Farm, Garden and Household.

RYE BREAKFAST CAKES.—One quart of milk, four eggs, a little salt, and two large tablespoonfuls of rye thickened with flour to a thin batter; fill the cups half full, and bake in a quick oven.

BOSTON BREAD CAKE.—One cup butter, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup sour milk, five cups flour, one teaspoonful soda in one cup milk, one and one-half cup raisins, one and one-half teaspoonful each of cloves, alspice, and three teaspoonfuls cinnamon.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—Take two quarts of wheat bran, and one teacup of molasses, or syrup. Stir together till thoroughly mixed. Let it dry gradually in a moderate oven. It will be when dry in small lumps, about the size of coffee grains. Brown this like common coffee, and use about the same proportions. No grinding is necessary. Dyspeptics find this beverage agreeable, and more nutritious than parched rye, wheat, or barley.

LETTUCE IN WINTER.—It is said that lettuce can be produced in Winter in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours by taking a box filled with rich earth, in which one-third part of slaked lime had been mixed, and watering the earth with lukewarm water; then taking seed which had previously been softened by soaking in strong brandy for twenty-four hours, and sowing in the usual way. We are assured, but will not vouch for the fact, that a good sized head of lettuce may be obtained in the time mentioned.

DOWN ON MOTH TRAPS.—J. H. Martin, Hartford, N. Y., tells the Farmers' Club, "I am a bee-keeper, and always found the so-called moth-traps the greatest curse the bee-keeper can introduce into his apiary. Moths certainly do congregate in them, and a very little neglect makes the congregation too large for ordinary apiaries to survive. It is impossible to keep moth worms from the hive. The moth will lay its eggs upon the alighting board and upon the blossoms daily visited by the bees. The eggs stick to the bee and are carried into the very centre of the hive. The only safety and the very best moth-trap is to keep the swarm strong. Wood and glass and almost every other substance has been tortured into hundreds of patent hives. But any farmer with a little ingenuity can make a good plain movable comb-hive."

A PATENTED PREPARATION for ornamenting floors is made by immersing eleven and a half pounds of finely divided wax in a boiling solution of six pounds of potash dissolved in rain water. As soon as the foaming ceases, the boiling is to be stopped, and six pounds of finely ground yellow ochre are introduced and stirred around; after which the mass is placed in dishes and allowed to become hard. For use, one pound is to be diluted in two and a half measures of boiling water, so as to form a homogeneous broth, and well stirred. This is to be applied by means of a brush upon the floor, and when perfectly dry is to be rubbed down and polished by means of a rough, coarse sheepskin. This preparation is said to give a fine luster, and does not lose its color, while at the same time it is very cheap.

BOILING POTATOES.—I am anxious to add my experience to that of others about boiling potatoes. The subject is one that cannot be discussed too much, because there is nothing upon our table better than a well-cooked potatoe, and nothing less palatable than if badly cooked; and yet how seldom do we find a dish of properly-cooked potatoes, even in families who are good livers. When they come to the table smoking hot with their "jackets" on all bursting with the floury inside, it is a sight to make a dyspeptic good-natured, and never will fail to turn a sullen face into wreathing smiles. Then let me say a few words about cooking this vegetable, and tell the way in which I have been most successful. To boil potatoes, let them lie in cold water six hours, at least, before boiling (twelve hours for very old potatoes is not too long). Then put them in a little water, a little salted, and the water should be kept at a moderate boil till they are done, which should be tested with a fork; then pour off the water and let them stand in the pot till dry. Great care should be taken not to let them boil a moment after they are done, as it will render them watery. An excellent plan to make old potatoes mealy is to turn them into a cloth and rapidly shake them about, or take them one at a time in a cloth and slightly press them. The larger potatoes should be put into the pot before the smaller ones, that they may be equally done. It requires from forty to fifty minutes to boil old potatoes. New ones will take about half the time.

A Sad Accident at Canton.

An accident at Canton has attracted considerable attention among the native population. The foreign settlement of Shameen is built on an artificial island, separated from the mainland by a canal, across which two or three bridges were built by British engineers, under whose supervision the island was filled in. A few days since a Chinese house on the native side of the canal caught fire, and two fire-engines took uptheir position on one of these bridges, the better to command the burning building. The bridge was crowded with natives working at the engines with considerable zeal and effect, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, the trestlework gave way, and engines and men were precipitated into the canal. Some were crushed beneath the engines, and many more beneath the huge timbers of the structure, while others were drowned before help could be extended to them. It is computed that there were from eighty to one hundred persons on the bridge when it collapsed, few of whom escaped with their lives. Eighteen corpses only have thus far been recoverrd, but several yet remain beneath the *debris* at the bottom of the canal. The fabric having been constructed by British engineers, advantage is, of course, taken of the fact by the anti-foreign agitators of the city, and considerable ill-feeling has, in consequence been manifested, though happily, as yet, confined in words.

German and French Losses.

A German writer estimates the French losses in the war at 500,000 men, 150,000 hors du combat by death or wounds. He estimates the German loss at 200,000 men. The Germans occupy 1,500 German square miles of French territory, containing about 6,000,000 of inhabitants. This is a sixth of the land and of the people, and Paris is excluded. The Germans have been obliged to equip the French railroads very largely with their own stock. But the railroads cannot do the business, and long caravans are moving in the highways. In Nancy it is no uncommon thing to see caravans of from 150 to 200 two-horse peasant wagons arriving, taking oats, &c., direct from Dresden and Leipsic to the troops before Paris. Such a journey occupies, from Dresden to Nancy, about four weeks and a half, and from Nancy to Versailles, about fourteen days, so that about an average period of two months are taken up in the transportation. In many parts of Germany not a peasant wagon is left, and ordinary merchandise business on the railroads has ceased.

A GENTLEMAN of leisure and scientific tastes, living near Glasgow, Scotland, gives to the world the following: While out walking, he observed two bees issuing from one of the hives, and bearing the defunct body of a comrade, with which they flew for a distance of twelve yards. He followed them closely, and noted the care with which they secured a convenient hole at the side of the gravel walk, the tenderness with which they committed the body, head downward, to the earth, and the solicitude with which they afterward pushed two little stones, doubtless "in memoriam." Their task being ended, they paused a moment, perhaps to drop over the grave of their friend a sympathizing tear, and then flew away to their hive.

THE *Journal des Debats* says that during the three years allowed for the payment of the war indemnity, 50,000 Prussian troops will occupy Champagne, exercising the right of recognition and living at the expense of the French Government. If the payment is completed before the time expires, Champagne will be immediately evacuated.

Summary of News.

COAL has sold as high as $18 per ton in New York.

EGGS are selling at $2 a dozen in Prescott, Arizona.

TICKET No. 28,889 drew the Hamilton Opera House.

ENGLAND is sending food to Paris with a liberal hand.

HEAVY and damaging floods are reported in Oregon.

MORE distinguished Japanese have arrived at New York.

Two men were killed by a boiler explosion at Pittsburg, Pa.

WIFE beating seems the great amusement in New York just now.

BISMARCK has been decorated with the Iron Cross of the first grade.

VIRGINIA has now 1,500 public schools and expects to have 2,000 soon.

THE Government of Belgium has recognized the French Republic.

INDIANS are seriously disturbing the social state of affairs in Arizona.

CONTESTANTS for seats in the late Congress received a total of $78,000.

THE Legislature of New York extended an official welcome to the Fenian exiles.

AN average of 1,300 arrests are made each week by the New York city police.

PHILADELPHIA has 459 churches, and is about to build another to make the even number.

IN New York city in one week were: deaths, 491; births, 415; marriages, 196, and still births, 32.

GEN. MEADE is spoken of in Washington as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

HENRY C. ROBINSON, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of Hartford, Conn.

FRENCH Assembly voted the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by 546 yeas, against 107 nays.

THE U. S. Treasurer holds in trust for national bank circulation $352,575,000, and for public deposits $15,889,500.

THE British schooners Investigator and Grace were seized at Eastport, Me., for violation of the Coasting laws.

MARTHA CLARK, a factory operative in Manchester, N. H., aged 22, was fatally burned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

DAVID CLARK, of Hartford, Connecticut, has given more than $60,000 since the war to promote education at the South.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Minatitlan, Mexico, on the 7th ult., and a tidal wave a foot high followed.

JOHN W. STEDMAN, of Norwich, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the third District of Connecticut.

ENGLAND demanded a fresh inquiry into the Marathan massacres, especially into the conduct of the officials previously acquitted.

A BILL before the Illinois Legislature abolishes the Grand Jury system, and imposes the duties upon the State's attorneys.

THE President has approved the act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers.

SOME of the railroads of Illinois have paid more this Winter to clear the snow from their tracks than they originally paid for grading.

Dispatches from various parts of Ireland received, report that several acts of agrarianism have occurred in which a few persons were killed.

A FRENCH Colonel and his servant, who escaped from Grandeny, Prussia, were promptly sent back by the Russian authorities to the frontier.

THE monthly statement of the Public Debt shows a reduction, during the past month, of $7,317,960, and since March 1, 1869, of $204,754,413.

AN Eastport, Me., dispatch says the revenue cutter Vigilant, Capt. Freeman, seized the British schooner Martha Ann for violating the coasting laws.

M. GROMOFF, the immensely wealthy lumber merchant of St. Petersburg, died two years ago, and left 30,000,000 roubles to his heirs, who it is said, have already expended the whole of it.

IT is announced that the triumphal entry of the Germans into Berlin has been delayed two months as the whole of Germany will observe six weeks of mourning for the victims of the war.

FOUR married women of Podbizca, in Bohemia, were convicted in December last, of having poisoned their husbands at a party which one of them had given for that purpose. They were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

THE amount of deposits in the various savings banks of New Jersey is $20,009,187.98, and the number of depositors about 60,000. The securities and investments amount to $20,773,083.42, and there is a cash surplus of $795,522.02.

SOCIAL circles in Syracuse are excited by the strange story of the elopment of a married woman, heretofore of good standing in that city, with a Baltimore man, whose acquaintance she made by answering an advertisement for a correspondent.

A "RURAL CLUB" has been founded by some New Yorkers interested in agriculture and horticulture. It will endeavor to supply a want not supplied by the "Farmers Club of the American Institute," and which has long been felt to exist. The president is Mr. Horace Greeley.

A YOUNG man in Middlebury, Md., whose store had been robbed, nicely fixed a spring gun for the benefit of the burglars, should they return; but, unhappily, meeting an old customer on his way home, who wished to get something from the store, he went back and thoughtlessly opened the door. He died the next morning.

AN advertising scheme was gotten up in New York, not long since, by parties who guaranteed to circulate 10,000 copies of the style agreed upon. Five advertisers were found who took the entire space offered. Fifteen copies of the paper were printed, and the *bona fide* circulation was exactly five copies—one to each advertiser.

A BRIDEGROOM in Monroe, Wis., discharged a gun into a crowd of boys who had came to serenade him and his bride, and learned the next morning that he had instantly killed one of his new brother-in-law's beside seriously wounding two other persons. He gave himself up to the Police, and claims that he thought that the gun was not loaded, and only intended to freighten the boys.

EVERETT L. WEDGEWOOD, was arrested at Alden, Wis., as one of the robbers of the United States Express Company, on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad last Fall. He was a brakemen on the train at the time of the robbery. He was arrested at the house of his father where he has been living since the robbery. He had loaned his father $2,000. He is about twenty years of age, and is now in jail.

AN old man and two women are digging for hidden treasure in a Pennsylvania village, at a spot pointed out by one of the women as the very place where a subterranean cavern is located, in which is hidden an immense amount of silver coin, amounting to about $4,000,000. The woman says that over 500 spirits guard the treasure, and that consequently she does not want to be present when the money is reached.

AFRICAN AMAZONS.—The Amazon soldiers, who form the *corps d'élite* of the army of Dahomey, are principally the wives of the old soldiers or the favored subjects of the king. They are officered by their own sex, and allowed no license whatever. So strict is the law with regard to chastity that death is inevitably the penalty of dereliction. They are served, as in the seraglios of the East, by eunuchs, who are rewarded for the discovery of any case of frailty, if the charge be proved and the delinquent be not one of the flock for which the informer is responsible. In time of war these women receive from the king one dollar for every prisoner they take, and are allowed to retain the plunder captured from the enemy.

Selling by Weight.

Every consumer of food in the land ought to unite in a movement to compel by law the sale of vegetables, fruits, eggs, and nearly every edible article now sold by measure, by weight. There ought not to be any abandonment of the effort until this result would be accomplished. It is the only honest way of buying and selling. The swindling practiced now upon those who buy fruits, especially by measure, is something horrible to contemplate, in view of the possibility of future punishment. The boxes in which fruits are sent are of all sizes and shapes. They are filled in all sorts of ways. Cases of the same number of boxes, from different producers, will differ from three to six pounds in weight of fruit, though the quality thereof may be the same. The family who buys from one consignment gets more for the money paid than those who buy from another; the producer who is most honest gets least. A premium is thus paid for deception, to call it by no worse name; and the worst of it is, the consumer, in nine out of ten instances, does not know that he has been cheated.

Apple and pear barrels are as varied in size as clover leaves. A man who buys a barrel of apples does not know whether he is getting two or three bushels. Few people stop to think about it. There is no law fixing the standard of a barrel of apples or other fruit that we know of. If a producer is honest enough to send his apples in barrels containing two and a half to three bushels, there are plenty of dealers dishonest enough to transfer them to barrels that contain but two bushels; and a barrel of apples is a barrel of apples no matter what its size. Either there should be a barrel standard fixed, or the fruit should be sold by weight.

Take eggs as for example. Sold by the dozen, it is often the case that the same person pays as much for a dozen small as for a dozen large eggs—getting in the one instance from one-third to one-half less (actual weight) for his money than the other. This is not only unjust to the consumer, but to the poulterer who keeps large and improved breeds of chickens. True, a dealer may charge more per dozen for the large than for the small ones. Some retailers do; but the retailer pays the commission merchant no more per dozen for a barrel of large eggs with the dozen it contains marked on it than for small ones. Eggs packed in a barrel should be weighed before packing, and the net weight marked on the barrel, so that the commission merchant may know what he is selling, and the retailer what he is buying.

We might urge the same reasons for weighing vegetables of all sorts. There is a great difference in the real value of bunches of asparagus, rhubarb, celery, radishes, &c., as put on the market. We understand what a difficult reform this is to accomplish—that it is an innovation which is revolutionary; but it is a revolution which ought to be undertaken, and may be successful.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Death Rather than Housework.

Suicides are now becoming exceedingly general. Few days pass without some attempt at self-murder, and those occurances are mostly among those who are young, and who have comparatively little worldly experience. Elanor Kirk, writing to the Elizabeth *Herald* of a recent suicidal attempt in Brooklyn says:

The principal gossip in social circles, is the attempted suicide of a young married woman in East Brooklyn. The husband is a moderately wealthy man of good standing and reputation, but extremely eccentric in certain directions. No servants are allowed in his establishment, and his wife, who has no taste for domestic occupations, finally became so disgusted with the ceaseless round of scrubbing and working, preparing meals and cleaning them away, that she concluded she would expose the unknown, and have a change at any rate. In her letter of farewell, she stated that she had no fault to find with her husband, but she was determined to seek a spot where there were no dishes to wash. The pistol with which she attempted to shoot herself through the heart was evidently a new weapon in her hands, for the result was a slight wound in the left side, causing considerable physical pain, but by no means dangerous. I heard last evening that the man of the house is likely to conquer his aversion to servants, having engaged a competent housekeeper and sufficient help to move the domestic machinery, without transforming his wife into a mere household drudge. Pity he hadn't inaugurated such system before she made them ridiculous.

CACKLING.—Fool as a hen proves herself to be when she cackles, because she has laid an egg, she is not half such a fool as when she sits upon eggs and hatches ducks, and does not know that they are not chickens until they take to the water, and to eating garbage, and is not sure of it then. Her folly begins when she doesn't know the difference between her own shapely white eggs and the pale green aquat ones of the duck; it increases to temporary insanity when she clucks about with pride and scratches for the sustenance of a lot of flat-footed spoon-billed creatures, with as much resemblance to chickens as the slender silvery salmon bears to the slimy broad headed codfish, and it descends into absolute idiocy, when she flies to an island stone to guard her spurious chicks from the dangers of the mill-pond. Mankind furnish examples of such folly and madness when they brood over and hatch schemes which, blinded by the pride of supposed maternity, they do not recognise as not their own until the evil which is in them begins unmistakably to show itself, and makes manifest their real nature. If it were not for the warning cackle of hens the land would be overrun with fools. If it were not for the warning cackle of men a brood of monsters might be hatched which would overrun and disturb the world.

FISH CULTURE.—The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have offered two liberal prizes for the best establishment for culture of food fishes within that State. The Legislature of Massachusetts also has several propositions before it affecting our domestic fisheries and fish culture. The Boston *Journal* says: We are glad to witness these evidences of an increased interest in this general topic, both in its scientific and its practical bearings. There is no question that a much greater proportion of fish might be consumed as food by our people with benfit to the public health. The mere effect of increased variety which it should give to our tables would not be unimportent, especially to sedentary and hard-worked people. We are just discovering some of the regenerative processes, and others are still to be applied. It was stated on good authority not long ago that there is actually more wood growing now in Massachusetts than there was thirty years ago. The average fertility of the soil has unquestionably increased in the last quarter of a century. The next twenty years now bid fair to show an immense increase of our inland fisheries, till their native productiveness is far exceeded.

THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE has passed between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar Alexander. The Emperor, in his letter to the Czar, after stating the terms upon which peace has been concluded, says:

"We have arrived at the end of a glorious and bloody war, which was precipitated by the frivolity of the French. Prussia remembers that you prevented the spread of the war. God bless you."

The Czar replied that "he shared the joy which was felt by his illustrious brother, and hoped for a durable peace. He had proved a devoted friend. The happiness and glory of Russia and Prussia were now insured.

WE THINK of a man's position as being strong or weak, according to the allies of sophistry or logic he can bring to its support. But really no position against the right is strong; none with it can be weak. Better to be alone as the friend of right, than with the whole world against it.

It is estimated that 225,000,000 cubic feet of earthty matter are deposited annually by the Mississippi, at the Southwest Pass, in the Gulf.

The Forty-First Congress.

The following are the titles of the more notable public acts which have become laws during the third session of the Forty-first Congress:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."

An act making appropriations for invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1872.

An act to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

Joint resolution for the protection of the food fish of the coast of the United States.

An act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to the widows of deceased soldiers.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act for the survey of grants or claims of land," approved June 21, 1862.

An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

An act authorizing water-gauges to be established and observations to be made on the Mississippi River, and its tributaries.

An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations.

An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, and other works of defence.

An act for the recovery of damages for the loss of the sloop-of-war Oneida.

Joint resolution for the relief of settlers on public lands.

Joint resolution authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy of certain volunteer officers who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war.

Joint resolution to enable owners to obtain duplicates of lost or destroyed registered bonds of the United States.

An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution to extend the benefit of the act establishing the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war.

An act to provide for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding a national exhibition of arts, manufactures and the products of the soil and the mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876.

An act relating to records of courts of the United States.

An act relating to internal taxes.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1872.

An act making appropriations for the executive, judicial and legislative expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1872.

An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1872.

An act making appropriations to supply the deficiences in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the years ending June 30, 1872, and June 30, 1871, and for former years, and for other purposes.

An act for the redemption of copper and other token coins.

An act in relation to fraudulent trade-marks on foreign watches.

An act to extend the benefit of the donation law of September 27, 1850, to certain persons.

An act to establish certain post-roads.

An act to authorize the establishment of certain free public highways in the District of Columbia.

Joint resolution to amend section 4 of the act of July 30, 1868.

An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1872.

An act prescribing the enacting and resolving clauses of acts and resolutions of Congress.

An act supplementary to act to establish a department of justice.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," approved May 30, 1862.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution to defray the expenses of the select committee appointed to investigate alleged outrages in the Southern States.

Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners in relation to the Republic of Dominica.

Joint resolution in relation to school lands in the State of Oregon.

THE OTHER DAY (says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*), a new device in the hands of Young America made its appearance simultaneously all over the city; and no doubt in every other city in the country. It is called the "Alleghany Whistle." Plutonian screech would be better. It is very simple in its construction, but terrible in effect. An old tin can or cup is the basis. A hole is driven through the bottom, a cord inserted and fastened by turning a knot on the end. Then the cord is rosined and the "infernal machine" is complete. Hold the can in one hand and draw the thum and finger of the other hand rapidly along the waxed cord. The result is the most harsh, hideous, rasping, demoniacal, unearthly sound that ever grated on human ears. All day and until a late hour these awful screeches could be heard all over the city. Yet there is nothing the genuine Young American enjoys so much, and every boy who can muster an old oyster can and a hemp cord is just as happy as a clam at high tide. The fact that everybody else is rendered unutterably wretched only adds to the zeal and pungency of his enjoyment.

MR. JOHN BOUSSUM, who recently died at Schuykill Haven, weighing nearly five hundred pounds at the time of his decease, was comparatively a thin man twenty years ago; and it is generally believed by his neighbors that his extraordinary obesity was the result of his having been blown into the air while blasting rocks, as soon after meeting with such an accident he began to gain rapidly in flesh. The connection between the supposed cause and effect is hardly more obvious than in the case of the ancient mariner; but that is a matter for the medical fraternity to decide. Mr. Roussum was considered the heaviest man in Pennsylvania; he had often pulled down 494 pounds in the scales, though he was not quite so heavy when he died. It is estimated that his coffin would have held four ordinary men, and eight men found it very hard work to handle it. As there was no hearse large enough for the purpose, the remains were taken to the cemetery on a truck drawn by four white mules, in compliance with a request made by Mr. Boussum before his death.

THE BONES OF INSANE PEOPLE.—The number of bones broken in the English lunatic asylum has given occasion for a curious scientific inquiry, and it is now ascertained that the ribs of crazy folks are more brittle than the ribs of the sane. Dr. Heardon instituted an examination of the bones of twenty patients who died in the Carmarthen County Asylum. In nine of these cases "the very frame work of the chest was found to be in an abnormal and diseased state." In two instances the breast bone broke in removing it, and generally the bones were no stronger than stout cardboard. In one case the surface bone was so spongy and soft that it was easily crumbled up between the fingers. Some of the ribs were easily cut with a common knife, there being, through the action of the diseased brain, a wasting away of the phosphates.

The Entry into Paris.

The entry into Paris of the German army is thus described:

At an early hour in the morning the preparations were complete. The streets on the line of march were deserted, except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied the triangle during the night, with the intention of falling back when the Prussians advanced, and taking positions commanding the approaches to the line.

At the appointed hour, 10 o'clock, the first representative corps of the victorious army entered within the *enceinte* under the eye of His Imperial Majesty, in accordance with the programme. Favored by splendid weather, the Eleventh Corps, numbering 30,000 with 96 pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Von Bose, advanced in two columns, one at Porte Neuilly, and the other at Point du Jour. The former advanced at a rapid pace up the avenue of the Grand Armee direct for the Arc de Triomphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column, entered at Point du Jour, below Auteuil, commenced to march along the quay on the north side of the Seine direct for the Place de la Concorde, where the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed. The zone surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free of the French. It commences at the extreme south-west corner of the *enceinte*, which forms a point, and runs in the shape of an irregular triangle, of which the Seine forms the east side, the *enceinte* from Point du Jour to Porte des Ternes the west side; Faubourg St. Honore, Avenue des Ternes from the Rue Royale to the *enceinte* the north side or base. The only points within these limits retained by the French are the baking establishment for the Army of Paris, the Quia de Billy, and Point du Jena.

The triangle was admirably chosen for strategic purposes, with its right protected by the Seine, and its left by the *enceinte;* 30,000 men would be able to hold the north side against 150,000. As the troops proceeded along the line, the artillery took positions from the Porte de Neuilly to the Place de la Concorde, and from the Point du Jour to the same place, as a precautionary measure.

Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, despite the hard service they had seen. The rest afforded them during the armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign. They turned out in as perfect order as if on a parade ground at home.

The chief thoroughfares in the disturbed districts were quiet early in the day, and few persons were seen in the streets. The shops were closed, the windows shut, and the aspect of the city was desolate. The National Guards are posted as pickets on every avenue, with lines of sentries across the streets to prevent the soldiers going beyond the line of demarcation.

From 10 to 12 o'clock the same aspect was presented, with more people in the streets in small crowds, and with more National Guards on duty. At the Rue Royale, Rivoli, and the Place Concorde are double lines of wagons, cutting off communication with the civilians, who are allowed to pass to the Champs Elysees. Most of the women out are in mourning and going to mass. The men are depressed in spirits, and their conversation is on the unfortunate state of Paris and France; but no threats against the Government are made.

On the Champs Elysees, at 8 a. m. hardly a person was seen; all the houses were closed except three or four small cafes; no one was seen at the windows, and only a few Italian, American, and English flags were flying, and one single French flag hung over the Palace of the Corps Legislatif.

At 9 a. am., the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding the Arc de Triomphe, to the surprise of a few who were present. Both men and women hurried away, and only boys and a few workmen were left. The German hussars galloped down every avenue leading to Champs Elysees to search the streets branching therefrom. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred.

About 4,000 infantry and cavalry then advanced. A splendid body of men halted opposite the Palais Industrial which was at once taken possession of. A few Uhlans rode down the Place des Concorde, where they viewed with derision the faces of the statues covered with crape. The Germans are apparently astonished at the mournful aspect of the city and the desertion of its streets.

The only disturbance observed was the following: A Frenchman, respectably dressed, went up to a huzzar sentinel and spoke to the soldier, who replied civilly, when some French workmen near by beat and kicked the civilian severely, uttering cries of "Assassin!" The German soldiers did not interfere.

At precisely 8:13 the Prussians entered Paris. Six huzzars in line came up the avenue of the Grand Armee at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a gallop. Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer, of about 20 years, sword in hand, selected, it is said, for the post of honor as a reward for his great personal bravery in the field. The men carried carbines resting on thighs. On they came at a rattling pace. The young leader looked so very gallant I could not help admiring him. A small party dashed to the Arc de Triumphe, and under it they went without drawing bridle, over heaps of stone and sand which had been left possibly to prevent their passage. They reigned up at the top of the Champs Elyses, with the trailleurs in front.

Soon afterward another officer with a trumpeter at his side galloped up the avenue, and behind them, at a little distance, a dozen or more huzzars. A cloud of infantry was seen approaching, but at such a distance that the little squad of cavalry was for a moment entirely unsupported.

The name of the young officer who first entered Paris is Lieut. Von Bernardy of the 14th Huzzars.

The Uhlans gallop about the Place de la Concorde, reconnoitering streets, bridges, and barricades. They expected to occupy Rue due Faubourg St. Honore as announced, but, upon attempting to enter Rue Boissy d' Anglais, were stopped by the cordon of sentinels of the French line, and were obliged to fall back, pursued by derisive cries and shouts of "Vive la Republique!" the people on the Place de la Concorde taking up the cry. The Uhlans disregard everything; but the National Guards at the head of Rue Royale begin to bestir themselves, and one officer moves his men as if to clear the square. When the Uhlans reappeared, the insults recommenced; but they themselves this time put the noisy ones to flight. There were no shouts and no gestures when the Uhlans appeared; there was only the sarcastic cry, when the Prussians failed to pass under the arch, "Don't you wish you could?"

One disturbance only threatened to become serious. Near the Arc de Triomphe, the crowds of people grew denser as more and more soldiers entered. Blouses predominated, the wearers showing petty spite and curiosity in equal proportions. Throngs gathered about any soldier separated from his comrades, and savage cries were sometimes heard. Who ever answered Prussian questions were mobbed as a spy. One man giving explanations to the Germans was furiously attacked, and sought protection among the soldiers. Then some workmen came up behind and struck a soldier on the helmet. The order to fire was given, a panic ensued, and the people fled precipitately. The order to fire was at once countermanded, however, and a massacre was averted.

Some of the Germans wished to pass the line of demarcation, offering their hands and saying "Now peace is concluded we are friends," but were repulsed with the reply, "We are conquered, but with the conditions imposed by Bismarck we never can be friends."

Some disguised Prussians officers penetrated into the city but were soon recognized, and their lives being in danger from the populace, were protected by the authorities and reconducted to the German lines.

BY a terrible colliery explosion in Victoria, twenty persons were killed.

The Express Robber Trial.

The trial of John J. Filkins, charged with the express robbery and the attempted murder of Thomas A. Halpine, the messenger, on the morning of Jan. 6, was resumed at Albany. The details of the robbery will be gathered from Halpine's testimony, which follows:

Thomas A. Halpine sworn—Have been in the employ of the Merchants' Union Express Company two years, and as messenger eighteen months; run from Albany to Boston and back; had charge of the money and express packages between those points; there is a car on the Boston and Albany Railroad devoted to the use of the express company, which is in charge of a messenger; on Jan. 6, I entered the car at 7:25 P. M., the train left at 8:20; I was engaged in putting weights on the bills when the car started; the car had gone one length when I heard a noise on south side; saw a man enter; he said, "Hello is that you? I thought it was Woodard;" "I said. "Where are you going?" he came in the door and stood in front of the stove he then crossed over and shut the door; he stood so that the light fell on his face; I looked at him; he said. "I going just across the river;" I said. "I don't know you;" he said. "My name is Jones; I have run a good many trips on this road;" he said. "Where do you put off first, at Chatham?" I told him at Pittsfield; I stood just west of the lamp on the north side of the car, and within eighteen inches of the side of the car when he fired; the ball entered the right side of my neck; I fell and tried to rise up, when he fired the second shot, it entered my right eye; he then stooped over me, and fired the third shot in my ear; the feeling was awful; I felt him feeling for the keys; then I lost consciousness; think the shot was fired before the train got on the draw; after recovering consciousness, the car was standing still; got up with my hands over my head trying to reach the bell-rope; tried to call out "murder;" tried to open the door to get on the platform; when assistance arrived some one asked me where I lived; I said 213 Jay street; asked me again, I said 213 Jay street; baggage master on the train was the first one I recognized; the first I said was, "I hope God will forgive him;" "O my poor wife and baby;" Mr. Rockwell was the first one from the Express office I saw; think I saw him on the other side; said to him, "I thought I was a goner;" some one said to me on the platform. "Would you know the man?" I said I would if I ever saw him; recollect speaking to another man, who asked me how I felt and talked to me about religion; the blood was in my mouth and throat; the first shot caused a large flow of blood; my mouth and stomach was full of blood, and utterance was indistinct; felt a chocking sensation in my throat; was placed on a car conveyed to Dr. Armsby's office, where an operation was performed; the bullet in my neck was cut out by Armby; from Armby's office I was taken to the hospital; I was there four weeks; I know who that man was who entered the car and fired those shots; it was the prisoner; have no doubt at all that he is the man—I am satisfied I do not know the amount in the safe that night; there were bags delivered to me; I put them in the safe and locked them up; I cannot tell what was in the bags; the bags were of canvas, open at one end, tied with a string, and sealed; they were delivered to me in that condition, and placed in the safe.

United States Senate.

The following are the members of the present United States Senate:

	ALABAMA.	
1873	George E. Spencer	Decatur
1877	*George Goldthwaite	Montgomery.
	ARKANSAS.	
1873	Benjamin F. Rice	Little Rock.
1877	Powell Clayton	Little Rock.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1873	Cornelius Cole	San Francisco.
1875	*Eugene Casserly	San Francisco.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1873	Orris S. Ferry	Norwalk.
1875	Wm. A. Buckingham	Norwich.
	DELAWARE.	
1875	*Thomas F. Bayard	Wilmington.
1877	*Eli Saulsbury	Georgetown.
	FLORIDA.	
1873	Thomas W. Osborn	Tallahassee.
1875	Abijah Gilbert	St. Augustine.
	GEORGIA.	
1873	Joshua Hill	
1877	Foster Blodgett	Atlanta.
	ILLINOIS.	
1873	Lyman Trumbull	Chicago.
1877	John A. Logan	Carbondale.
	INDIANA.	
1873	Oliver P. Morton	Indianapolis.
1875	Daniel D. Pratt	Logansport.
	IOWA.	
1873	James Harlan	Mt. Pleasant.
1877	George G. Wright	
	KANSAS.	
1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy	Atchison.
1877	Alexander Caldwell	Leavenworth.
	KENTUCKY.	
1873	*Garrett Davis	Paris.
1877	*John W. Stephenson	Maysville.
	LOUISIANA	
1873	Wm. Pitt Kellogg	New Orleans.
1877	J. Rodman West	New Orleans.
	MAINE.	
1875	Hannibal Hamlin	Bangor.
1877	Lot M. Morrill	Augusta.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1875	Charles Sumner	Boston.
1877	Henry Wilson	Natick.
	MARYLAND.	
1873	*George Vickers	Chestertown.
1875	*William T. Hamilton	Hagerstown.
	MICHIGAN.	
1875	Zachariah Chandler	Detroit.
1875	Thomas W. Ferry	Grand Haven.
	MINNESOTA.	
1875	Alexander Ramsay	St. Paul.
1877	William Window	Winona.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1873	Adelbert Ames	Natchez.
1877	James L. Alcorn	
	MISSOURI.	
1873	*Francis P. Blair	St. Louis.
1875	Carl Shurz	St. Louis.
	NEVADA.	
1873	James W. Nye	Carson City.
1875	Wm. M. Stewart	Virginia City.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1873	James W. Patterson	Hanover.
1877	Aaron H. Cragin	Lebanon.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1875	*John P. Stockton	Princeton.
1877	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen	Newark.
	NEW YORK.	
1873	Roscoe Conkling	Utica.
1875	Reuben E. Fenton	Jamestown
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1873	John Pool	Raleigh.
1877	*Zebulon B. Vance	
	OHIO.	
1873	John Sherman	Mansfield.
1875	*Allen G. Thurman	Columbus.
	OREGON.	
1873	Henry W. Corbett	Portland.
1877	*James F. Kelley	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1873	Simon Cameron	Harrisburg.
1875	John Scott	Huntington.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1875	Wm. Sprague	Providence.
1877	Henry B. Anthony	Providence.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1873	Frederick A. Sawyer	Charleston.
1877	Thomas J. Robertson	Columbia.
	TENNESSEE.	
1875	William G. Brownlow	Knoxville.
1877	*Henry Cooper	Nashville.
	TEXAS.	
1875	J. W. Flannagan	Walling Ferry.
1877	Morgan C. Hamilton	Austin.
	VERMONT.	
1873	Justin S. Morrill	Strafford.
1877	George F. Edmunds	Burlington.
	VIRGINIA.	
1873	John F. Lewis	Port Republic.
1877	(Vacancy)	
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1875	Arthur I. Boreman	Parkersburg.
1877	*Henry G. Davis	Wheeling.