A Lesson.

Last night I weighed, quite wearied out,
The question that perplexes still;
And that sad spirit we call doubt
Made the good nought beside the ill.

This morning, when with rested mind
I try again the self-same theme,
The whole is altered, and I find
The balance turned, the good supreme.

A little sleep, a brief night's rest,
Has changed the look of all that is!
Sure any creed I hold at best
Needs humble holding after this.

Farm, Garden and Household.

CAULIFLOWER.—Treat the same as cabbages; they ought to be planted 2½ feet apart in the rows.

LETTUCE, sown in hot-beds, may be transplanted to the open ground; sow seeds in warm dry soil.

CRESS must be sown for a succession in drills ten inches apart, and at intervals of a week or ten days.

BEANS.—Do not plant in the open ground until all danger of frost is over. Limas may be planted in hot-beds any time this month.

MELONS.—A few may be planted on sods in hot-beds for early; they must not be planted in the open ground until it is well warmed.

CELERY.—Sow seed in the hot-bed this month, and when the plants are an inch or two high, transplant to a frame and set three inches apart.

EGG-PLANTS ought to be several inches high by this time; transplant to another hot-bed with a gentle heat, and use great care to prevent their becoming chilled.

HERBS can be sown in hot-beds now, or in open ground as soon as it is warm enough; those most commonly used are Sage, Thyme, Savory, Sweet Marjoram, and Basil.

CABBAGES.—Set out plants from cold frame as soon as the ground is dry. Sow seeds in open ground, and as soon as an inch or two high, sprinkle with ashes to keep off the cabbage-fleas.

ONIONS, in order to succeed well, need to be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in fine rich soil, in drills a foot apart. Put out Potato and Top Onions in rows fifteen inches apart, and the bulbs four inches apart in the rows.

POTATOES.—Plant early on dry land. Deep planting and harrowing the land, just as the potatoes come up, saves much hoeing, but increases the labor of digging. Plaster sometimes has a marked effect on potatoes, and sometimes appears to do little good.

BEETS may be sown early this month in rich, fine soil. Their growth is facilitated by soaking in warmish water for 24 hours, and then pour off the water and put in a warm place until the sprouts start; roll in plaster to facilitate sowing. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 100 feet of drill.

HORSE-RADISH.—The earlier this is planted, the better growth will it make. Set out the small roots which have been preserved during the winter in sand. This crop needs a large application of manure to secure the best results. The roots should be about two inches long and set out in rows from eighteen inches to two feet apart.

ASPARAGUS.—Give a liberal costing of manure if not done last month. Go over the bed with a spading fork, and be careful not to break or injure the buds or roots. If plants are to be raised from seed, sow in carefully prepared soil, in drills a foot apart. An ounce of seed will produce about five hundred plants. When well up, thin to three inches.

LAND intended for Roots should be plowed and harrowed, cultivated, rolled, and plowed again, and worked until it is as mellow as a garden. Parsnips should be sown as soon as the land is in good order, and carrots a week or two later. Mangels and other beets need not be sown until May, and rutabagas two or three weeks later. Make the land rich with well-rotted manure, and guano of superphosphate.

LEMON SPONGE.—Dissolve one ounce of isinglass in a pint of boiling water; when cold, strain it; add the juice of three lemons, strained, two ounces of white sugar, the rind of a lemon cut very thin; beat all together, and strain it. When nearly cold, add the whites of two eggs well beaten; whisk it until it becomes of the consistency of sponge. Wet a mould, put in the sponge. It should be partly settled before the whisking is begun, or it will take too long to do.

PIGS.—Last fall's pigs must be well fed and got into a thriving condition before being turned out to clover. Do not begrudge them all the corn-meal they will eat. It will pay better at this season than next fall. Breeding sows should be put into a pen by themselves a week or so before they come in. Have a rail round the pen to keep the sow from crushing the little ones. It should be from eight to twelve inches from the ground, according to the size of the sow, and six or eight inches from the sides of the pen. Give a liberal allowance of *chaffed* straw for bedding. Give the sow, for a week before and after pigging, warm bransiops and milk; and later give richer food, such as cooked corn-meal with the bran. As soon as they will eat, let the little pigs have a few oats or soaked corn, or cooked corn-meal, in a separate pen from the sow. On warm days let the sow run out for an hour or two, and feed the little pigs just before she is let in again, and while they are hungry.

THE COMMON METHOD OF GRAFTING.—Grafting, which is the taking of one shoot from a tree and inserting it into another, in such a way that they may unite and become one tree, is generally performed in March and April, when the buds are just beginning to swell. The shoots for grafting, or cions, as they are termed, are, of course, taken from trees whose qualities are better, in some way, than those of the trees upon which they are to be grafted. These cions should be taken from the side, or horizontal shoots, of healthy, vigorous trees. They should be cut after the fall of the leaves, put into bundles, labeled, laid in boxes, containing moss or saw dust, and then stored away in the cellar over winter. From the different modes of grafting, we select that termed "cleft grafting," as being easiest explained, and as best suited to beginners.

Cleft grafting is performed on stalks from one and a half to two inches in diameter. The top of the stalk to be grafted is carefully sawed or cut off at a part free from knots, and the top pared smooth; with a thin knife split down the stalk through the centre to the depth of two inches, and then insert a wedge to keep it open for the reception of the cion; the cion is to be prepared in the form of a wedge with two eyes, if possible; to the upper part of the portion thus formed, the cion is now to be carefully inserted, so that the inner bark of the cion and that of the stalk may both exactly meet. Large stalks require two cions, one on each side; the whole is now to be carefully covered with grafting wax, except the eyes or buds of the cion; but on small stalks it should be bound with a string of bass matting or woolen yarn, as small stalks are two weak to hold both firm in their position. The main points in grafting are that the cuts be perfectly smooth, that the inner bark of the cion and the stalk fit perfectly on one side, that they be pressed tightly together, and that the whole is water-tight.—*Arthur's Magazine.*

A STORY comes from a neighboring State that a man, whose son, being under age, married against his will, took offence thereat and got himself appointed guardian over him. Then, under a law which permits a guardian to sell the property of a minor to an amount not exceeding $300, without advertising it, he obtained permission of a Judge of Probate to sell his son's half interest, worth $20,000, in his grandfather's estate, and without the boy's knowledge did sell it to a Sheriff for the paltry sum of $275, and by him it was transferred to the son's mother at the same price. And now the boy, thus defrauded of his inheritance, proposes to see if the Courts will tolerate the proceeding.

Summary of News.

GREAT BRITAIN pays tax for 11,000,000 dogs.

THE Pittsburg, Pa., *Paper* cost its proprietors $90,000.

San Jose Valley, California, never had a frost until this year.

A DAUGHTER was born to Ole Bull in West Lebanon, a few weeks ago.

RULOFF, the murderer, was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of May next.

MASSACHUSETTS has machinery which represents the labor of 180,000,000 men.

THERE are to be 21,000 fish traps set in and about Narragansett Bay this season.

LIVONIA is the name of the yacht with which Mr. Ashbury intends to beat all America.

ADVICES of the 30th ult. from Porto Rico represent that the island remains tranquil.

EARLY next month the steamer Scanderia will leave England to repair the Anglo-American cables.

ILLINOIS papers say that never were the prospects of a wheat crop so splendid at this season of the year.

DANIEL STEWART of Stamford, Conn., blew out his gas in the Putman House, and was suffocated by the escaping gas.

EIGHT thousand tons of granite were recently quarried at one blast in the Bonard quarries, in Argylshire, Scotland.

PRINCESS Salm-Salm receives from the Arch-duchess Sophia of Austria an annual pension of 2,000 florins, and the pension will probably be increased.

MR. TURNER, who was hunting in Illinois when the great tornado came on, was caught by a falling tree and held three days till a passer-by released him.

LONDON and Singapore are now in telegraphic communication. Hong Kong and Singapore will, it is expected, be similarly connected before the first of June.

THE Presidential canvass in Mexico is attended with daily increasing excitement, and outrages are committed by both parties. Juarez's re-election is conceded.

A PHILANTHROPIC temperance man of New Jersey offers in the *Scientific American* a prize of $5,000 for a plan to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors and tobacco in that State

GENERAL Moltke was the candidate of the conservatives in eight districts at the recent elections for the German Parliament. He was beaten in several districts and elected in one.

A PARTY of card-players became involved in a quarrel in Lee, Va., and two of them fought a brief duel across the table. One of them was shot in the heart and killed instantly.

Two boys were publicly whipped by the Sheriff at Hamilton, Ontario, under a new law. The whipping was done with eight or nine thongs, fastened to a handle several inches in length.

POSTAGE stamps of the denomination at seven cents have been issued by the government. They are designed especially to prepay letters to Germany, seven cents being the rate to that country.

YELLOW fever is raging in Buenos Ayres, and at latest accounts was increasing. The Marquis of Santa Cruz, in spite of a strong opposition, has been elected President of the Spanish Cortes.

GENERAL PLEASANTON writes to an officer advising him that no person whose gross income during 1870 did not exceed $2,000 is required to make any return, nor make affidavit that his income did not exceed that sum.

A WEALTHY Virginian recently killed a man whose life was heavily insured in one of the New York Companies, and it is said the company is about to bring a suit for damages against the murderer for destroying its property.

CALIFORNIANS report that many of their small birds have been shot or poisoned, and that, seemingly as a consequence, many kinds of insects, before unknown or unobserved, have abounded in the coast valleys, and have done much injury in the gardens, vineyards, and grain fields.

THE Paris Commune have issued a decree arraigning Theirs, Favre, Picard, Dufaure, Simon, and Pothuan before the tribunal of the people and ordering their properties to be seized. Another decree pronounces the separation of the church and state, suppresses the religious bodies, and abolishes national property.

IN the New Jersey Senate, a resolution was adopted that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with three members from each body, compose a Committee to cooperate with other Committees on the proposed centennial observance of Independence Day at Philadelphia.

GEN. MODESTA DIAZ, an insurgent chief and native of Santo Domingo, surprised, in the neighborhood of Bayamo, a body of 70 men of a Havana regiment. The attack was so sudden and well conducted that the Spaniards, after a slight resistance, fled, but, excepting their chief, all were captured and killed. Gen. Diaz also surprised a cavalry force, and killed 12 of their number. The rebel loss, in these engagements, was insignificant.

THE BOSTON Board of Trade adopted a series of resolutions to the effect that the construction of steamships and sailing vessels at low cost should be promoted by the abatement of import taxes upon all articles entering into their construction. That all foreign articles of consumption needed on board vessels in foreign trade should be permitted to leave bonded warehouses free of duty. That all vessels of foreign construction, or purchased under a foreign flag by American citizens, should be admitted to register under the leave of the United States. Every member of Congress is to be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

MAN IS EVIDENTLY intended for an active life. He brings into the world with him certain wants, which he must satisfy in order to live; certain desires and proportions which lead him to happiness from particular enjoyments and industry, or aptitude for labor, or both. It is wisely ordered by Providence that nothing valuable can be procured without industry—not to mention riches and honor, neither food nor raiment can be procured without the toil of the hand or the sweat of the brow; and the sentence pronounced upon man, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," is a blessing rather than a curse. Moderate and habitual labor is conductive to health. The industrious man rarely complains of loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hypochondria, or other ills which flesh is heir to. He is never troubled with ennui, disgusted with society, or wearied with life—cheerfulness and good spirits are the concomitants of good health which is inseparately connected with industry.

MR. A. called on a farmer, and asked him the price of oats, and was informed that they were thirty-five cents per bushel. He agreed to pay forty cents on condition that he should be permitted to "tramp" them in the half bushels.—To secure the bargain, he paid for twelve bushels, and the next day took his wagon and went after them. The farmer filled the half bushel, after which Mr. A. got in and gave a most vigorous "tramping" contracting their proportions considerably. The farmer thereupon emptied the oats into the bag, without filling up the measure. Mr. A. raved, but it was no use. The farmer had complied with his part of the agreement, and, as an evidence, told Mr. A. after he had measured the oats, he might "tramp" them all day.

WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN.—Dr. Davis has been measuring the skulls of 762 persons of different races to ascertain the weight of the brain, which he estimates as follows: 21 English men, 50.28 ounces; 13 English women, 41.13 ounces; Scotch brains are a trifle heavier; and French brains weighed 45.17 ounces. The brains of the Italians, Laplanders, and Swedes were about the same as the English. Of the brains of 35 male and 31 female Hindoos the weight was 42.11 ounces each. The Asiatic brain is about 3 ounces less than the English; and the African, 3.25 ounces less. Australian brains were 41.81 ounces each. The latter race seems to have brains one-sixth less than Europeans.

New Styles for Spring Costumes.

Summer cashmere is a novelty. It is a soft, all-wool, twilled fabric of very light quality, in broken plaids, checks, and cross-bars. The selvedges are finished as fringe, to be used in trimming flounces and the over garments. It is six-quarters wide and $1 50 a yard. As many object to these self-fringed goods on account of their resemblance to the shawl suits that are now somewhat passee, the fringe can be dispensed with. At any rate, we know of no more beautiful fabric than this, especially for ladies' wrappers and for children's suits. The bright blue and white plaids are among the prettiest; and another stylish combination is black and white plaid with maroon bars between. Lower-priced cashmeres, slightly mixed with cotton, are $1 25 a yard.

All wool serges, as fine and soft as ladies' cloth, buff and brown shades, with a darker stripe and fringe on one edge, for $1 10 a yard. Mixed with cotton, they are 80 cents. Very lustrous mohairs in all the spring shades, and the heavier Palermo poplins with fine reps, are 65 cents a yard.

Batiste robes are plain cambrics, self-colored, with a stripe for bordering near the edges. They are 35 cents a yard, or about $4 25 the dress pattern. Linen lawns of palest unbleached buff or light gray are sold for 25 cents a yard. The furnishing houses sell suits of these, ready made, with postilion basque, the Worth overskirt, and a lower skirt trimmed with four or five narrow ruffles edged with guipure lace of the same shade, for $25. These are stylish and inexpensive suits, but the problem to be solved is how shall they be washed? The buff linen lawns invariably have a pinkish hue after having been wet, and gray lawn is apt to be streaked and shaded.

The newest lace collar, called the Von Moltke, is pointed at the throat, to be worn very low, has square outer corners, and grows narrow toward the neck. It resembles the shape of the Marie Antoinette collar.

A similar shaped collarette, which ladies call regalia, is made of sheer white muslin in soft folds, edged with point duchesse lace. One of these made to wear over a black velvet dress is $23; simply trimmed with Valenciennes, they are $10 or $12. For light mourning they are of white muslin, trimmed with very fine side pleating edged with footing; prize $4. Cuffs or foils for the wrists are made to match. Pale blue or mauve regalias of China crape or soft India silk, trimmed with white lace, are made for young ladies to wear over white or black dresses. They are new and very dressy.

Form of Income Tax Statement.

Commissioner Pleasonton has made the following decision:

"Taxpayers who prefer not to make a return of income for the year 1870, in detail, as set forth on page two of form twenty-four, will be allowed to make a statement in the form following and this statement may be made by the proper interlinations and erasures of pages two and three of form twenty-four: 'Statement of income, gains and profits——, of ——, county of —— and State of ——, during the year 1870, after making all legal deductions: Taxable incomes, $——; amount of tax at two and a half per cent., $——.'

"*Affidavit.*—State of ——, county of ——ss. ——, being sworn according to law, deposes and the foregoing statement contains a full, true, and correct account of the income for the year A. D. 1870, which he has received, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, undivided profits, wages or salary, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the 1st of January to the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1870, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise law of the United States, and that he has not received, and is not entitled to receive, from any or all sources, of income together, any other sum for the said year besides what is herein set forth, except such amounts as, though justly owing to the affiant, are not good and collective, and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for the said year as made by him, in accordance with the true intent of the excise laws of the United States, and that the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated in legal tender currency. Sworn to and subscribed this — day ——, 1871, before me, ——, assistant assessor, —— division, —— district, State of ——."

Written answers will not be required to the questions on page 3 of form 24. Affidavit No. 1, on page 4 of the said form 24, may be modified by the erasure of the words, "and that during said year his entire gross income, from every source, estimated in said currency, without any deduction or diminution whatever, did not exceed $2,000."

The German Losses.

The official lists of the killed and wounded on the German side during the war have now been made up at Berlin, as far as relates to the army of the late North German Bund and the Baden division. The number given of killed in action is 13,960, of wounded 88,924, or total casualties, without the missing, 102,884. But to these will have to be added at least 20,000 more of Bavarians and Wurtembergers, so that the Germans altogether may be considered to have lost 120,000, that is, more than six times as many as Prussia lost in 1866, when the casualties did not quite reach 20,000. The expenditure of the war is in still greater proportion to that of 1866, owing to the long duration. The latter was returned at 124,000,000 thalers. The present war has been rudely estimated at Berlin at amounts varying from $600,000,000 to $750,000,000. But these estimates are for money laid out, and do not include stores expended. These it took $20,000,000 to replace in 1866. Lastly, are the liabilities for pensions, and for compensation to the Germans driven out of France. The latter claim having been excluded from the treaty is understood to have been handed over to the German Government to be met out of the general pecuniary penalty imposed on France.

THERE MAY BE SEEN at present, soon after sunset, the planets Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and the Moon, all careering magnificently in their orbits—Mars in the East, Venus in the West, and Jupiter about in his zenith, with the moon rising toward her meridian. They all seem nearly in a direct line of the heavens, and are, when unclouded, remarkably brilliant, affording a rare and beautiful sight, such as we are not often favored with. This attractive display may be observed for several evenings to come. Saturn does not rise until toward morning, and Mercury rarely appears to the naked eye.

A MILKMAN in Bangor, Me., boasts of his horse and his dog. He procures part of his milk about half a mile from his house, and every evening he says, he harnesses his horse into the milk wagon, puts in the cans and throws the reins over the dasher. His large Newfoundland dog then gravely steps in, and the horse under the direction of the canine driver, alone proceeds to the place where the milk is procured, and stops; the dog announces their arrival, the cans are filled, the dog resumes his seat in the vehicle and the horse carefully turns, and trots home.

AN EASTERN lawyer, who wished to cross the river on the ice, was told that if would be entirely safe to make the attempt if he crawled over on his hands and knees. Anxious to go he humbled himself accordingly, and had laboriously got half way across when he was overtaken by a man driving along leisurely in a buggy. The rapidity with which he assumed an upright position was startling to the driver.

COL. HENRY R. FORBES, says a Western letter-writer, went to Cheyenne recently to lecture on the evils of intemperance; but the inhabitants, regarding the subject as a personal affront, rushed into the hall, extinguished the lights, and drove the Colonel out of town.

Some girls are like old muskets—they use a good deal of powder, but will not go off.

Affairs in Paris.

Two corps of the insurgents advanced toward Versailles, one via Meudon and Chatillon, and the other by the way of Rueil. Both were routed with heavy loss, and Flourens was killed.

M. Thiers has issued a proclamation addressed to the Perfects of Departments as follows: "On Monday the insurgent masses attacked our forces simultaneously at Nanterre, Rueil, Bougeval, Bezons, Chaton, and Croissy. Fort Mont Valerien at daybreak began to cannonade the insurgents, who were at first sheltered by the villages of Nanterre, Ruil, and Bougival. They subsequently attacked the Government forces, by whom they were repulsed. Gen. Vinoy, with the cavalry, was by this time in a position threatening to outflank the insurgents, and they fled in a complete rout, leaving many of the dead and wounded in the hands of the Government troops." M. Thiers says: "The Government will exercise clemency toward all who have been blindly misled, but will punish the ringleaders with severity. The insurrection is impotent."

The Army of Versailles surrounds Paris, and order elsewhere in France is established.

The redoubt at Chatillon, held by the insurgents, was captured by the forces of the Government, with 2,000 prisoners, including Gen. Henry. Gen. Duval was shot.

In the Assembly, M. Thiers, in some remarks on the state of affairs, said the Government would deal harshly with the ringleaders of the insurrection, but leniently with their dupes. The sentiment was received with applause.

The London *Times* special dispatch from Paris says a levy has been ordered, to consist of all men between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five. The churches of the Madeline and Assumption have been pillaged by a mob.

The Deputies of Paris have agreed in principle, and will draw up a manifesto to the people of France, demanding the maintenance of the Republic, and claiming for the municipal body of Paris the right of deciding all questions relative to the organization of the city, particularly as regards instruction, finances and public, worship, and that, as a basis of conciliation, the position of the National Guard as the Guard of Paris must be recognized.

The Assemblists occupy all the roads to Versailles. It is considered probable that the whole column of Gen. Bergeret are prisoners. Five hundred women and children accompany the Federalist troops.

Direct communication by telegraph with Paris has ceased, the wires having been cut by the insurgents. The city is again isolated, and all dispatches have to be sent from points outside the lines of the National Guards.

A later dispatch from Paris, says: "The situation is hourly becoming more alarming. The forces of the Commune are growing stronger and bolder. Thiers's proposition to treat has inspired the Commune with fresh hopes, and it is believed that they have 100,000 men who will boldly fight the Government troops, retain the conquered positions, and make no advances for peace. A battle is raging in the fields between Chatillon and Vanvres. From the latter place the insurgents maintain an incessant fire from behind the fort. Crowds of women and children, frantic with grief, are searching each ambulance as it arrives for the bodies of their husbands and fathers. The slaughter on both sides was fearful. Terror reigns, and the prisons are crowded. The churches and houses of the aristocrats are pillaged, and all priests imprisoned. A great many murders have taken place. On this Good Friday there were no religious services in Paris. German intervention is now believed to be the only hope."

Details of the fighting at Pont de Neuilly, have been received. The Communists, who were posted in small forces at Courbevoie, were dislodged by the guns of Fort Valerien. They rallied in the Avenue de Neuilly, and opened fire on the Versailles troops, who appeared on the heights. The Communists were again force to retire behind the bridge of Neuilly, which they barricaded. Their pursuers then shelled heavily in attempting to hold the bridge and fell into temporary disorder; but they succeeded in extricating their cannon, and abandoned the bridge, taking refuge in the houses on the eastern bank of the river. The Versailles troops occupied the buildings on the other side, and a sharp fusilade was kept up across the river. They then pushed across the bridge and advanced in pursuit of the retreating insurgents. The guns of the ramparts opened a heavy fire, sweeping the Avenue de Neuilly with shells, and checking the pursuit. The Communists again commenced to throw up barricades across the avenue, under the protection of the artillery on the walls; but they were ultimately driven out of Neuilly and withdrew beneath the ramparts.

It is reported that M. Thiers is averse to forcing an entrance into Paris by fighting, and that he prefers to reduce the city by investment.

A circular issued by President Thiers, and bearing date of the 7th, says: "Yesterday the *gendarmerie* carried the insurgent position at Courbevoie, and to-day the bridge at Neuilly was carried by the Government troops. Gen. Montauban was slightly, and Gen. Pechot seriously, wounded. The losses of the insurgents are immense, and the positions captured are of decisive importance."

The Versailles army is now under command of Marshal MacMahon, and has been divided into four corps, of which one held in reserve has Gen. Vinoy at its head, while the others have been ordered into active service, under command of Gens. Ladmirault, Cissey, and Dubarail. The National Assembly having voted an amendment to the Election law, to the effect that all mayors throughout France shall be chosen by the people, the Government insisted upon having the appointment of some of them placed in its hands; M. Thiers even threatening to resign if that power was not confided to the Government. The chamber thereupon, by a decided majority, sustained the Government, and agreed to the appointment of mayors in all towns having over 20,000 inhabitants.

A special dispatch from Versailles to *The London Telegraph* says the Government troops advanced to Porte Maillot, and held a position under the rampart. Paris is said to have only provisions for two days, and a collapse of the insurrection is considered imminent.

Russia Preparing for—What?

A correspondent at Odessa wrote as follows, just before the final adjournment of the London Conference: A great movement of staff officers is taking place between this town and St. Petersburg, and the Governor himself, M. Kotzbue, has been summoned to the Emperor. Cannons of the largest calibre are being transported to Kertch and the principal ports on the Black Sea, where the pieces are tried as soon as they arrive. I find this news, considerably attenuated in the correspondence of a Russian journal here. According to the local writer, M. Kotzebue is only gone to present his respects to his august master, and the placing of guns at Kertch and elsewhere is only an affair of ordinary service. But the following circumstance is fully as significant. Conferences have just been held at Cettigne for the reorganization of the Lontenegrin army, the effective force of which is to be doubled. Henceforth the commanders of the Nohics will be subjected to an examination, and the forces of the Principality will adopt the regulations of the Russian army. Every one knows that the Prince receives an annual subvention from the Czar. You will doubtless consider that while the Conference of London is still sitting, these facts are at least singular.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.—In the Ohio Legislature a resolution indorsing President Grant's San Domingo policy was taken up and a substitute adopted by a party vote, declaring that in regard to the extension of our borders and the acquisition of territory, as well as every other measure of public concern, they indorsed as sound political wisdom the principles embodied in the declaration of President Grant, that no policy should be enforced against the will of the people.

FIVE thousand acres of trees have been cut down in France.

Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following is the President's message transmitting the report of the Santo Domingo Commissioners:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit to the two Houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution approved Jan. 12, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of Santo Domingo, of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and of their peaceable character. It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Santo Domingo to the United States.

When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our late institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other people desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed, further, that we should not permit any independent Government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under a European Power.

Soon after my inauguration as President I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez, with a proposition to annex the Republic of Santo Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the Island, the desire of the people, and their character and habits, about as they have been described by the Commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated, further, that, being weak in numbers and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry, on account of lack of protection for their accumulations, and that if not accepted by the United States, with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition.

In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentlemen from Santo Domingo, who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner. In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the Government and the inhabitants of the Republic of Santo Domingo, in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal I might, in the future, be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests, the utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden race, praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Those opponents of annexation who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of the rights of men, I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty.

According, after having appointed a Commissioner to visit the Island, who declined, on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment, and integrity I had, and have yet, the most unbounded confidence. He visited Santo Domingo, not to secure or hasten annexation, but, unprejudiced and unbiased, to learn all the facts about the Government, the people, and the resources of that Republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one if the acts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of previous Commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty, and a due regard for our great National interests, required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of Santo Domingo.

As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with those whose duty had connected them with it. Amid the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate, and was rejected. But whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published. Under these circumstances, I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth.

A Commission was therefore constituted, under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work intrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the Commission, in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel. The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President only indicates a difference of opinion of the Government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President or of those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case, the honor of the nation demands investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, and which fully vindicates the purity of motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiation.

And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins; and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and of their Representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country, and a decision rendered by that tribunal, whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged; indeed it is confirmed by the report, that the interests of our country and of Santo Domingo alike invite the annexation of the Republic. In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject, I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the Government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man; and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable, every department of the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision.

In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debate in Congress, as well as unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark. No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men. (Signed,)

U. S GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 5, 1871.

The National Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

The following comparative statement of the net receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for the two years, from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, and the two years, from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871, has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

Sources Rec.	Two years from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869.	Two years from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871.	Net increase.
Cust'ms	$286,314,340 07	$363,666,167 74	$80,405,827 67
Lands	3,673,069 80	5,979,960 99	2,006,391 33
Inter. Rev.	294,011,202 68	336,310,853 76	44,299,651 08
Miscellan's	2,067,729 84	51,384,509 30	
Total	$664,466,442 39	$749,399,491 99	$131,709,170 98
Decrease rev. from miscellaneous sources			16,715,120 34
Net increase of revenue			$84,994,049 74

EXPENDITURES.

On what Account.	Two years from Mar. 1, 1867, to Mar. 1, 1869.	Two years from Mar. 1, 1869, to Mar. 1, 1871.	Net increase.
For Congress	$6,476,971 40	$7,476,469 34	
Expenses of Post-Office Dept. —mail transportation	8,030,175 88	9,327,423 14	
Expense of Foreign intercourse	2,656,777 80	2,808,980 24	
Executive and Miscellaneous Expenses	25,446,987 15	28,324,777 29	
Expenses Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington	2,730,278 06	1,960,686 04	
Expenses Collecting the Revenue from Customs	12,126,146 19	13,260,136 50	
Miscellaneous expenses—Customs, including buildings	15,720,235 11	16,056,064 44	
Expenses Assessing and Collecting Internal Revenue	16,489,961 36	14,140,373 07	
Miscellaneous expenses Internal Revenue	4,977,646 80	4,052,634 20	
Expenses U. S. Courts	3,431,627 37	4,703,456 66	
Miscellaneous expenses under Interior Department	6,398,144 88	7,196,077 69	
Expenses War Department	226,361,284 84	191,735,668 34	
Expenses Navy Department	49,367,586 73	40,956,850 05	
Expenses Indian Department	10,062,687 66	10,646,795 40	
Expenses Pension Department	50,000,420 99	61,467,949 41	
Total	$450,043,759 17	$323,342,809 96	
	323,342,809 96		
Decrease of expenditures	$126,700,949 21		

By the foregoing statement it will be seen that the amount gained by the increase of receipts and the decrease of expenditures has been as follows:

From increase on receipts	$84,994,049 74
From decrease of expenditures	126,700,949 21
Total	$211,694,998 95
Reduction Public Debt from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, was	$26,441,988 00
Reduction Public Debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871, was	204,754,413 09
Showing increase in reduction Pub. Debt	$178,312,427 09

During the two years from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871, the amount of the reduction of the Public Debt has been, as above shown, $204,754,413 09, most of which has been in the purchase and cancellation of bonds bearing interest in coin, and in the payment of obligations overdue and convertible into interest-bearing bonds or certificates. The amount of interest which will hereafter be saved to the Government on debt actually paid is $11,537,461 annually, or $961,455 09 monthly, mostly in gold.

The Ku-Klux Bill.

The House passed what is known as the Ku-Klux bill. The final vote stood—yeas 118, nays 91, with eighteen absentees, on a total of 238 members. The vote was strictly a party one. The general debate closed at 2½ o'clock when a vote was taken of Mr. Farnsworth's amendment to strike out the proviso known as Butler's section, providing for the calling out of the volunteer militia of any State. The vote on this was—yeas 112, nays 87, about twenty Republicans voting with the Democrats to strike out. The next vote was on Judge Ambler's amendment, striking out that portion of the fourth section which authorizes the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus under certain circumstances. Twelve Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of striking out, and when the roll-call was complete it stood yeas 103, nays 100, when five of the Republicans who had voted yea changed to nay, on the information that Gen. Garfield's amendment, next in order, would so modify that as to make it unobjectionable. The vote, when announced therefore, showed that on the motion to strike out, the yeas were 100 and the nays were 105. Gen. Garfield's amendment, which regulates the suspension of the habeas corpus by the provisions of the second section of the act of 1863, was then agreed to on a division. Mr. Hale's amendment, in the shape of an additional section, providing for the purging of juries, and at the same time repealing the iron-clad oath for all other jurors in the United States Courts, was agreed to the Democrats voting for it *en masse*. Mr. Holman's amendment striking out the third section was then negatived, whereupon the bill as amended passed; yeas 118, nays 91.

The Coal Riots.

Reports from the various regions say that the disturbances commenced by a large body of men and boys from other mines congregated at Tripp's Slope, where they assailed with clubs and stones the men at work in the place, stopping the work. A large body of miners, numbering four or five hundred, were driven from the mines. At one place the rioters blew up the mouth of the slope with powder taken from the mine, tore up the railroad track, and committed other depredations. A dispatch from Scranton says: The mayor of this city was hooted at while reading the the Riot Act to the mob. There is not an American militia company in the entire northern half of this, Luzerne County. The demonstrations were the first made here during the suspension. The mobs altogether number over a thousand men, and they are visiting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Connell's mines near this city were besieged, and a suspension of work compelled. Troops were sent to the districts, and the rioters became quiet.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The complete returns of the State election give Padelford, (Rep.,) for Governor, 8,819; Steere, (Dem.,) 5,345. The Senate stands 26 Republicans to 9 Democrats, and 1 no choice. The House stands 51 Republicans to 13 Democrats, and 8 no choice.

CONNECTICUT papers say their House of Representatives will consist of 130 Republicans, and 108 Democrats. The Senate will stand thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.	
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.37 a 6.75
WHEAT—Western Red	1.62 a 1.70
White	1.80 a 1.85
CORN—Yellow	.79 a .80
Mixed	.77 a .78
SEED—Clover	.10½a .12
Timothy	3.25 a 3.35
PETROLEUM—Crude	17¼ Refined .24½
BEEF CATTLE	.07 a .08½
NEW YORK.	
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$12.00 a 15.00
HOGS—Live	.07 a .08½