Farm, Garden and Household.

Pigs affected with black-tooth cough, neglect their food and do not thrive. As soon as the pig begins coughing, the mouth should be examined, and these black teeth, if any, should be pulled with a pair of nippers or pincers.

Steamed Food for Hogs.—Several extensive hog growers of Henry Co., Ill., say that feeding steamed feed is a perfect preventive of the hog cholera, and that no one there this season, who fed steamed feed, has lost a hog by the cholera.

Omelet.—Twelve eggs beaten as for custard, one cup of thick, sweet cream, and a little salt; have your spider well-buttered; pour in your mixture, set it over a slow fire, stir it occasionally until it thickens; pour it immediate into a deep dish. This makes a very nice dish for breakfast.

Bunns.—Two cups of white sugar, two of milk, one of yeast, and flour enough to make a thin dough—let it rise; after rising add one cup of lard or butter, nutmeg, and more flour, rise again; when ready for baking, make it into **bunns.** Beat up an egg and spread over the top; rise in the pans a short time before baking.

To Break a Horse of Pulling the Halter.—Put on a strong halter; put the halter rope or strap over the top of the manger, and back through a hole in or under the frame of the manger and between the horse's fore legs, through a circingle and back to the hind leg. Buckle a strap, with a ring on it, around the ankle; tie the halter strap to this ring. Keep the horse tied in this way for one week. It will break the horse of the habit of pulling.

The following appears as a leading editorial in the Cleveland *Herald*: "We wish to give a very simple remedy for fever and ague, and wish to emphasize it by saying that it has, to our knowledge proved very efficacious. It is simply common salt. A teaspoonful taken in water, and a teaspoonful deposited inside each stocking, next the foot, just as the chill is coming on. That's all there is of it; but knowing that it has been very efficacious in 'breaking' a chill and perfecting a cure, we put it in our editorial columns, where no humbug remedy shall ever find a place if we know it."

Raising Calves.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says:—"I allow the calf to suck until the milk is fit to use, and then teach it to drink. I give it milk warm from the cow a few times, and then a tea made from early cut hay, with one quart of new milk at a feed. When it gets a little older, I put in a handful of oat meal, increasing the quantity as it grows older. When it gets so that it eats hay, I stop giving milk, and in a few weeks stop the tea. I then give it warm water with oat meal, until it goes to pasture. As soon as the nights become cool in the fall, I put the calves in the barn. The first winter they are fed on good early cut hay and roots, if I have them, if not, I give them a little meal. Under this system, I have large thrifty yearlings. They generally come in when they are two years old, and make the best of cows. I raise none but those from thorough-bred bulls."

Sheep—Tag any that need it. For mild cases of scours, nothing is better than milk porridge, made with wheat-flour—say a pint of milk and a tablespoonful of flour for each sheep. For severer cases, give prepared chalk, or ten drops of laudanum, repeating the dose every four or five hours till the discharges are arrested. Give gruel and tonics to keep up the strength of the animal. Salt regularly, and mix a little [illegible]th the salt—say three pints of [illegible]f pint of sulphur, twice a [illegible] hundred sheep. Ewes ex[illegible]nb should be watched night [illegible]t be careful not to render as[illegible]hen it is not needed. Rub the [illegible] and see that they get milk im[illegible]y; and after that, with ordinary [illegible]ere is little danger. A chilled [illegible]ay be restored when apparently [illegible] dead, by putting it in a bath of [illegible] at blood heat; or in [illegible] place the lamb in a [illegible]ng manure. After [illegible] dry, and be careful [illegible]ke cold.

[illegible]nd Nursery.—Trees for [illegible]g planting ought to be handled [illegible]ully and not allowed to become dry [illegible] shriveled; the nursery-man is often [illegible]med for sending out poor trees, when [illegible] fault is with the planter who does [illegible]t take care to preserve them properly [illegible]ntil ready for setting. Never set out [illegible]rees until the land is dry enough to work without leaving it in a lumpy condition, as the lumps will never pack close, and the air has a chance to circulate around the roots, often causing the death of the newly planted tree.

Scraping can be done at any time, and the trees will be benefited by a thorough washing with whale-oil soap, or very strong soapsuds; this destroys many eggs which are found upon the bark.

Grafting should be done this month. Care must be taken not to graft too early, as this is often more injurious than late grafting. Cions may be cut if the buds have not started, and preserved in sand or earth until ready to set.

Seeds for stocks ought to be put in early. The pits of peaches and other stone fruits, which have been buried during the winter, start very early; they should be handled carefully, so as not to break off the sprouts, if any have pushed. The seeds must have a good mellow soil to grow in, with a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure and ashes.

Manure may be hauled out and plowed in whenever the ground is dry enough.

Root-Grafts.—Set out in rows far enough apart to work with a cultivator.—*Agriculturist.*

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.

Somebody has given a droll paraphrase of George Washington and the hatchet story. He says Gen. Butler and Wendell Philips were in the garden of the White House waiting to see the President. They were kept there for some while, when Butler, picking up a hatchet, began cutting the tree to beguile the time. Grant soon afterward appeared, and asked, "Who has been hacking these trees?" Butler answered, "I cannot tell a lie, Mr. President: it was Wendell Philips."

General News Summary.

New York had quite a snow storm April 2.

Cincinnati packed nearly a million hogs last year.

There are over 250,000 Freemasons in the United States.

Swedish papers are advocating emigration to this country.

A man was arrested in Indiana three years ago for murder and has never been tried.

There were two suicides in New York in one day, caused by depression of spirits.

Most of the new loan is taken by holders of five-twenties, and in exchange for the latter.

Twenty-one thousand fish traps are to be set in and about Narragansett Bay this season.

Philadelphia has shipped 6,556,263 gallons of petroleum to foreign ports since Jan. 1.

Delaware sends out promises of an abundant peach crop. The trees are full of blossoms.

The last returns give Boston, Mass., a population of 250,526, of whom 87,985 are foreigners.

A drunken man in Syracuse, Kansas, recently froze fast in a gutter and was drowned in six inches of water.

The colored citizens of New York celebrated the proclamation of the XVth Amendment by a parade and speeches.

Jones and his wife agree grandly on one point; she thinks more of him than any one else in the world, and so does he.

Reports from almost all sections of Southern Indiana represent the growing wheat crop very promising at the present time.

The Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia contains 20,000 volumes, and over 47,000 books were loaned out during the past year.

William H. McPherson, the youngest brother of the late Major-Gen. J. B. McPherson, has been killed by a kick from a vicious horse, in Clyde, Ohio.

Congress granted to Phebe Scofield, the widow of a revolutionary soldier, $80 per month from June 5, 1867, on which day she attained her hundreth year.

Washington reports are to the effect that Senator Allen G. Thurman is an open and avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

Senator Pool, of North Carolina, has written home that he thinks Ex-Gov. Vance will be admitted to a seat in the Senate next December, if not before.

A clergyman in the West seeks damages of a journal which published a report of his lecture, "Mind and Matter," under the head of "Wind and Water."

The profits of the N. Y. *Herald* alone must be half a million yearly, which would make the value of that establishment somewhere from four to five millions.

The fire at Truckee, Cal., destroyed almost the entire city, involving 120 buildings, including all the business portion of the place and the Chinese quarter.

Minnesota, which in 1857 imported wheat for food, in 1667 raised 14,000,000 bushels, and exported two-thirds of this amount. Now she raises some 18,000,000 bushels and sends 12,000,000 bushels to market.

The Detroit papers have discovered a new method of driving away the organ-grinders. Every day or two they have a small paragraph like this: "Organ-grinders in Memphis make about ten dollars a day."

Joseph Holland, of Claremont, New Hampshire, relates that he and forty-five of his associates signed the pledge of total abstinence forty years ago; that he was the only one of the number who kept it, and he is to-day the only one alive.

In the English House of Lords, the bill legalizing marriage with deceased wife's sister, previously passed by the House of Commons, came up for final disposition. After a long debate, in which Lord Penzance argued strongly in its favor, the bill was rejected.

The Philadelphia Mint will redeem each kind of United States copper, nickel and bronze coins, when forwarded in even sums of $20, or any multiple of $20. Copper cents prior to 1857, nickle-copper cents from 1857 to 1864, and bronze cents since 1864, must come separately.

A comparative statement, which had been prepared at the Internal Revenue Office, showing the receipts from the several sources of internal revenue, now subject to tax for the joint eight months for the present and last fiscal year, shows a decrease of $10,310,138. There has been a decrease on spirits of $3,124,817, and on incomes of $4,782,666. Tobacco shows an increase of $1,373,536.

Something about Milk.—The report of the Boston Inspector of Milk presents some curious statistics. Thus it is stated that out of 1,700 samples of milk inspected last year 610 were adultered—so that one-third of all the milk used in the city was impure. During the month of June, at one of the milk stations, every can of one large dairy was found more or less extended with water. The total quantity of milk supplied to Boston yearly is 8,510,340 gallons, at a cost of $2,893,515. For the encouragement of consumers it is stated that by a recent decision of the Municipal Court, if a milk dealer is in the daily practice of selling to his customers adulterated milk, the amount of his bill is not recoverable in a court of justice. In this connection we see that a statement is made by the milk inspector of Providence to the effect that there is less difference in the nutritive qualities of milk and of meat than is generally supposed. He believes that a greater use of milk would be advantageous and economical. Milk at fifteen cents he considers as economical as corned beef at seventeen cents; milk at ten or twelve cents is the cheapest food that can be used.

A gay Tennessee belle had gained the reputation of being most emphatically a "girl of the period." She kept her lover in a state of despair, having refused him many times. She was esteemed faithless and frivolous; but the time soon came for her to redeem her character. One day there was a terrible railroad accident, and the rejected lover nad both legs crushed off. The apparently heartless girl devoted herself to his consolation, and married him on crutches the first day the doctors allowed him to go out.

The impeachment trial of Governor David Butler, of Nebraska, was closed in a sudden and unexpected manner. The evidence had all been taken, the arguments had been made, and the Senate had almost prepared to vote, when Butler's counsel asked for a continuance of sixty days. The continuance was granted by a close vote, and it is said that this in effect ends the trial. Many senators who believed him guilty did not want to vote him out of office, and took this means to avoid the responsibility.

The Cuttle Fish.

Many stories have been told of the Cuttle fish, or the Kraken as the Danes call it, but the following evidence of a sailor is somewhat strong. Captain John Magnus Dens, a Danish sailor of high character and established uprightness, deposed that, after having made several voyages to China in the service of the Gottenburg Company, he had once found himself becalmed in the fifteenth degree of south latitude, at some distance from the coast of Africa, abreast of St. Helena and Cape Nigra. Taking advantage of his forced inactivity, he had determined to have his ship cleaned and scrubbed thoroughly, and for that purpose a few planks were suspended on the side of the vessel, on which the sailors could stand while scraping and calking the ship. They were busy with their work, when suddenly an anchortroll—so the Danes call the animal—rose from the sea, threw one of its arms round two of the men, tore them with a jerk from the scaffolding, and sank out of sight in a moment. Another feeler appeared, however, and tried to grasp a sailor who was in the act of ascending the mast; fortunately the man could hold on to the rigging, and as the long feeler became entangled in the ropes, he was enabled to escape, though not without uttering most fearful cries. These brought the whole crew to his assistance; they quickly snatched up harpoons, cutlasses, and whatever they could lay hands on, and threw them at the body of the animal, while others set to work cutting the gigantic feeler to pieces and carrying the poor man to his berth, who had swooned from fright. The monster, with five harpoons thrust deep into its quivering flesh, and holding the two men still in its huge arms, endeavored to sink; but the crew, encouraged by their captain, did their utmost to hold on to the lines to which the harpoons were fastened. Their strength was, however, not sufficient to struggle with the marine giant, and all they could do was to make fast the lines to the ship, and to wait till the forces of the enemy should be exhausted. Four of the ropes snapped one after the other, like mere threads, and the harpoon of the fifth tore out of the body of the monster with such violence that the ship was shaken from end to end; thus the animal escaped, with its two victims. The whole crew remained overcome with amazement; they had heard of these monsters, but never believed in their existence; and here, before their eyes, two of their comrades had been torn from their side, and the third, overcome with fright, died the same night in delirium. The feeler which had been separated from the body remained on board as an evidence that the whole had not been a frightful dream; it measured at the base as many inches as their mizzen-mast, was still twenty-five feet long, and at the pointed end provided with a number of suckers, each as large as a spoon. Its full size must have been far greater, however, as only part of it had been cut off, the animal never even raising its head above the surface. The captain, who had witnessed the whole scene, and himself thrown one of the harpoons, ever afterward considered this encounter the most remarkable event of his checkered life, and calmly asserted the existence of the kraken.

Eating Without Appetite.—It is wrong to eat without appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food; and there not being any fluid to receive and act upon, it would remain there only to putrefy, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite for the remainder of his life. If a "tonic" is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken course; for its only result is to cause one to eat more, when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric juice supplied is able to prepare. The object to be obtained is a larger supply of gastric juice, not a larger supply of food, and whatever fails to accomplish that essential object fails to have any efficiency towards the cure of dyspeptic diseases; and as the formation of gastric juice as directed is directly proportioned to the wear and waste of the system, which is to be the means of supplying, and this wear and waste can only take place as the result of exercise, the point is reached again that the efficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—outdoor work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.

It is related of a convivially-inclined young man in Montgomery, Ala., that, attending a fair there recently, he approached the lemonade stand, and the young lady presiding said archly to him that she "supposed he would prefer his 'dashed?'" To which, replied he promptly, "Yes, Mary, with a little politeness, if you please."

A Quaker's advice to his son on his wedding day: "When thee went a courting, I told thee to keep thy eyes wide open; now that thou is married, I tell thee to keep them half shut."

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. Extra	5.75 a 6.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.62 a 1.68
White	1.80 a 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.75 a .77
Mixed	.77 a ..
Petroleum—Crude	17¾ Refined .24½
Beef Cattle	.07 a .09½
NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$12.00 a15.00
Hogs—Live	.07 a .08½
Dressed	.09 a .11¼
Sheep	.04½a .08½
Cotton—Middling	.15 a .15½
Flour—Extra Western	6.50 a 6.75
State Extra	6.65 a 6.85
Wheat—Amber Western	1.50 a 1.70
" State	1.57 a 1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.85 a 2.00
No. 2 Spring	1.00 a 1.56
Rye—Western	1.00 a 1.14
Barley—State	.90 a .95
Corn—Mixed Western	.75 a .80
Seed—Clover	.10 a .10½
Oats—Western	.62 a .71
Pork—Mess	19.00 a23.00
Lard	.11¼ a .12½
Butter—State	.35 a .40
Ohio W. R.	.26 a .28
" Fancy	.34 a .36
Western Ordinary	.15 a .18
Pennsylvania fine	.34 a .37
Cheese—State Factory	.15 a .16
" Skimmed	.07 a .10
Ohio	.10 a .15
Eggs—State	.15 a .18
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice	$7.00 a 7.75
Prime	6.00 a 6.60
Fair Grades	4.50 a 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00 a 6.00
Inferior	3.50 a 4.00
Hogs—Live	6.30 a 6.85
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00 a 5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50 a 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75 a 6.50
Buckwheat	4.75 a 5.75
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.50 a .53
Barley—No. 2, new	.81 a .89
Oats—No. 2	.45 a .46
Rye No. 2	.85 a .87½
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.27 a 1.29
Lard	.11¼a .12½
Pork—Mess	18.00 a19.00
CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef Cattle—Extra	11.00 a 11.50
Second Quality	8.50 a 9.50
Sheep & Lambs—Common	2.50 a 4.25
Extra	4.50 a 7.50
BUFFALO.	
Beef Cattle	5.75 a 7.50
Sheep	3.50 a 6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50 a 8.00
Flour	5.90 a 7.25
Wheat	1.20 a 1.55
Corn	.68 a .73
Oats	.50 a .55
Rye	1.00 a 1.10
Barley	.75 a .80
Lard	.12 a .14
ALBANY.	
Wheat—State	1.60 a 1.75
Extra	1.48 a 1.68
Rye—State	1.00 a 1.19
Corn—Mixed	.78 a .80
Barley—State	.75 a .92
Oats—State	.60 a .70

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 threathening 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 elewhere 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. 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.

A truly eccentric will was that made by Mr. J. Marsh, an old bachelor of Passaic, N. J., who died a few days ago. He left the best part of an estate of $400,000 for the benefit of six old horses. A farm of eighty acres is set apart as their happy hunting-ground for ten years, $300 a year each goes to feed them, an ostler will receive $1,200 yearly for ten years for grooming them, and two gentlemen get $10,000 each to see that the provisions of the will are fulfilled.

"Doctor, as my little boy gave the measles to all my neighbors' children, and as they were attended by you, I think you can afford to deduct ten per cent. from the amount of my bill for the increase of business we gave you."



A Leading Life Insurance Company.

It is evident that just now there is no subject more full of interest to the public than Life Insurance, and nothing that concerns them more than the merits of the various Life companies in the United States.

In reviewing the career of these institutions, we have been much struck with the extraordinary onward progress of the Equitable Life of New York, and the marked success which has attended the management of its affairs; and we feel that we are *doing a positive good* by giving in brief detail the points which entitles it to the first consideration of the insuring public.

The Equitable now occupies the leading position in respect to the amount of new annual business, as will be seen by the following table:

NEW BUSINESS, 1870.	
The Equitable	$40,295,799
The Mutual Life	33,458,217
The Connecticut Mutual	24,707,707
The Mutual Benefit	12,997,110
The New York Life	27,141,995
The Ætna	21,705,474
The New England	8,979,361
The Knickerbocker	15,141,844
The Charter Oak	20,118,485

By this we observe that its business for 1870 reached the enormous figure of $40,295,799, being $7,000,000 larger than that of any company in the world.

The Equitable is a mutual company, on the cash basis, making annual returns to its policy-holders of all the profits which arise in the course of its business.

The mention of one very favorable feature must not be omitted—we refer to the ability of its agents and the courtesy of its officers, by which every inquired information connected with Life Assurance can be readily obtained. The executive of this company ean always be easily approached, and this tends much to its popularity.

It is thus easy to understand why the Equitable has reached its present preeminence. Starting from the first day of its organization, under the best auspices, *in* 1866, there were but four companies that wrote a larger amount of new insurance; *in* 1867, but three; *in* 1868, but two; *in* 1869, the Equitable's transactions were the largest, and *in* 1870 it still maintained its supremacy, as the table given above shows. By this time it had issued over 60,000 policies, insuring more than $250,000,000.

We are not aware whether the Equitable Life Assurance Company is represented here or not, but we would strongly recommend those desirous of working in the field of Life Assurance, to place themselves at once in communication with the home office, with the view of acting for them as agent, as there is perhaps, no other company that could offer better inducements.

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 Rev.	Two years from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869.	Two years from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871.	Net increase.
Customs	$298,452,940 07	$353,855,167 74	$55,402,227 67
Lands	3,873,669 66	5,878,960 99	2,005,291 33
Inter. Rev.	294,011,202 68	338,310,853 76	44,299,651 08
Miscellane's	63,067,629 84	51,354,509 50	
Total	$664,495,442 25	$749,399,491 99	$101,707,170 08
Decrease rev. from miscellaneos sources			16,713,120 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.
For Congress	$6,476,971 40	$7,475,469 34
Expenses of Post-Office Dept.—mail transportation	8,530,773 88	9,327,623 14
Expense of Foreign intercourse	2,656,777 80	2,808,860 24
Executive and Miscellaneous Expenses	33,446,907 15	28,524,237 29
Expenses Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington	2,730,278 06	1,960,686 04
Expenses Collecting the Revenue from Customs	12,128,146 19	12,390,136 50
Miscellaneous expenses—Customs, including buildings	15,728,235 11	16,056,064 44
Expenses Assigning and Collecting Internal Revenue	16,489,961 38	14,140,373 07
Miscellaneous expenses Internal Revenue	4,977,646 80	4,052,634 20
Expenses U. S. Courts	3,437,627 37	4,703,456 86
Miscellaneous expenses under Interior Department	6,388,144 88	7,196,077 09
Expenses War Department	226,361,584 84	101,735,898 24
Expenses Navy Department	49,967,586 73	40,956,550 70
Expenses Indian Department	10,662,687 66	10,546,793 40
Expenses Pension Department	50,060,429 92	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	$26,441,986 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.

A son of the late President Tyler, only 21 years old, is an uhlan in the Twelfth Army Corps of Saxony, and served throughout the Franco Prussian war. He had been for five years a mining student at Freiberg, but when the clash of arms came he laid aside his books and sought admission to the service. By an especial favor of the Minister of War this foreigner was permitted to enter the ranks of the King of Saxony. Being a fine-looking, gallant young man he made an excellent soldier, and his record as son of an American President was enough to cause every officer and private to seek his companionship. During the latter part of the war, young Tyler is said to have carried his cavalry lance into several hot engagements.

The disguised drams, falsely called medicines, sold in bar-rooms as "tonics" and "stomachics," have nothing in common with Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. That famous invigorant does not owe its stimulating properties to fiery and adulterated alcohol, but to medicinal roots and herbs never heretofore combined. The effect of the Bitters in cases of constitutional debility, chronic indigestion, liver complaint, and all diseases tending to consumption, is so marvelous that except to those who have felt or witnessed it, the result seems incredible.

A dodge, reported new, is now being tried by sharpers on the railroad. It is said that these fellows wear caps with a band on them resembling those worn by conductors, and on which the word "conductor" is stamped. Over the band is a short piece, which they draw back, and which exposes the title when they want to operate on their victims.

On the Fence.—A lady interviewed a Governor on a railroad question. He asked her which side she was on, when she replied that she was on the fence. The Governor gallantly responded, "Then, madam, I wish no more agreeable position than to be sitting by your side."

Oppression after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will give immediate relief.

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.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

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.

For Dyspepsia,

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

Protection of Fishermen.—Two or three vessels will be dispatched to the Fishing Banks this Summer, as usual, but it is probable that it will be necessary to await the arrival here of some of the vessels now in European waters, because of the scarcity of men, the complete number allowed under the existing appropriations being employed at the present time.

Lead and Zinc Poison or Iron Rust are all avoided by the use of the Tin-Lined Lead Pipe. It is the best Water-Pipe made, and is highly recommended by water boards, architects, chemists and physicians. Price 15 cents a pound, for all sizes. Circulars and sample of Pipe sent by mail free. Address the Colwells, Shaw & Willard Mfg. Co., No. 213 Centre Street, New York.

The Methodist, of New York, has always been edited with marked ability by Rev. Dr. Crooks. Its enterprising owners have just added to its editorial corps, Dr. Abel Stevens, the historian of Methodism, and an experienced journalist. They have also engaged contributions and sermons from the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, whose success and popularity are almost unexampled. The Methodist abounds in good things, is never dull or dry, has stories for children, hints for farmers, and something for everybody. They offer for one year's subscription, $2.50, to send it from now until July 1st, 1872. Specimen copies free.

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Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Amongthe most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what those unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*; and as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

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