Song for My Love.

Your mind is a garden of flowers,
The brightest that ever could glow;
Refreshed by the sunniest showers,
Each drop like a diamond doth grow;
And the breeze, as it plays through your bowers,
Stays sighing, reluctant to go.

Your breast is the home of a beauty
Delightful, and almost divine;
A wild and irregular beauty,
Whose softness and anger combine
To lure all mankind from their duty
To follow the scornfulest sign.

Your soul, as it wrestles within you,
And longs for the time of release—
As it shrinks from the breath of the sin you
Send, shameful, away from your peace—
Is an angel from heaven to win you
And carry where sinning will cease.

Farm, Garden and Household.

CONSTIPATION.—Habitual costiveness may be remedied by omitting tea and coffee, drinking large draughts of water in the morning upon arising and at night before retiring, and the use of stewed pie plant as a sauce at meals.

TO CLEANSE CARPETS.—First sweep the carpet well, and scour with warm water to which ox-gall has been added, in the proportion of one pint of gall to three gallons of water. This will cleanse a large carpet, and not only extract grease, but freshen the colors. Gall is a liquid animal soap.

RECIPE FOR CORN STARCH CAKE.—The whites of twelve eges, three cups of sugar, one of butter, three of flour, one of corn starch, one of sweet milk, two teaspoons of cream tarter, one of soda—(half of the ingredients will make a large cake.) Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, and then add the milk.

CURING EGG-EATING HENS.—Keep fowls well supplied with lime and gravel or brick layers, rubbish and animal food (fresh meat,) in some form; it may prevent or cure hens eating their eggs. Another mode is to place in the nests artificial or China eggs and let them peck at them to their heart's content.

COLD SLAW.—Cut a cabbage in half and with a sharp knife shave it down very finely. Make a dressing of one egg well beaten, half a gill of vinegar, salt to taste, and a teaspoonful of butter. Beat the eggs light, and add to it the vinegar, salt and butter. As soon as the egg is thick, take it off the fire, set it away to cool, then pour it over the cabbage, and mix it well together. Some prefer a little sugar in the egg and vinegar.

ASHES AND HEN MANURE.—A correspondent asks if he shall mix ashes with hen manure, for manuring corn in the hill. No. If covered with moist earth, the escaped ammonia might perhaps be caught and utililized; but it will be better to mix the hen-droppings with plaster for use in the hill, and to apply the ashes on the surface when the corn is eight or ten inches high. The nitrogenized manure will be sufficient to start the plants, and the potash and silica will help it most when the stalk is growing.

FRICASSEED POTATOES.—Pare and slice, half an inch in thickness, into cold water, the required quantity of potatoes and wash them well, put them into a clean saucepan, pour over them cold water enough to half cover them, close the pot tightly, and let them cook fifteen minutes; drain off every drop of water; have ready half a pint of cream or new milk, a large spoonful of good butter, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and some salt; pour this over the potatoes, shake them around, and just heat up. Serve hot.

HARROWING WINTER GRAIN.—A writer in the *Journal of the Farm* recommends a practice which we know, by experience to be an excellent one—that of harrowing winter grain in spring as soon as the ground settles. It is a species of grain culture very little practiced, but produces excellent results on heavy soils, soaked by an excess of wet weather, and dried by winds and sun. The correspondent properly says that "in all cases grass seed should be sown before harrowing; after harrowing, roll with a light roller.—*Rural New Yorker.*

BEES ADAPTED TO LOCALITIES.—Frederick William Vogel, a Prussian bee keeper, says:—"An improved breed equally suited to all parts of an extensive country is an impossibility. For each particular district an improved breed specially suited may be produced. In a cross, resulting from the Italian queen with the black drone, degeneration became apparent in the second generation, the hybrids divided numerically, one portion resembling the Italian, and the other the black bees. In the fourth or fifth generation some of these hybrids reached again the pure Italian, others the pure black bee."

HOW TO GROW HOGS.—A practical breeder gives the following advice, which, in the main, we think sound, for those whose herd is not too large, and who are engaged in mixed husbandry: "To handle hogs to the best advantage, a pasture is needed of mixed grasses, clover, blue grass and timothy, and it is best if there is no running water or stock ponds in the lot. Hogs do better where there are no branches or stock ponds to wallow in. In place thereof, have good well-water pumped for them. Have troughs made, and nail strips across, eight inches apart, to keep the hogs from lying down in the water; and let the hogs be put on floors, to keep them from digging up wallowing holes. If any feed be given, it should be soaked in swill barrels for twelve hours before feeding—no longer—and fed to them as drink."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE POTATO BUG READY FOR ACTION.—While grubbing out an old fence row, adjoining a last year's potato patch, (says an Ohio correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker,*) I discovered countless numbers of this insect in bodies of from five or six to thirty of forty—in one case sixty-nine were counted in one cavity—about six inches below the surface; being generally assembled in cavities near the roots of the bushes. As none could be found in the ground composing the potato patch, nor beneath the sod adjoining the fence row, it would be natural to suppose that they had used the roots as a highway to winter quarters; whether as an easier mode of getting into the ground, or for some other reason, I am at present unable to say. The bugs were of full size, and to all appearance ready for operation at the earliest opportunity. As soon as they were unearthed they commenced their droning march, and did not seem inclined again to take their position underground. There will be but few potatoes planted in this vicinity this season, and those will be of the earliest varieties. Some there are, who will not plant any at all, and, indeed I think they will be gainers; at least, they will not be the losers.

SWEENY.—In common parlance, a horse is said to be sweenied when the muscles of the shoulder appear to have perished away, and the skin seems to be attached closely to the shoulder-blade. These symptoms arise from chronic lameness in the foot or other part of the limb. In such cases, it is of course, no use to apply remedies to the shoulders. Cure the foot, and the shoulder will come right, although stimulants and rubbing will expedite it. But genuine sweeny, as I understand it, is quite different from the above, although the appearances are the same. It is caused by hard drawing in a collar that is too large; or where no whiffletree is used, but the traces are hitched directly to the thills, as in "jumpers," as they are called; or by jumping fences, or the like.

Real sweeny may be discovered by moving the horse in a circle, or causing him to step over bars, when you can generally determine the seat of the lameness. For such cases irritants, with the proper friction, is the proper treatment. Blistering liniment, or seton, or a piece of leather inserted under the skin, will cure, with rest. The writer once cured a horse by blistering, and upon turning him out, some time afterward, he jumped a high fence, and the operation had to be gone through again.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Boston girls, as a rule, are the most intellectual. New York girls the most stylish, Brooklyn girls the most "*flirtations,*" Philadelphia girls the most ladylike, Baltimore girls the prettiest, and Chicago girls the most extravagant. So says report.

Summary of News.

FIFTEEN counterfeiters have been arrested in Pittsburgh.

THE Maine Democrats will hold their State Convention on the 27th of June.

ONLY one-fifth of the population of the city of Naples can read and write.

THE West is troubled with five cent pieces made of lead coated with silver.

THOMAS MARTIN, tinsmith, of Charlestown, Mass., was killed, by falling down stairs.

IN the Prussian army is a lieutenant who received thirty-three wounds in one battle.

B. AUGUSTEIN, of Goodhue, Minn., died a few days ago from the effects of the kick of a horse.

THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN was killed at Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y., by the breaking of a guy-rope.

A FRENCH paper says the troops of the Commune do not now exceed twenty-five thousand in number.

MAHLON WILLIAMSON, a retired dry goods merchant of great wealth and influence, died in Philadelphia.

THE income from internal revenue, for the year ending June 30, will be from $140,000,000 to $145,000,000.

THERE were nearly eight hundred bills passed by the New York Legislature and signed by the Governor at the late session.

THE President has commuted the sentence of Charles Perdue, for firing a ship at sea, to imprisonment for twelve years.

AT Hartford, Conn., Frederick C. Hall, (colored,) convicted of murder, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of July, 1872.

THE principal barricades in Paris have been converted into strong earthworks. The labor on these internal defenses still continues.

AN official statement of the losses of the Communists in the late battle sums up 9,000 killed and wounded, besides 3,000 prisoners.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *Tribune* positively and emphatically denies the current reports in reference to proposed Cabinet changes.

THE returns from the West Virginia election indicate that the Flick amendment, which removes political disabilities has been carried.

AN army of caterpillars is on the move through Southern Illinois, devouring in its march leaves, buds, and everything of a succulent nature.

IT is expected that ten thousand Odd Fellows from all parts of New England will be present at the celebration in Boston on the 13th of June.

THE sentence of William Schallenberg, who was to be hanged at Cleveland for murdering his wife, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

ADVICES from Paris say the Communists have, through mistake, attacked and captured a Prussian battery. Its restitution has been demanded.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* states that the entire tax of Mississippi—State, county, and school—reaches nearly $12,000,000; the school tax is less than $4,000,000.

THE reported gains of the Baptist denomination in the United States for 1870, are 2,602 churches, 2,031 ministers, 7,623 baptisms, and 198,144 members.

FORTY acres of land in Lancaster county, Pa., containing a mineral spring, recently sold for $40,000. The water is said to possess extraordinary medicinal qualities.

THE full census returns shows the exact population of the States to be 38,-104,840; that of the Territories and the District of Columbia, 442,694; total, 38,547,534.

AN inquest into the recent sudden death of Mrs. Dolly Freeman, alias Ingersoll, in Boston, resulted in a verdict that death was caused by the indiscreet use of mornhine.

A BILL has been introduced into the Texas Legislature to divide the State into three States. The people are to vote upon the question before the division becomes valid.

FOUR National Guards taken prisoners by Versailles troops having been shot, a proposal was made in the Commune to shoot the Archbishop of Paris in retaliation for the outrage but it was rejected.

THE Maryland Democratic State Convention is to be held in Baltimore on Wednesday, July 19, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be supported at the coming Fall election.

A HOSPITAL Steward has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, for forwarding money to purchase counterfeit U. S. currency, in response to the solicitation of a pretended agent.

THERE is said to be a serious antagonism between shippers and ship-owners. The new bills of landing, upon which all goods are to be transported hereafter, leave, it is said, the steamship monopolists wholly irresponsible for losses or injury *in transitu.*

THE local elections in the interior of California resulted as follows: In Gilroy, Suisun, Santa Cruz, and Pleasonton, the Citizens' ticket elected, Grass Valley went Republican. The election in Virginia City, Nevada, resulted in favor of the Democrats.

A FESTIVAL was given at Madrid, in commemoration of the Spanish rising against the French in 1808. The King and Queen took part in the ceremonies. A slight disturbance was created by the republicans, but it was easily repressed. Several arrests were made.

MOSQUITOES were never half so numerous at this season of the year in Memphis, Tenn. Wide-spread, ceaseless, warm rains have begotton countless myriads of these troublesome insects. In places along the river south of Memphis, pilots have mistaken swarms of mosquitoes for tempest-breeding clouds. Boats have lost their way or "tied up" in terror. This is the account given by a Memphis paper.

FORLORN INDEED.—The Marquis of Lorne has laid himself open to sympathy, not because his young wife is not lovely and lovable, but because, as a commoner, though a duke's son, he is debarred from a social equality with his lady bride. At the recent opening of the Albert Hall the poor man was forced to content himself with looking from a distance upon the royal family in the royal box—the Princess Louise being with them—nor could he even join her in the carriage which took her to and from the Hall. It has been suggested, since royal blood is of such paramount importance, that a few drops of the Hanoverian stock be introduced by transfusion into the veins of this fortunate and yet unfortunate Marquis of Lorne.

WHAT A MAN DOES.—A French statistician asserts that an average man of fifty years old has slept 6000 days, worked 6500 days, amused himself 4000 days, was eating 1500 days, and was sick 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, 4600 pounds of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank altogether 7000 gallons of liquid—namely, water, coffee, tea, beer, wine, etc. This would make a respectable lake of 300 square feet surface and three feet deep, on which a small steamboat could navigate. Very likely an average Frenchman might have spent 4000 days in amusement—before the war—but we doubt if an average American does. He does several other things, however, which are not enumerated in the above list.

THE STORY OF JESSIE FREMONT.—A Washington correspondent says that, though the marriage of his daughter Jessie to Fremont was much against the wishes of Thomas H. Benton, he allowed the wedding to take place at his own house, and afterwards, carried the notice to the office of *The Globe.* The elder Blair, reading over the notice, remarked: "This is not the usual form, Colonel. It reads that Miss Benton married Mr. Fremont. Permit me to transpose it." "No, Sir," replied Benton, very emphatically. "Let it stand. John Charles Fremont did not marry Jessie Benton, Sir; Jessie Benton married John Charles Fremont, Sir."

A Paris Physician.

M. de la Grangerie is possessed of considerable fortune and a handsome house in the Quartier St. Germain. In the month of September last he placed himself, his possessions, and his energies at the disposal of the Paris Press, then occupied in organizing that Ambulance system, the ramifications of which were legion, and whose flag might have been seen floating in every quarter of the town. The Ambulances de la Presse were the largest and most comprehensive in the city, and M. de la Grangerie was recognized as the chief of the Committee. When this unhappy civil war began almost every private hospital had been dismantled, and most of the doctors had retired to their respective homes. M. de la Grangerie, however, called together as many of his employees as could be found, and unfurled the Geneva flag once more. A few days back he was driving his little ponies without the walls, going his rounds to see that the wagons were at their posts, and being stopped suddenly by a band of National Guards, produced his card, announcing himself as the head of the Press Ambulances that had come to be so well known during the last eight months. "Have you got a pass from the Commune?" asked one of the men rudely, intimating that if he failed to produce such a document he would be arrested as a *suspect.*" "Of course I haven't got one, and do not require one," retorted M. de la Grangerie; take me to the nearest *poste,* and I will immediately establish my identity." "So you are M. de la Grangerie, are you?" answered the other; "a Legitimist nobleman; such *canaille* as you are better under lock and key." A guard jumped up on the box of the phaeton, while two more took their seats behind and the unfortunate gentleman was conducted to the Conciergerie, to be locked up in a cell on no particular charge, in spite of his assertions that he had never been involved in politics. His mansion in the Quartier St. Germain was quite enough to insure detection, and in the Conciergerie he remained for days, holding occasional communication with the occupants of the two other cells in the same passage—old friends, as it happened—the Archbishop of Paris and the Cure of St. Sulpice. After four days' incarceration he was removed to La Roquette, where murderers are kept till they pay the forfeit of their crimes upon the scaffold—a miserable prison situate in the filthiest quarter of Paris; there he was forced to go through the ceremony of taking a bath, and would have been clothed in the felon's dress had there not been a difficulty as to fitting his corpulent figure. Denied to his friends and neglected by his guards, he on one occasion narrowly escaped death by suffocation from the charcoal in his stove, while on another he well-nigh fell a victim to the explosion of a chassepot, the bullet of which, fired by mistake, penetrated the grating of his door and flattened against the wall opposite. He lies there still, in spite of the efforts of his relations, and it is quite possible that his fate may be tragical should the Versailles party force an entrance into the town.

Species of Seals.

There are four species of seals in our seas. The bay seal lives on the coast, frequents the mouths of rivers and harbors, and is never found among the ice. The harp seal, so called from having a broad curved line of connected spots proceeding from each shoulder and meeting on the back above the tail, forming a figure like an ancient harp. The old male animal alone has this figuring, and not till his second year. The third variety is hooded seal, and is much larger than the harp. The male, called the dog hood, is distinguished from the female by a singular hood or bag of soft flesh on his nose. When attacked or alarmed, they inflate this hood so as to cover the face and eyes, and it resists seal shot. It is imposible to kill one of these creatures, even with a sealing gun, so long as his head is toward you; so that the only way is to aim at the side of the head, so as to strike at the base of the skull. The hoods bring forth their young two or three weeks later than the harps, and keep farther north than the others. The fourth species is the square tipper. It is largest of all, but is rarely taken on the coast. The white coats, the young of the harps, are the most desirable for capture, their oil and skin being the finest.

HORSES SHOULD STAND on a perfectly level floor, this being the only means for securing perfect comfort and rest. Nothing would be more fatiguing to a man than to stand with his toes even slightly elevated, and the position becomes even more unnatural in the case of a quadruped, as an inclined floor obliges him to keep his balance by assuming an unnatural position. At the same time an inclination of one inch in a length of six feet can do no material harm, and is quite sufficient for perfect drainage. The best wooden floor that we have seen has inclination of one and a half inches. On this are nailed slats two inches wide and one inch apart, two inches thick at the rear and only half an inch at the front. These should be made of hard wood to stand the wear. By this arrangement the horse stands level and the urine flows off through the spaces between the bars. No horse-stall should be less than four feet wide, and five feet is much better. The drain, which should be shallow, ought to be about one foot behind the heels of a full-sized horse as he stands at his feed.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Prof. Torrey made a balloon ascension from Dayton, Ohio, a few days since, inflating his balloon with hot air from a furnace set in the ground. Just as the air-ship rose from the earth, the lower part of it caught fire, unknown to the aeronaut, who went through a number of evolutions on the trapeze suspended by ropes from the car. At the height of 1,000 feet the fire blazed around the balloon, which, with the cooling of the hot air, caused a rapid decent. Fortunately the burning globe came in contact with a willow tree, when Torrey, leaping into the branches, broke his fall by snapping a large limb, and sustained no more serious injury than a sprained ankle as he fell upon the ground. The ascent, or more properly the descent, is described as the most exciting exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in Montgomery County.

A GRAIN LAW.—A law possessed by Illinois in relation to the transportation of grain requires railroad companies to give full and accurate receipts for all the grain they receive; to deliver the same quantity of grain and the same quality as shipped at the destination intended by the consignor; and to transport all grain offered, "without distinction, discrimination or favor between one shipper and another, and without distinction or discrimination as to the manner in which such grain is offered to it for transportation, or as to the person, warehouse or place to whom or to which it may be consigned." If the transportation company fail to deliver the grain at the point on their line designated, the consignor is entitled by the law to recover of the company the full value of the grain at the point where it was shipped.

WHAT DID IT.—To a correspondent who asks why so many more French wounded died in the late war than the German wounded, a New York paper says: It is said in explanation of this, that the Prussian bullets contained a little mercury, which is inserted in the base of the ball to augment the explosive power of the cartridge; and that by the action of the gas produced at the time of the explosion this mercury is converted into mercurial acid of the most deleterious nature, the effect of which is to poison the blood if it remains in contact with the ball for any time.

A QUESTION.—A young man recently wrote to a paper, asking whether it would be advisable for him to marry a "young and tender angel, who had never done her own washing or dress-making." In reply, the editor advised him to do so by all means, and mentioned a similar case in his own experience, where the bride had never done her own washing; but after marriage she became so fond of the wash-tub, as not only to work for her own family, but for several families among her acquaintances.

How Winter Grain is Looking.

The Autumn season was generally favorable for germination and vigorous growth; the Winter has been comparatively mild and uniform in temperature; the freezing weather mainly occurred in midwinter, and found the wheat plants protected by a sufficient covering of snow; the Spring has been unusually early, and the growth of grain advanced two to four weeks beyond its accustomed status. There is no State in which Winter-killing is not exceptional, and in several it is almost entirely unknown. It may be that future reports, as the season progresses, will be less favorable; they certainly cannot be more flattering. In the following digest of the returns almost every unfavorable statement is presented:

New England.—In Maine there has been considerable loss from Winter-killing, especially in the counties of Oxford, Piscataquis, and Cumberland, during the variable weather of February and March. Winter grain looks well in York, and rye is in fine condition in Androscoggin. The open Winter and light covering of snow has left wheat and rye in unpromising condition in Hillsboro, Strafford, and Belknap, in New Hampshire; while Merrimack reports a prospect above the average, and the fields look well in Sullivan. There is little grown in Coos. Vermont grains have suffered somewhat from open Winter. The appearance presented in Windsor County is 40 per cent. below an average upon heavy soils, but very fair from Massachusetts and Connecticut, except from Middlesex, in the latter State. No wheat is grown in Rhode Island, and, indeed, very little in New England.

The Middle States.—But three counties in New York, Onondago, Schuyler, and Washington, report more Winter-killing than last year. The warm Autumn gave a strong growth in Western New York, and though the covering of snow was light the plants retained their vigor through the Winter, and are in more than medium condition. The counties reporting "very good," are Tioga, Westchester, Seneca, Steuben, and Columbia, while Jefferson estimates her area "20 per cent. better than last Spring." Three-fourths of the returns indicate merely an average prospect. In Chautauqua the crop is promising, what there is left of it after the Autumn's work of the Hessian fly. In Onondaga the plant was small in the highlands in the Autumn, and weak and unthrifty in the Spring, but looks well in the richest and best-tilled fields. Of fifteen counties reporting in New Jersey, none present discouraging accounts, but three limit the prospect to an average, two estimate an advantage of 10 per cent., three of 20 per cent., and one of 25, while others return the crop "better than for years," "looking remarkably well;" and in Burlington one correspondent makes it "the strongest and thickest stand he has ever seen." Forty counties in Pennsylvania send returns, of which only those from Tioga and Union represent an inferior prospect, and fully three-fourths report a more than average luxuriance. It is stated of Cumberland that "there are no poor fields and wheat could not look better;" it is "remarkably fine" in Indiana "though the fly has destroyed parts of fields;" "the fields of Lehigh present a finer appearance than for 30 years," due in part to the fine weather and absence of cold winds in March; wheat in Beaver is "quite promising, especially the drilled fields, and those injured by the fly have recuperated and may yield well." It is stated in the latter returns that a few fields, on which straw and long manure were spread, were completely destroyed by the mice, which were so abundant that pastures were injured by them.

Wheat and rye look well in Delaware. Every return from Maryland is favorable in comparison with last year. The crop is generally more advanced than usual, and in Washington County it "never before, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, had so promising a look." Of 36 returns in Virginia, three (Montgomery, Northumberland, and Dinwiddie) are less favorable than usual; 17 show great improvement, and the remainder report a medium appearance. North Carolina makes 42 favorable returns, while those from Chatham and Haywood declare Winter grain "more backward than usual," though in the latter, rye is fine. York, Lexington, and Orangeburg, in South Carolina, do not represent their crops as promising, but the other counties make a favorable report. Wheat was Winter-killed in Morgan County, and is poor in Bartow, Newton and Pike, but looks well in 36 counties reported, and very finely in 12. In Lee, Alabama, wheat is very inferior; elsewhere it is generally good, though in some sections the early sown looks much better than the late, which is small, but of good color and a good stand. A very small area of wheat or rye is sown in Mississippi or Louisiana, except in the latter for Winter pasture. Wheat presents a uniformly promising appearance. The counties in Texas in which the appearance of wheat is poor, are McLennan, Red River, Medina, (greatly injured by drouth), and Bandera; many counties report little sown; the prospect is good in Fayette, Lampasas, Falls, Bexar, Bell, and Anderson; and very promising in Dallas, Fannin, Gillespie, Lamar, Travis, Collin, Grayson, Atascosa and Kerr.—*Report of the Agricultural Bureau.*

Saturday Night.

Saturday night makes people human, sets their hearts to beating, softly, as they used to do before the world turned them into drums, and jarred them to pieces with tatoos. The ledger closes with a slash, the iron-doored vaults come to with a bang, up go the shutters with a will, click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday night, and we breathe free again. Homeward, ho! The door that has been ajar all the week closes behind us; the world is shut out. Shut out? Shut in rather. Here are our treasures, after all, and not in the vault, and not in the book—save the old record in the old family Bible—and not in the bank.—Maybe you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poor fellow, Saturday night is nothing to you, just as you are nothing to anybody. Get a wife, blue-eyed or brown-eyed; but above all true-eyed. Get a little home—no matter how little—a sofa, just to hold two, or two and a half, and then get the two, or two and a half in it of a Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes, and thank heaven and take courage.—*Exchange.*

CIVILIZING CANNIBALS.—Some white settlers at Viti Leon, Fegee Islands, lately administered correction to several of the natives who refused to give up land which belonged to them, by flogging them severely, and then rubbing the juice of the red-pepper plant into their wounds. On another occasion they cut off a woman's great toes with a hammer and chisel by way of teaching her that she should not enter their houses without permission. If these simple folks do not eagerly embrace the ways of a people who try thus to make them long-suffering, it is certainly discouraging to send them missionaries.

A TOWN FRIGHTENED BY LABORERS.—Five hundred workmen, who were employed in digging a canal in the Forest of Hertogenwald, marched in a body to Verviers, and demanded the payment of their wages, for some time over-due. Their appearance caused much excitement and apprehension. The gensdarmes proved untrustworthy, and were confined to their barracks. The town finally paid the workmen their wages, and all fears of a disorder were allayed.

THE FENIANS.—It is said that the U. S. government is about to take measures to secure the release of the imprisoned Fenians in Canada. There are over twenty of them who are still imprisoned there for participation in the last Fenian raid. In the general settlement of our international differences with Great Britain, it is argued that it would be a most fitting time to interpose the services of this government to secure their release.

"FATHER CLEVELAND," the City Missionary of Boston, who will enter his 100th year in June next, was lately visited by his son—a stripling of only 73—whom he had not seen for 20 years.

The Demands of the Commune.

[From the *Journal Officiel* of Paris.]

It is the duty of the Commune to confirm and ascertain the aspiration and wishes of the people of Paris. The precise character of the movement of the 18th of March is misunderstood and unknown, and is calumniated by the politicians at Versailles. At that time Paris still labored and suffered for the whole of France, for whom she had prepared, by her battles, an intellectual, moral, administrative, and economic regeneration, glory and prosperity.

What does she demand? The recognition and consolidation of the Republic, and the absolute autonomy of the Commune extended at all places in France, thus assuring to each the integrity of its rights, and to every Frenchman the full exercise of his faculties and aptitudes as a man, a citizen, and a producer. The autonomy of the Commune has no other limits but its rights. The autonomy is equal for all communes who are adherents of the contract, the association of which ought to secure the unity of France.

The inherent rights of the Commune are to vote the Communal budgets of receipts and expenditures, the improving and alteration of taxes, the direction of local services, the organization of the magistracy, internal police, and education. The administration of property belonging to the Commune; the choice by election, or competition, with the responsibility and permanent right of control and revocation of the Communal magistracy, and officials of all classes; the absolute guarantee of individual liberty, and liberty of conscience; the permanent intervention of the citizens in Communal affairs by the free manifestation of their ideas, and the free defence of their interests; guarantees given to those manifestations by the Commune, who alone are charged with securing the free and just exercise of the rights of meeting and publicity; the organization of urbane defence and of the National Guard, which elects its chiefs, and alone watches over the maintenance of order in the city. Paris wishes nothing more under the head of local guarantees, on the well-understood condition of regaining in a grand central administration and delegation from the federal communes the realization and practice of those principles; but in favor of her autonomy, and profiting by her liberty of action, she reserves to herself to bring about, as may seem good to her, administrative and economic reforms which the people demand, and to create such institutions as may serve to develop and further education. Produce, exchange, and credit have to universalize power and property according to the necessities of the moment and the wishes of those interested, and the data furnished by experience. Our enemies deceive themselves or deceive the country when they accuse Paris of seeking the destruction of French unity established by the revolution. The unity which has been imposed upon us up to the present by the empire, the monarchy, and the parliamentary government is nothing but centralization, despotic, unintelligible, arbitrary, and onerous.

The political unity as desired by Paris is a voluntary association of all the initiatives, the free and spontaneous co-operation of all individual energies with the common object of the well-being, and security of all. The Communal revolution initiated on the 18th of March inaugurated a new era in politics, experimental, positive and scientific. It was the end of the old governmental and clerical world, of military supremacy and bureaucracy, of jobbing in monopolies and privileges to which the proletariat owed its slavery, and the country its misfortunes and disasters. The strife between Paris and Versailles is one of those that cannot be ended by an illusory compromise; the issue should not be doubtful. The victory fought for with such indomitable energy by the Commune, will remain with the idea and with the right. We appeal to France, which knows that Paris in arms possesses as much calm as bravery. Where order is maintained with as much energy as enthusiasm, who is ready to sacrifice herself with as much reason as energy. Paris is only in arms in consequence of her devotion to liberty, and the glory of all in France ought to cause this bloody conflict to cease. It is for France to disarm Versailles by a solemn manifestation of her irresistible will. Summoned to profit by our conquests, she should declare herself identified with our efforts—she should be our ally in the contest which can only end in the triumph of the Communal ideas or the ruin of Paris. As for ourselves, citizens of Paris, we have a mission to accomplish—a modern revolution the greatest and most fruitful of all those which have illuminated history. It is our duty to fight and conquer.

A Romance in the Orient.

A singular story is told by the *Levant Herald,* of Constantinople, as follows: Some ten days ago a couple of wealthy travelers arrived in Pera from Odessa, and took up their quarters at a private hotel in the Grand Rue. They were, they said, a Prince and Princess on a traveling tour to Europe. The Prince lost no time in calling on his Ambassador, and at the interview expressed his becoming desire to present the Princess to Madame Ignatiew. Something about his visitor, however, appears to have excited the suspicion of the Ambassador, and he accordingly parried the suggestion, saying that he would first do himself the pleasure of visiting the Princess. He did so the next day, and found the couple surrounded by all the evidences of great wealth. The lady was young, handsome, and perfectly well-bred, but some further conversation with her husband confirmed General Ignatiew's suspicions that he was not what he represented.

The telegraph was at once set to work to Odessa and St. Petersburg, and in a couple of days abundant evidence was received to prove that the fellow was a low Georgian Armenian, who had made the tour of Russia under various aliases, marrying no fewer than four wives, three of whom he had in turn abandoned, after obtaining possession of their dowries. The fourth was the lady who accompanied him to Pera. She was the daughter of a rich landed proprietor near the Azoff, and was married to him only three months ago, bringing a dot of 80,000 roubles, the whole of which the fellow realized before setting out on his present tour.

On receiving the intelligence, General Ignatiew took prompt measures to effect his arrest, but the "Prince" got wind of the danger, and, abandoning nearly all his luggage, decamped with the lady to Rodosto, whence he made for Adrianople. He was, however, tracked, and on Monday last a telegram to the Russian Consul secured his arrest as he was on the point of starting for the frontier. He is now on his way back to Constantinople, and on arriving will be sent to Odessa, to be there handed over to the Russian police.

WONDERFUL THINGS.—Lewenbock tells us of an insect seen with the microscope of which twenty-seven millions would only equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mould is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves, flowers, and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a single scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the sweat forces itself out, like water through a sieve. The mites make five hundred steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like oxen on a meadow.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF MAINE.—The agricultural returns for the State of Maine, show that the number of acres of improved land is 2,917,793, value of farms, $102,961,951, and of farming implements and machinery, $4,809,113. The total value of wages paid during the year, including the value of board, was $2,903,292. The value of live stock in the State is $23,307,128.

What's the difference between a chilly man and a warm dog? One wears a great coat and the other pants.

Proclamation of the President.

The President of the United States has issued the following proclamation:

The Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to Enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 20, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited.

The law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theater of insurrection and military conflicts, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws.

Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public attention is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me except in cases of imperative necessity, I do nevertheless deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the power thus vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States a peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws. It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to the law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily reached by acquiescence in the results of the conflict now written in our Constitution, and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just and impartial laws in every part of our country.

The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of results so earnestly desired, imposes upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of its citizens of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Public Debt Statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement of the United States, May 1:

	Principal.	Interest.
Debt Br'g C'n In't.		
Bonds at 6 per cent.	$1,687,561,250.00	
Bonds at 5 per cent.	214,567,300.00	
	$1,902,128,550.00	$48,632,064.08
Debt br'g in't in lawful money:		
Cert's of Indebted's at 4 per cent.	678,000.00	
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000.00	
Three p. ct. Cert's..	36,345 000.00	
Am't outstanding...	$51,023,000.00	$286,166.63
Debt on which in't has ceased since M'ty		
Am't outstanding..	$3,096,012.26	$509,090.01
Debt br'g no in't.		
Old Dem'd & Legal Tender Notes....	$356,096,800.50	
Fractional Currency	40 570,997.50	
Coin Certificates....	26,483,500.00	
Principal.....	417,151,288.00	
Unclaimed Interest.	8,202.13	
Total Debt.....	$2,373,390,860.26	49,435,522.85
Total.....	$2,422,834,383.11	
Cash in the Treasury.		
Coin.....		106,463,979.34
Currency.....		12,796,860.63
Total.....		119,260,839.97
Db't less c'sh in the Treas'y May 1, '71		$2,303,573,543.14
Db't less c'sh in Treas'y April 1, 1871		2,309,697,398.27
Decrease of debt during past month		6,124,053.13
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871.		17,135,363.78
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869 to March 1, 1871.....		204,754,413.09

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies.

Principal outstanding.	64,618,322.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	1,392,376.64
Interest paid by the United States...	10,753,910.43
In't repaid by transportation of mails	2,831,186.94
Balance of in't paid by United States	7,922,723.51

The payments by warrants during April, exclusive of the public debt, were: War, $3,603,986.21; Navy, $1,475,938.-92; Interior, $1,230,693.21; Civil and miscellaneous, $5,136,039.77. — Total, $12,448,658.11.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Richardson, has opened an important tabular statement, showing the public debt on March 1, 1869, and the monthly decrease from that time to May 1, 1871, together with the present amount of interest charge, and the monthly reduction in the interest charge, from which it appears that the monthly interest on the public debt, at this date, is $9,459,959.17, less by $1,072,503.33, than it was March 1, 1869. An impression seems to have obtained circulation that the bonds purchased by the Treasury Department have not been destroyed. To correct this idea, the statement published contains the following note, which has not appeared in any other statement: The public bonded debt has been reduced by the amount of these bonds, which have ceased to bear interest and have been canceled and destroyed. There have also been paid in coin and canceled and destroyed, other bonds to the amount of $6,966,000, which matured in January last.

THE ALEPPO AND THE MERRIMAC.—The cable corroborated the supposition that the Cunard steamer Aleppo was the vessel that run down the bark Merrimac, portions of which had been picked up in Boston Bay. The disaster, it appears, occurred during a dense fog, three miles from Minot's Light, and the bark was so badly damaged that she was left to sink, all on board succeeded in reaching the steamer, and were taken on to Queenstown. The neglect of the captain of the Aleppo in failing to touch at Cape Ann, and thus relieve the deep anxiety that would be created concerning the fate of the bark's crew, is explained by the condition of the weather. The risk of making Cape Ann under such circumstances is held as justifying him in proceeding as he did, and relieves the act of the apparent want of feeling that seemed to characterize it. Captain Nichols and the crew of the Merrimac will leave the other side for Boston, in the steamer Tripoli.

A DUEL BY JUDGES.—Courts of justice in Havana have a low standard of decorum. In the Supreme Court at Havana, two Judges had a squabble in the entrance hall, in the course of which one slapped the face of the other. With a disregard of the requirements of their office characteristically Spanish, these judical swaggerers proceeded early in the morning, to end the difference by a duel with swords. We have the gratifying intelligence that neither was hurt, and that they breakfasted together after obtaining the "honorable satisfaction." It is added that other duels are on the *tapis.* It is highly probable that such events will become the rage after receiving the indorsement of the Bench.

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