

done in order to concentrate the Prussian strength in and around Versailles.

LONDON, 30.—General Pettinger has arrived at Havre from Bordeaux, to superintend the defence. His reception was enthusiastic.

The Prussians give an indemnity in bonds to the owners of the vessels destroyed in the Seine, but decline to give an indemnity to the sailors.

The ice blockades Copenhagen.

Rome is half flooded and much damage done.

The French vice-consul at Jersey orders refugees to report themselves immediately for service in the army or they will be considered deserters.

At Orleans and Blois excesses were committed because the ruined inhabitants were not able to give the requisitions demanded. At Orleans the Prussians threaten to take away as hostages fifty prominent citizens, unless six hundred francs for each maltreatment of soldiers be paid.

MADRID, 29.—Seven of the eight balls, have been extracted from Prim's shoulder. He has lost two fingers, but is recovering rapidly.

The Cortes express abhorrence at Prim's attempted assassination, and have passed a vote of confidence in the government.

HAVANA, 29.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 23rd, state that on the 8th, three hundred insurgents, including forty negroes, armed with cutlasses, sacked and burned Sacapa, a fishery village, distant five miles from that city. Opposite the Morris fortress, at the mouth of the harbor they forced a small detachment of defenders to retreat, and killed nine persons including two women. They decamped after taking everything from the village. The Morris fired at the party, but ineffectually, as there were no boats to carry troops over. Those which were sent to intercept the rebels arrived too late. On entering the village they found the corpses of victims partly baked and in a horrible condition.

LONDON, 30.—A Prussian dispatch reports that Col. Bollenstien, commanding a detachment of six companies of foot, two squadrons of cavalry and two guns, was surrounded by the French near Mont Toisir, and, after a desperate fight, cut his way out, losing only a hundred of his command and taking 240 prisoners.

The Germans invested the fortress of Peronne, in the department of Somme, on Wednesday, after some sharp fighting.

MARGNEY, 28.—A dozen shells were sent yesterday inside Paris, into La Villette, Belleville, from Raincy at a range of seven thousand yards.

BORDEAUX, 30.—Anferre, Bray and Vesoul have been evacuated before the advance of the French under the order of Generals Bressalor, Fremis and Garibaldi.

Bourbaki is to march direct upon Paris. As the French advance, the inhabitants hasten to join the ranks. Thus the army rapidly increases.

The smaller towns now resist, as in the case of Tours which, through the combat at Marne was not reached. At Argent the Prussians were repulsed by the French.

BESANCON, 20.—The Prussians assaulted Belfort again, and were repulsed with loss. In the assault of the 21st they had fifty wagons of wounded, which were taken to Chatenols; when they arrived they were nearly all dead by being frozen.

HAVRE, 30.—The Germans at Rouen captured, on Saturday last, another English collier, and sunk it.

VERSAILLES, 30.—The authorities accuse the French of paying seven hundred and fifty francs to each officer who escaped captivity by breaking his parole.

ARRAS, 29.—It is said the German soldiery on the march north openly declared they were tired of the war.

MADRID, Thursday.—Prim is better. His wounds show no serious symptoms.

CARLSRUHE, 30.—An attack will be made immediately by the Prussians, with shot and shell, upon Belleville, Villetta and St. Antoine. Nothing will be done by the army of the Loire for a fortnight. Reinforcements to the number of 150,000 men are arriving for the army of the Loire.

A dispatch from a correspondent at Paris, dated the 28th, says shells have been thrown into the north of the city from St. Amand, 7,000 yards off.

Mr. Gladstone spoke 178 times during the last session of Parliament, and his speeches occupy 80 columns of the London Times.

A FIGHT WITH WILD CATS.

In the beginning of the present month, Messrs. J. B. Talbot, Horace Jones and Alexander Smith visited Elk county, Penn., for the purpose of examining a piece of land therein situated, which had been purchased by Mr. Talbot. A terrible thunder storm came up, and they were compelled to take shelter under the branches of a venerable hemlock, whose moss-covered trunk and thick foliage gave evidence of great age. The storm soon burst upon them with fearful fury. The very air grew thick, and darkness set in. All went well till about eleven o'clock, when they heard a slight sound in the brush, and peering out in the darkness they discovered two fiery eyes glaring upon them. They knew that a wild cat was approaching, and they grasped their rifles more firmly. The fierce animal quietly walked around the tree three times, as if meditating how to attack them, gradually drawing nearer each time. At last it stopped directly in front, and seemed crouching as if about to spring upon them. At this critical moment Talbot discharged his rifle directly at the animal. With a fearful screech that filled them with fear, it bounded in the brush, and when the echoes of the rifle had died away, all was still, and a deeper and more impenetrable gloom settled down upon them.

An hour had probably elapsed, when to their horror the fierce eyes of two more wild cats suddenly peered out upon them out of the thick, murky darkness. They stood erect and grasped their arms in the attitude of charge bayonets. The animals slowly approached and seemed bent on mischief. As they could not see to re-load their guns, and as Talbot's gun was discharged, they were compelled to exercise the greatest caution, in order to make their fire effective in the event of a spring from the animals. The wild cats walked around several times, then suddenly stopped an instant, when, quick as thought, one of them, giving a low growl, sprang at them.

As luck (?) would have it, Smith caught it on the end of his rifle, and pulling the trigger at that moment, sent the ball through his heart. It rolled off uttering a fearful yell, and by the kicking and scratching in the bushes, they knew that it was wounded. At this moment they all yelled as loud as they could, which seemed to frighten the other, and it bounded into the bushes and disappeared. They were not disturbed again during the night. In the morning they found the two wild cats lying within thirty feet of the tree under which they had taken shelter. Fortunately they took a course which brought them to a settlement, and after recuperating they returned to the city.—Pittsburg Commercial.

A SHOWMAN ON THE WOODCHUCK.—Reported *verbatim et literatim* from the showman's speech, at a menagerie in England. It was particularly edifying to its auditors, and may be to our readers:

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is the animal known as the Hamerican Woodchuck, first discovered by General Christopher Columbus, in his voyage to the woods of Hamerico. Christopher saw him quietly seated upon a bank of clover, a-viewing the setting sun, and wondering vot would become of it. This'er is one of the descendants of the same woodchuck, as may be easily seen by his general appearance, vich is beautiful and striking. He is a solitary creechur, and is called woodchuck because he lives in the vood, and the boys chuck stones at him. He has hair upon his back, and his tail is much the same. His eyes are at the opposite ends of his body, and assist him in the amusing occupation of seeing, vich he can see in the dark as vell as in the light, helse he wouldn't live in 'oles hunder the ground. Like most hani-mated things, he is fond of enjoying himself, vich he does in a very amiable and interesting vay. He 'obbles along upon the ground ven nobody is looking, vatches the birds in the trees, and tries to sing like them, vich he has never succeeded in doing; but this is not his fault, because he hasn't got any voice. The woodchuck lives a good vile. Howing to the quiet life vich the woodchuck enjoys, I have sometimes vished I was a woodchuck myself. But then there is not hexcitement enough in it for a showman, though I can say as Halexander remarked to Diogenes, 'Hif I were not a showman, I vould be a woodchuck.' Here, ladies and gentlemen is the werry oss on vich the Duke of Vallentine slew the Lord Napoleon

Bonaparte! Stir him up, John, and make him kick a bit."

LEATHER BITS FOR HORSES IN WINTER.—The fact that iron bits freeze in winter all the moisture they come in contact with, cannot be denied, and the painful fact that many a faithful animal has its mouth frozen in consequence, is patent to all residents of our Northern cities. When subject to a certain low temperature, iron freezes much more quickly than ice. Thus, a horse in winter weather, in all cold climates, has his mouth frozen by contact with the cold iron once or twice, sometimes frequently through the same day, each time causing the freezings to grow deeper and deeper, to result in the end in extensive ulceration. With a mouth made sore from this cause, the poor horse refuses to eat, and gradually fails.

We have known instances to occur in this way when the veterinary doctor had to be summoned, and the horse's complaint treated as bots, glanders, horse ail, etc., the poor animal meanwhile being literally drugged to death with drenches and boluses as large as pigeons' eggs. Fortunately for the poor brute, his sufferings terminate very soon, and he is carted off to horse heaven, or some other such paradise place where good horses go. Many a valuable animal has been lost in this way, and the verdict of the sapient jury impaled to sit upon his equine carcass is generally that he came to his death through one or another of the above causes.

By using leather or gutta percha bits this trouble may be readily avoided. These bits are so constructed that the metal substance cannot touch the flesh. They are durable, and cost only about fifty cents each.—Turf and Farm.

BREVITIES.

A Quaker, rigidly adhering to his sect, invariably calls a yew tree a "Thou" tree.

Railroads are aristocratic; they teach every man to know his own station and stop there.

A writer on school discipline says: Without a liberal use of the rod it is impossible to make boys smart.

This motto is dedicated to unsuccessful suitors: He wooed, and she would'nt. He cooed, but she couldn't.

An experienced old gentleman says that all that is necessary in the enjoyment of love or sausages is confidence.

A domestic having been sent to purchase a bottle of capers, forgot her errand, and asked for a bottle of frolics.

Mrs. Partington says it is better to speak paragonically of a person than to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him.

A butcher-boy says he has often heard of the fore-quarters of the globe, but has never heard any person say anything about the hind-quarters.

The News, published at Prairie City, Iowa, adopts the following as its motto: "He who by his biz would rise, must either bust or advertise."

Contracts have been made with the roughs of Chicago to supply the medical colleges of several other cities with subjects, thus combining profit with amusement.

A Pierce City (Kansas) gentleman entered a ball-room lately, and incidentally remarking, "I haven't had any fresh meat to-day," began firing into the crowd. He killed four men.

"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block; ain't you, Johnnie?" "I guess so," replied the boy; "my teacher said I was a young block-head."

Curran once carelessly observed in court, "an action lays," and the judge corrected him by remarking, "Lies, Mr. Curran—hens lay;" but subsequently, the judge ordered a counsellor to "set down," Curran retaliated, "sit down, your honor—hens set."

A storm of indignation has been called in New York by the publication, by a portion of the press, of the returns of births, marriages and deaths made daily to the Board of Health. Too many secret marriages and other unpleasantnesses came prematurely to light, and the President of the Board of Health has ordered the withholding of the records in future.

Gen. Hiram Wallidge made his will only twenty-four hours before his death, and when he knew its rapid and inevitable approach. He left a property worth about a million dollars, mostly to his wife, as he had no children. He was only 49 years old, but looked over 60 at his death, so intense had been the wear of his public life.

A warm contest is now going on in Michigan relative to the Senatorship from that State in the place of J. M. Howard. The struggle is between Senator Howard, Wm. A. Howard and Hon. I. W. Ferry. The contest between the Senator and Mr. Howard is strong but not personal, but hinges on the fact that Detroit has sent a Senator for more than sixty years, while all the rest of the State has been limited to seven years enjoyment of that dignity.

"Young Author:—Yes, Agassiz does recommend authors to eat fish, because the phosphorus in it makes brains. So far you are correct, but I cannot help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat—at least, not with certainty. If the specimen composition you send is about your usual average I should judge that perhaps a couple of whales would be all you would want for the present. Not the largest kind, but simply good middling-sized whales.—Mark Twain.

A lady clerk is kept in the Treasury Department at Washington, on a large salary, for expertness in "recognizing." When bonds are destroyed she recognizes by the ashes just how much money they represent, and it is claimed that she can make more money out of less ashes than any body else. Recently a man in Skowhegan sent her a lot of ashes, and was informed that he had lost \$10,000 in bonds by fire, but the fact was that he had sent her the charred remains of an old boot and some wall paper.

The Middletown (N. Y.) Press of the 10th says: One day, about two weeks ago, a strange looking quadruped, about the size of the ordinary dromedary, was observed in the fields near the Middletown pleasure grounds, with the mares and colts belonging to Bill Brodine. Where it came from is a mystery, and what to call it is a difficult thing to solve. If it is a horse, it can be summed up as a sorrel gelding, 16½ hands high; length of back only 12 inches; the head, neck and fore-arm are as perfect as of any handsome horse. The body is wider than long. From the hip to the back joint he is longer than any horse living. Again, if it is a horse, then his dam was evidently frightened by a menagerie which may have passed the field. There is a resemblance to the giraffe and the dromedary.

One afternoon, lately, while the female students were proceeding to the class-rooms in the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, they were hooted and jostled by a large number of male students who had assembled in front of the building. As the women approached the college the gate was shut in their faces, and it was only after the janitor came to their aid that they obtained admittance. The anatomical class-room to which the women proceeded was crowded to excess by the male students, and in consequence of repeated interruptions, Dr. Handyside found it impossible for him to proceed with his demonstrations. A pet sheep belonging to the college was brought into the class-room amid much laughter. On the class breaking up, the women were subjected to considerable annoyance as they left the college, and four students were apprehended by the police. Subsequently a few students indignantly disclaimed all participation in the outrage.

It is stated that Schuyler Colfax will become editor of the Brooklyn Union when he retires from the Vice Presidency, at \$10,000 a year.

Patrick Early, of Cleveland, started for Tennessee with \$10,000 in his belt. He fell asleep on the train, and, when he awoke, belt and money were gone.

A Mr. Beardsley, of Huron was whipping one of his children the other day, when an elder brother of the boy interfered and fractured the father's skull with a club.

A baker named Metzker was lately intoxicated at Indianapolis, and while in that condition some wretch painted his face with a sort of black paint that soap will not wash off.

The Venango (Pa.) papers call for the suppression of an establishment in Franklin where young girls are in training for the "female minstrel" business.