

eight hours' duration. Favorable advices from Versailles, to the sixth inst., stated that the general bombardment of the forts on the southeast and north is furious and, notwithstanding the slaughter caused by the French fire, they will all be silenced before Sunday.

A dispatch to the *World*, dated Versailles 8th, says the library of the military school at St. Cyr has been sent to Germany. The several army corps have been augmented by reinforcements.

Bourbaki is believed to be planning to raise the siege before attempting to invade Germany. The Black Forest will be his base of operations. The German losses at Nudome and Montoile on the sixth and seventh were heavy. The bombardment was not as complete a success yesterday as was supposed.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—A U. S. officer, yesterday, arrested here, three cadets, refugees from that point, and took them back to the post. They declared they were dragged from their quarters, after dark, by the first class, and taken to the mountains, where they were directed to leave forthwith, under the penalty of being tarred and feathered. They sent a written statement of the entire transaction to the Post Commander.

NEW YORK.—Gen. McDowell has found, among the records of the department of the east, and forwarded to Washington, the missing papers alluded to by Secretary Belknap, in his report to the Senate of the proceedings of Senator Sprague and other prominent citizens of Providence, R.I., for alleged illicit traffic during the late war. Further important developments are expected in consequence of the discovery of these documents, and the evidence they contain.

A large four story brick building, at Plainfield, N. J., occupied by Baldwin and Scheffler, carpeting manufacturers and J. D. Eaton, dry goods merchant, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The total loss is \$204,000. Over five hundred sewing women were thrown out of employment by the fire.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The friends of the San Domingo scheme, it is reported, today, have about given up the hope of being able to get the House committee on foreign affairs to report back favorably on either Banks' or Morton's resolutions. A final effort will be made at the meeting of the committee on Monday, and, if attended with failure, an attempt will be made, in open House, to suspend the rule and pass Morton's resolution. This effort will be sure to lead to a debate of two or three days' duration.

FOREIGN.

LILLE, 4.—A battle was fought, by the army of the north on the 3rd inst., which resulted in a great victory for our arms. Gen. Faidherbe reports that the fighting lasted ten hours and that he expelled the Prussians from their positions and occupied the villages held by them in the morning. The losses of both were very heavy. The villages of Bapaume and Dehaignies were totally destroyed. Railway travel, between Lille and Cambria, is restored. The fortress of Peronne is nearly destroyed by bombardment, which commenced last week, but still holds out.

HAVRE, 4.—The Prussians, in force, attacked the French on the left bank of the Seine, to-day. The result is not yet known as no particulars of the battle are received.

LYONS, 3.—Col. Fraipole has been authorized to form a corps of 12,000 men, of all arms.

LONDON, 5.—It is rumored that a Prussian courier has been captured, by Francs-tireurs, near the Belgian frontier. On his person were found dispatches urging the United States to press the Alabama claims. The report is hardly credited.

The London *Times*, this a.m., has an article on the Alabama claims question, in which it says England only desires, by fair concessions and frank allowances, to bring about a settlement of this foolish quarrel in which the two nations are engaged.

Jules Favre has been informed, by Count Bismarck, through the medium of Washburne, American Minister, that he knows nothing of the European conference and will not leave Paris to attend it.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks the further resistance of Paris will be brief, and that food will fail before the end of the present month.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4.—The Porte contradicts the report of serious difficulties with the Viceroy of Egypt.

LONDON, 5.—The *Times* says Gen.

Schenck, representing the best and most honorable section of the dominant party in the United States, is one of the most useful representatives that America could send to press for a settlement without compromising England's honor.

Gen. Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens, on the 3rd, that Gen. Benthelm, with the troops of the 1st army corps, attacked the French early on the morning of that day, on the left bank of the Seine, and captured three cannon, three flags and five hundred prisoners. Gen. Benthelm telegraphs from Elouen, on the 4th, confirming the above; and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Bourgachard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

Four sailors were suffocated by charcoal on board an Italian vessel in the Tyne. The vessel was partially burned.

The French army returned to its encampment, Mar Rialle, after the battle of the 3rd instant. Gen. Faidherbe, in an order says: "Soldiers, in the battle of Pont Neuf, you victoriously held your positions at Bapaume; you carried all the positions of the enemy. This time he will not deny the victory. By your valor and constancy you have deserved well of your country. As soon as we have obtained provisions and ammunition, we will continue operations."

LONDON, 5.—It is said that the British government has ordered eighty thousand Roper rifles.

VERSAILLES, 4, via LONDON, 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at 9 o'clock this morning.

VERSAILLES, 5.—A heavy fog prevailed all day yesterday, which prevented attacks on the forts. General Von Goeben has disposed of Faidherbe's army. The reports that General De Chauzey is advancing are confirmed.

General Manteuffel reports that an attack, made by considerable masses of the enemy, was repulsed near Sophigrinis, or Mendon, with small loss to our side, and heavy to the enemy, including 250 prisoners. On Tuesday General Von Gerber, with the 15th division, victoriously repulsed an attack of the army of the north, near Brpaume. The French, at the end of the last fight, began to retreat, which soon became disastrous to them by the close pursuit of our cavalry; we have already taken five hundred prisoners.

ST. THOMAS, 2.—The steamers are preparing to lay a telegraph cable to connect Porto Rico and Jamaica with Havana.

BATAVIA, JAVA, 5, via LONDON.—A plot has been discovered among the Swiss troops, in the Dutch Indian army, to assassinate the Governor General and seize the Island.

MEXICO, Dec. 30.—Senor Neglises, minister of justice, has resigned, owing to the election and changes in the cabinet.

Two city councils, representing the Lorenzo and Juarez parties, have been elected; Juarez, however, decided that the old board of aldermen shall continue in office. While this decision disposes, for the time, of the difficulty presented by the election of two boards in the city council, it don't give satisfaction to the friends of the candidates chosen by either party. The session of congress were brought to a close on the fifteenth when Juarez made a speech, in the course of which he said that a treaty of commerce and unity, between Mexico and Italy had been signed by the latter.

LONDON, 6.—French sympathy meetings are prevalent among the radicals. The people of Havre are disgusted with the inactivity of Peltingeas. The Germans have re-appeared in the valley of the Yrelot.

The Prussian garrison of Rouen is reinforced.

The French advance, with gunboats aiding, awaits the departure of ice from the Seine.

The materials for the Honduras railroad are being loaded at British ports.

It is said the casements of Fort Rasney are destroyed by the German guns.

The average mortality in the German regiments besieging Paris, to the 31st December, is stated at 2 per cent. The heavy guns at Mendon and other batteries in the neighborhood are in position.

BRUSSELS, 6.—The batteries Clamot and Villedaure are throwing shot weighing sixty-five pounds, and have bombarded Issy, Vanvers and Montrouge yesterday and to-day, the forts replying with considerable effect with six and seven inch guns, throwing shells weighing a hundred and a hundred and fifty pounds. The German

engineers expect to silence the forts by the night of the seventh.

Gen. Chauzey is advancing with two columns. The main body is at Labouf and the other at Vendome. The Duke of Mecklenburg occupies a line between Blois, Vendome, Labouf and Verneul. The French reserves, from Orleans, Chateau Dun and fortress Droux number, in all, 77,000 men. They are joining Chauzey, who has a hundred and fifty thousand soldiers in splendid condition. The forces of Generals Faidherbe and Borgles are in excellent order. Gen. Manteuffel's losses in the battle of the 2nd and 3rd were 3,200.

VERSAILLES, 5.—The batteries on the south, whose armament was uninterfered by the enemy, have bombarded Forts Issy, Auvres and Montrouge, and the entrenchments at Villejuif, Point Jour and the gunboats. The bombardment on the northeast of Paris is continued, partly from the newly-erected batteries. The result is most favorable, notwithstanding the fog.

LONDON, 7.—The French, under Gen. Ray, are retreating. They were beaten by the Prussians in two encounters on the 4th inst.

The Berlin press admires the English for its temperate tone in discussing the collier affair on the Seine.

Late advices, Vezuel, state there are fifty thousand French near Bios, about midway between Vezue and Besancon. The Germans had been repulsed in a reconnaissance to the North of Bois.

LONDON, 8.—The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxembourg, promising them his unvarying attachment and re-assuring them of the maintenance of the independence of the Duchy.

LILLE, 7.—The French headquarters, at Bordeaux, approximate the losses, in the battle of Bapaume, at 9,000 Germans and 4,000 French. The Germans evacuated Bapaume yesterday.

It is said that a hundred thousand French have arrived at Cherbourg to equip for active service.

CHERBOURG, 7.—A large number of troops left for the front within the past three days. Six hundred wounded have been taken through here.

BORDEAUX, 6.—A series of important attacks, made on the advanced posts of General Chauzey's army, have been vigorously repulsed. The Francs-tireurs, at Gien, surrounded and captured a detachment of a hundred Germans, near that place. The force now under Chauzey's command is reported as being 200,000 strong and ready for action.

VERSAILLES, 6.—The vanguard of Gen. Werder's army, in the valley of Laone, engaged the French yesterday, and took two hundred prisoners.

The King sent, to-day, the following dispatch: The weather has moderated; we are now having a thaw. Our losses during the bombardment of fort D'Issy, so far, are seventeen killed and wounded. Large supplies were captured from the French at Rocray.

HAVRE, 8.—Ten thousand Germans, mostly from Rouen, were defeated yesterday, by Gen Ray, near Iumegas.

MUNICH, 7.—The upper chamber has approved the extraordinary credit for war purposes, demanded by the government.

ANATHEMA MARANATHA.

By authority of the Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; and of the holy canons; and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, mother and nurse of our Savior; and of the celestial virtues, angels, archangels, thrones, dominions, powers, cherubims and seraphims; and of all the holy patriarch and prophets; and of all the apostles and evangelists; and of the holy innocents (who in the sight of the Holy Lamb are found worthy to sing the new song); and of the holy martyrs and holy confessors; and of the holy virgins; and of all the Saints, together with all the holy and elect of God—we excommunicate and anathematize him, and from the threshold of the Holy Church of God Almighty we sequester him, and that he may be tormented in eternal excruciating sufferings, together with Dathan and Abiram and those who say to the Lord God, "Depart from us; we desire none of Thy ways." And as fire is quenched with water, so let the light of him be put out forevermore.

May the Father who created man curse him. May the Son who suffered for us curse him. May the Holy Ghost which was given to us in our baptism curse him. May the Holy Cross which Christ (for our salvation triumphing over His enemies) ascended curse him. May the Holy and Eternal Virgin

Mary, Mother of God, curse him. May Saint Michael the advocate of holy souls, curse him. May all the angels and arch-angels, principalities and powers, and all the heavenly armies, curse him. May St. John, the precursor, and St. John, the Baptist, and St. Peter, and St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and all other of Christ's Apostles together, curse him. And may the rest of His Disciples and the Four Evangelists (who, by their preaching, converted the universal world,) and may the holy and wonderful company of martyrs and confessors (who, by their holy works are found pleading to God Almighty,) curse him.

May the Choir of the Holy Virgins (who, for the honor of Christ have despised the things of the world) damn him; may all the Saints, (who, from the beginning of the world and everlasting ages, are found to be beloved of God) damn him; may the heavens and the earth, and all the holy things remaining therein, damn him.

May he be damned wherever he be; whether in the house or in the field, whether in the highway or the by-way, whether in the wood or in the water, or whether in the Church. May he be cursed in living and in dying, in eating and drinking, in fasting and thirsting, in slumbering and sleeping, in watching or resting, in standing and sitting, in lying down or working, mingendo, cacando, and in blood-letting.

May he be cursed in all the faculties of his body. May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly. May he be cursed in his hair. May he be cursed in his brains. May he be cursed in the crown of his head and in his temples. In his forehead and in his ears. In his eyebrows and in his cheeks. In his jawbones and in his nostrils. In his foreteeth and in his grinders. In his lips and in his throat. In his shoulder and in his wrists. In his arms, his hands, and his fingers.

May he be damned in his mouth, in his breast, in his heart, and in all the viscera of his body; may he be damned in his veins and in his groin; in the thighs and genital organs, in his hips and in his knees; in his legs, feet, and toe-nails!

May he be cursed in all the joints and articulations of his members. From the top of his head to the sole of his foot may there be no soundness in him.

May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of His majesty, curse him, and may Heaven, with all the powers that move therein, rise up against him—curse and damn him!

Amen. So be it. Amen.

SEASONABLE HINTS—HOW TO TAKE OR AVOID A COLD.

There is no more seasonable time in the year to take cold than the present; the facilities are abundant, and as a consequence, every other person we meet admits to having taken advantage of the opportunities furnished. The *Technologist* condenses the philosophy of taking cold into a few lines, and we give them for the benefit of those who would learn how to avoid the disagreeable complaint. It says: "The human frame was intended for activity, to run fast and to run slow, but it must be managed. A locomotive can run very fast, but if stopped instantaneously, when going at a high rate of speed, it is unjointed as badly as if it had had inflammatory rheumatism for seven years. A skillful engineer, however, tones down his speed gradually, and in this lies the whole secret of taking cold. It is exposure or carelessness, after exercise, that brings on colds. After walking, or running, or dancing, or any exercise that quickens the circulation, a little current of air from a window, a crevice from an open door for a few minutes, just to cause a chill, is sure to produce cold. Merely stopping on the street in a current of air—as at a corner where the wind breaks or makes an angle—will do the job. Any sudden subsidence of active forces of the body in a temperature that chills will produce cold. The little common sense that is needed, and for the lack of exercise of which so much money is paid to doctors, is to preserve an equable temperature, or having exercised freely, cover the proper state gradually without a chill. This is attained in a simple and easy manner. After exercise always seek rest in a sheltered place, where you will be warm, never being hasty to remove hat, gloves or cape. Let the perspiration subside before disrobing, if in-doors, and if out-doors always keep gently moving until the usual condition is attained."—*Ex.*