M. Thiers. Count Von Bismarck, it is said, demands an indemnity of six milliards, deducting therefrom, however, all the contributions which have been levied. This proposition, it is said, is vigorously opposed by M. Thiers.

A telegram from Versailles has been received in Bremen directing the immediate release of the French hostages confined in that city.

A telegram from Bordeaux warns the people of France against false reports as to the terms of peace, which, it says, cannot yet be known. No news has yet been received at Bordeaux respecting the negotiations at Versailles. This silence will be maintained, it is said, until the conditions of peace are fully decided on.

The King of Wurtemburg has arrived at Versailles, on invitation of the German authorities to take part in the peace negotiations.

Another report says: Thiers and Favre and the Consultations Commission of the Constituent Assembly have accepted the following conditions:

First—The cession of Alsace and Metz, but Celfort to be restored to France.

Second—The payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs.

Third—A portion of French territory, with some fortified towns like Sedan, to remain in possession of the Germans until the condition of the treaty are fulfilled.

Fourth—The German army to enter Paris on Monday and occupy the Champs Elysees.

Fifth—Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assembly ratifies these conditions.

M. Thiers and the Delegation returned to Bordeaux, to submit the terms to the Assembly. It is believed that the treaty will be immediately ratified, and that a further extension of the Armistice will not be necessary.

The San Domingo Commission.

The following is the correspondence between the San Domingo Commission and Baez:

ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSION.

MR. PRESIDENT: We have the honor to place in your hands an autograph letter of the President of the United States which will explain to you the object of our mission. Your Excellency will see that it is a mission of peace and good will. We come under instructions from the Congress, commissioned by the President of the United States, to make sundry inquiries regarding the Republic of which you are the Chief Magistrate. These instructions explain themselves. We trust that we shall be received as friends and afforded such facilities for the prosecution of our inquiries as may be necessary. Accept from, and through us, the most cordial wishes of the people of the United States for the lasting peace and prosperity of the Dominican Republic.

The autograph letter of the President of the United States read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 15, 1871.

His Excellency, B. Baez, President of the Republic of Santo Domingo:

SIR: In accordance with a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the United States, I have appointed three distinguished citizens of the United States, to—wit: Hon. B. F. Wade, for many years a Senator, President A. D. White, Cornell University, and Dr. S. G. Howe, distinguished for his philanthropy, learning, and services in relieving the blind and the mute of much of the monotony of life natural to their infirmities, by opening to them the world of letters—as Commissioners to visit the Republic of Santo Domingo, and to obtain the information called for by the resolution. Associated with the Commission, is also Judge A. A. Burton, Secretary to the same, a gentleman who has honored his country by serving in a diplomatic capacity. I beg to introduce these gentlemen, and to ask for them your offices.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.

President Baez replied in French, which was translated by President White. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I have received with much pleasure the autograph note which his Excellency President Grant has sent me through so highly appreciated a medium.

I understand that your mission, ordered by the Congress of the United States, is one absolutely of peace. This is the aspiration and object of this Republic—one of the grand motives which has produced these negotiations. Our people desire the pacification of the country, the development of its riches by means of labor, and to see guaranteed the existence, liberty, and property of the citizens.

You may count on the most ample and absolute liberty in the exercise of your Commission. The Government offers whatever data you may consider necessary, and will take especial pleasure in giving you every satisfaction.

In making your investigations as to the spontaniety of the resolution of the Dominican people, we desire ardently that you will consult not only the immense majority in favor of annexation, but also those who are opposed.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Says the *Herald* special from Youngstown, Ohio, "A frightful accident occurred at the Brookfield Coal-bank, in Brookfield Township, owned by the Westerman Iron Company and others. Fifteen men were descending the slope in two cars, and through carlessness, the man whose duty it was to attach the chain failed to do so. The cars, with the men, descended at a fearful rate, with nothing to check them. A man named Redmond was killed and five others were so badly injured that they cannot recover. The rest, except one, were more or less injured.

THE HAMBURG DISASTER.—The Coroner's jury on the bodies of the victims of the Hudson Railroad collision, agreed upon a verdict. They find that the oil-train could not be stopped soon enough to prevent the accident to it; that the hands on it used all the means at their command to promptly signal the coming express-train; that the signal men did their duty; that the express-train was half a mile from the obstruction when first signaled, and could have been stopped, provided all the appliance had been effective, and that for some reason to the jury unknown the patent breaks were not effectively applied.

The sugar crop in Jamaica this year will be unusually large. The probable yield is estimated at 40,000 hogsheads. Last year it was only 30,000 hogsheads.

THERE were 162 divorces granted in Rhode Island in 1869, or one divorce to every fourteen marriages.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the Senate, a petition from citizens of Alabama was presented, praying for protection against Ku Klux outrages.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were passed upon.

Memorials were presented in favor of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of removing the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, and resolutions from Michigan in favor of extending the Extradition treaty with Canada.

Among the bills reported was one incorporating a company for constructing and maintaining submarine tunnels from New York to Brooklyn and New Jersey, and one incorporating the Asiatic Commercial Company for the purpose of carrying on trade with China and Japan and other Eastern countries.

The bill amending the Bounty law, and granting $100 to all soldiers mustered in for three years between May 4 and July 22, 1861, was passed.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad in the senate, presented a report recommending that the Government transport all freight overland, instead of via Panama, and retain fifty per cent., thereby providing for the semi-annual interest.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill repealing the test oath.

The Senate passed the bill to revise the patent in copyright laws.

The bill providing for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of '76 by an exposition at Philadelphia was passed.

In the Senate, the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment for an increase of the subsidy to the China and Japan Steamship line was tabled by a vote of 32 to 19.

HOUSE.

In the House the deficiency bill was considered, which appropriates $10,677,525. Among the items is $500,000 for the work on the New York Post-office. This gave rise to some debate, Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, having made an attack upon the work, and charged that there were corrupt contracts in connection with it. He also charged Gen. Butler with having the use of Government mirrors, and deriving profit from some granite quarries in Massachusetts, which furnishe stone for the New York and Boston post-offices. Thus led to a lively passage between Butler and Farnsworth.

Mr. Dawes stated that the contest of seats in the House had cost $106,000.

In connection with the item for army deficiences, a debate arose on the use of troops at the elections and in quelling whiskey riots, but signified little. Mr. Wood moved to strike out the items for the Freedmen's Bureau, and made it the occasion of a tirade against that organization, which was defended by Mr. Hoar and others. The bill was finally passed without change by a vote of 96 to 44.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications and defenses was passed.

The bill making appropriations for improvements in harbors and rivers was passed.

In the House the item of $5,000 due to Vinnie Ream for her statue of Lincoln, was changed to $10,006, making the total amount $15,000.

Several unsuccessful efforts were made in the House to bring about the reduction of the duty on coal.

The House struck from the appropriation bill an item of $6,000,000 to indemnify States for war expenses and another of $850,000 to pay for horses and other property lost in the military service. An item of $200,000 was added at League Island Navy-yard.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The *Financial Chronicle* reports: The West is well respected in the market by jobbing and retail dealers, who are purchasing more freely and shipping considerable amounts of goods purchased earlier in the month. The firmness with which prices are maintained by both agents and jobbers gives buyers confidence in the stability of the market, and the condition of the trade at present leads to the belief that the future purchases will be heavy, and that the season, through short, will be active. The current trade is considerably less than that of a corresponding period last season, but this is considered due to the severe winter experienced in nearly all localities.

Domestic cotton goods in the market continue firm, and the tendency of prices, especially on brown and bleached fabrics upward. The market is devoid of speculative feeling and prices are only advanced as the stocks are exhausted and demand exceeds supply. Quotations are unsettled at the moment, in consequence of jobbers selling goods at prices lower that those recently established by agents, but are becoming steadier as the trade improves.

THE WAR.—The official French *Moniteur* says: "France must decide upon war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon injuries formerly inflicted and guarantees for the future. Compared with the injuries the demands are moderate, and the longer the delay the harder will be the conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux. If the German terms are rejected, the war continues."

In the Ohio Editorial Convention in Akron, a resolution was adopted declaring against personal denunciation and defamation in connection with the discussion by Editors of general and local topics, and favoring the discussion of questions of public interest upon their merits, and in an impassioned manner.

"THERE are some things which will never be hurt by falling," growled an old man in market the other morning. "What's them?" inquired a marketman. "Prices," said the man; "there're so awful slow in falling that they'll never get smashed."

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$12.00	a16.00
HOGS—Live	.08¼	.08¾
" Dressed	.09	a.10¼
SHEEP	.04¾	a.07½
COTTON—Middling	.15	a .16
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.75	a 7.25
State Extra	6.65	a 7.00
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.50	a 1.53
" State	1.50	a 1.57
White Genesee Extra	1.60	a 1.75
No. 2 Spring	1.70	a 1.53
RYE—Western	1.00	a 1.13
BARLEY—State	.80	a .88
CORN—Mixed Western	.77	a .83
SEED—Clover	.11½	a ..
OATS—Western	.61	a .64
PORK—Mess	19 00	a22.50
LARD	.11¼	a .13¼
BUTTER—State	.33	a .38
Ohio W. R.	.25	a .28
" Fancy	.30	a .31
Western Ordinary	.11	a .14
Pennsylvania fine	.25	a .28
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .12
EGGS—State	.27	a .30

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	a 7.50
Prime	6.00	a 6.75
Fair Grades	5.50	a 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	a 6.00
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
HOGS—Live	6.20	a 7.80
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.25
Spring Extra	5.65	a 6.00
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.48	a .50
Barley—No. 2, new	.84	a .85
Oats—No. 2	.45	a .46
Rye No. 2	.85	a .87½
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.30	a 1.32½
LARD	.11¼	a .12½
PORK—Mess	22.00	a23.50

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE—Extra	11.00	a 11.50
Second Quality	8.00	a 9.50
SHEEP & LAMBS—Common	2.50	a 4.