THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 30.

THE SHERIDAN-MOTLEY MARRIAGE.

A Brilliant Ceremonial. On the 18th of January the Motley-Sheridan wedding, which has been so long talked of, took place. The London Morning Post of the

'Yesterday was solemnized at Frampton, in

Dorsetshire, the marriage between Mr. Algernon

Sheridan, second son of Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Miss Mary Lothrop Motley, second daughter of the distinguished author and

historian, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the

United States of America. The celebration of

the event was appointed to take place in the

village church, which was decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, while

arches similarly ornamented were erected from

distance to distance along the road by which the

bridal party were to pass from the Park of Frampton to the sacred building. "No 'setting down at the doors' being possible

to carriages, the successive groups passed through the churchyard in gay attire on foot, protected by a carpet from the damp soll. Five bridesmaids in pink silk dresses, with over-

skirts of white silk grenadine, trimmed with

white sllk fringe, and tiny bonnets of white tulle with pink roses and tulle veils, attended

the bride; Miss Helen Sheridan, sister of the

bridegroom; Miss Susan Motley, sister of the

bride; Miss Russell Sturgis, together with a very invenile bridesmaid, the Hon. Marcia Bampfylde,

grandchild of Mrs. Sheridan, and the daugh-ter of Lerd and Lady Poltimore: and Miss Carlotta Norton, grand-daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. The bride was attired in white satin, with uousually rich Brussels lace veil and

double flounces; orange flower wreaths and

diamond ear-rings and necklet. The group of

relatives and friends seemed to set winter at de-

flance, to judge by the beauty of the shimmering

light silks and shawls of various colors that

were displayed on the occasion. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. T. Kier

Sheridan, the bridegroom's brother, acted as

formed by the Rev. Richard Tudor, vicar of

Frampton, the village choir of children sang a wedding hymn; they savg also the choral re-sponse during the service. The party then re-

turned to Frampton Court, where a splendid breakfast had been provided. The inevitable appearance of one of Gunter's wedding cakes

was, as usual, hailed with much glee, and, in

compliment to the bride's nationality, it was or-

namented with the American colors. The union just formed brings the young lady a host of

connections among some of the first families in

Great Britain, and certainly, on the other side,

no prouder descent can be boasted than that she

herself lays claim to, being the daughter of one

at distinguished men, in his d

"Previous to the ceremony, which was per-

19th save .---

best man.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Constabanay. BOSTON, Feb. 4 .- The House concurred with the Senate in a bill appropriating \$105,000 for the pay of the State constabulary.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SE (SION.

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Mr. Pomeroy said they had sent us the men to fight our battles.
Mr. Conkling said they had sent us the men to fight our battles.
Mr. Conkling said there was nothing to make us discriminate in this matter between France and Germany. A gr. at many of our people would desire to send their point butions to the wicows of Germany.
Mr. Howard did not desire to be misunderstood. His sympathics from the first had been with Prussia. He would withdraw b's mendment.
Mr. Fowler said his sympathies were with the suffering people of both countries. But as to the Government of Germany be had failed to see where it had shown any sympathy for us in our struggle.
Mr. Fowler remarked that Germany had taken our bonds when other nations would not, and had thus given us means to carry on the war.
Mr. Schurz said it was undeniable, and widence was on file in the State Department that the Germans had sympathized with be 'ut in during the Rebellion. If they had not sympathized with us undeniable, and widence was on file in the State Department that the Germans had sympathized with us undeniable, and widence was an file in the state Department that the Germans had sympathized with the 'ut in during the Rebellion. If they had not sympathized with us and believed that we would be naccessful, they would not have beeu passed at once.
Mr. Casterly thought the resolution of Mr. Pomeroy was a graceful one and should have beeu passed at once.
Mr. Somner said it was a difficult matter for him-for

Mr. Somner said it was a difficult matter for him-for any American to decide to which we owed most France or Germany; but why consider this? Charity knows no persons, no discriminations. The resolution was then passed.

House.

House. Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Theodore Adams the amount of the judgment of the Court of Clims in his favor on 18th of March, 1867. The claim was for \$1^{12},743, being the balance due under contracts for the construction of 38 mortar beats and 8 steam tugs. Mr. Dawes opposed the bill, arguing that the judgment of the Court of Claims had been reversed by the Supreme Court, and that the bill should specify the actual amount appropriated.

appropriated. Mesers, Scofield and Starkweather argued in support of

Appropriated. Messrs. Sociald and Starkweather argued in support of the bill, stating that the decision of the Supreme Court had been based upon the technical point that the claim had been reterred to a commission of the War Depart-ment, which was actually not the case. Mr. Benjamin opposed the bill and gave a history of the claim, which areas under General Fremont's administra-tion of the Department of Missouri. The contracts in that department were so tainted with frand that a commission had been appointed to inquire into them. That commis-sion, consisting of Messrs. David Davis, of Illinois : Jo-seph Holt, of Kentecky : and Hugh Campbell, of St. Louis, went to St. Louis. Mr. Adams, the claimant, came before the commission and submitted his claim, and it was adjudicated. On the testistion which he presented an award was made and a Adams received the money and gave a receipt in full, but he afterwards brought a suit in the Court of Claims, which gave a judgment in his favor, which judg-ment was reversed by the Supreme Court on the ground that he had submitted him to the commission and received the amount awarded to him. Mr. Scofield replied to Mr. Benjamin, denying that Adams had been satisfied with the award of the commission and the the had submitted him claim which had been was due to him under the contract.

FIRST EDITION A Birthday C. lebration-Submission of the King of Spain. On the 16th of June the Pope will enter the twenty-sixth year of his Pontificate, a term never reached by Pope before, and in anticipa-tion of this event the churches of Rome are colorbuilded and the churches of Rome are THE SHERIDAN-MOTLEY MARRIAGE Strange Breach of Promise. celebrating a solemn triduo for the prolongation of his life. Letters have been received at the Vatican (says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall* G_{axelle}) from every part of the world announc-ing that the day will be marked by a demonstra-tion in favor of the temporal power, and that large sums are being collected for presentation The Pope's Home Life. Challenge in a Church. to the Holy Father on the occasion. Deputations will arrive in Rome from all the countries of Europe, bearing the substantial gifts and the congratulations of the faithful. The Pope A Deplorable Shooting Case. seems now to have no doubt that he will reach the term, and thus exceed the reign of St.

THE POPE AND HIS HOME LIFE.

ences. A few weeks ago he received eighty-five of the children of the Roman nobility, to whom he addressed these words: —"The wise magi, re-gardless of the obstacles in the way and the cruel privations they must endure, left their distant countries to pay their homage to the Messiah at Bethlehem, and you bring your gifts to me, His vicar on earth. But you may, without undergoing any hardships, visit in your churches the Messiah bimself, and it will be very becoming in you to hasten to Him and offer your prayers for the peace and triumph of the Church." Still more recently, the Pope received the children of the principal merchants and shopkeepers, numbering one hundred and twenty. Two little girls, who headed the compapy, recited some verses in honor of the Holy Father, and were rewarded by his approval. His Holiness then said:—"This is the second time that I find myself surrounded by innocents whose presence moves and consoles me. They wish to approach the Saviour of Calvary, who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' And He will welcome and save you if you bring with you the Christian virtues, particularly that one which in you is most important, submission and obedience to your parents."

The Pope has grown weary of his long confinement and his abstention from his sacerdotal duties, and will take advantage of the first fine weather to make an excursion from the Vatican. provided the Italian authorities engage to proect him from insult. He will also officiate in the ceremonies of the Holy Week and Easter; but these imposing services are to be solemn-ized, not in St. Peter's, but in the Sistine Chapel, and the congregation is to be restricted to foreigners and a few Italian legitimists, admitted by tickets.

The Holy Father has received a submissive letter from King Amadeus, soliciting the pontifical blessing on his dynasty, and has returned an affectionate answer, expressing satisfaction at the King's election to the Spanish throne, exhorting him to merit the title of Catholic King, and to maintain the Catholic traditions always and to maintain the Catholic traditions always held till the present generation by the house of Savoy. He concluded by be-stowing the Apostolic benediction on the King and his consort, on his dynasty, and on the Spanish nation. On the occa-sion of the new year, the Holy Father received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, who, with his congratulations, expressed his disapproval of the violation of the September convention by traly and the seizure of Rome. In Florence, Italy and the seizure of Rome. In Florence, however, it is affirmed that a letter from the Emperor to the King of Italy congratulates him on having accomplished this consolidation of his kingdom.

CHALLENGE IN A CHURCH.

TC-DAY'S CABLE NEWS. The Paris Food Supply. England Proffers Aid to France. The Prospects of Peace. Peter. He has lately given numerous audi-Address of the Emperor William. Great Armistice. The Full Text of the Agreement, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. The Capital Removal Question

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Etc..

FROM EUROPE.

England and the Paris Food Supply. LONDON, Feb. 3.-The Foreign Office announces that an offer has been made to Count Bismarck and M. Favre to place English resources at their disposal for the supply of Paris with food, the arrangements to be under the superintendence of the French and German agents.

Address of the Emperor to the Prussia Diet. BERLIN, Feb. 3 .- The President of the lower house of the Prussian Diet read to that body today a reply from the Emperor to the loyal and_ congratulatory address presented him upon the occasion of his assumption of the imperial crown. The Emperor expressed his thanks to the Diet for the sentiments declared in their address, and a fervent hope for the peace and prosperity of the new empire. "Though there is now," he says, "some prospect that the severe struggle into which Germany was forced will soon be finished, it can as yet only be considered that there is a ground for the hope of re-establishment of peace. It is not impossible that the war will continue, and great sacrifices still be necessary from the German people."

THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

Text of the Armistice Convention Between Bis-marck and Favre. BERLIN, Feb. 2.-The following is the text of the convention between Bismarck and Favre :-

SECOND EDITION DISABMING THE ENCEINTE. Art cle5. The enceinte will be relieved of its guns and their carriages, which will be transported to forts designated for that purpo e by the commis-sioners of the German army. CAPITULATION OF THE GARRISON.

CAPITULATION OF THE GARRISON. Article 6. The garrisons of Paris, comprising the Army of the Line, the Gardes Mobile and the ma-rines of the forts, shall be held prisoners of war, excepting 12,000 men, which the military authority is Paris shall reserve for service inside the city. The troops who are thus made prisoners of war will lay dcwp their arms, which will be collected at places designated for that purpose, and given, ac-cording to the arrangements made by the commis-sioners, in the usual manner. These troops will re-main in the interior of the city, and will not be al-lowed to rass the encients during the armistice. MATTERS AT WASHINGTON. Franking Privilege and Income Tax. Sufferings of Americans in Paris. main in the interior of the city, and will not be al-lowed to rass the socials during the armistice. The French authorities bind themselves to take care if every individual belonging to the army and the Garde Mobile who shall remain in the interior of the town. Officers of the captive troops will be designated in a list to be delivered to the German authorities. At the expiration of the armistice all combatants belonging to the army confined in Paris will have constituted themselves prisoners of war to the German army if before peace is not con-cluded. All officers made prisoners will retain their arms. **Proceedings of Congress.** Succor for France and Germany.

arms. THE NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL GUARDS. Article 7. The National Guard will retain their arms, and will be charged with the protection of Paris and the maintaining of order. Phe same will be the case with the gendarmes and the assimi-lated troops employed in the municipal service, such as the Republican Guard, the Douanieres and Poupleres, the whole number in this category not exceeding 3500 men.

dinance of the French Government.

presents, and before taking poss-ssion of the forts the commander-in-chief of the German armies will give every facility to commissioners of the French Government sent (whether into the departments or abroad) to take steps for revictualling Paris, and to bring to the city such commodities destined for it.

Article 9. After the surrender of the forts and the disarmament of the enceinte and the garrison, as stipulated for in article 5 and 6, the revictualling of Paris shall be effected fairly by transit over the railroads and rivers, except provisions intended for the revictualment of Paris drawn from the districts occupied by the German troops.

surrounds the frontiers of the German armies, ex-cept in case of authorization to the contrary effect given by the commander by letter. COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS. 1000

of Paris must be furnished with a regular permit, de-livered by the French military authority, and submitted to be vised by the German authorities. Free passes will be granted, by right of position, to

candidates, provincial deputations, and deputies to the Assembly. Free movement of persons who have received the

A WAR CONTRIBUTION. Article 11. The city of Paris will pay a municipal contribution of war amounting to two hundred mil-lions of francs. The payment must be effected before the fifteenth day of the armistice, the mode of pay-ment to be determined by a mixed German and French commission

A PRECAUTION.

A PRECAUTION. Article 12. During the armistice nothing shall be taken away of public objects of value which may serve as a pledge for the recovery of war contribu-tions.

Article 13. Transport into Paris of arms and mn-nitions and of articles entering into the category of their manufacture is forbidden during the term of the armistice.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. Article 14. Immediate steps shall be taken for the

the car.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- The friends of the Thirtysecond Parallel Railroad to the Pacific intend to move to take up the Senate bill, which is on the Speaker's table, on Monday next. The impression s that they have a majority, but not two-thirds. The bill for the

Codification of Postal Laws, in which is a proposition to abolish the franking privilege, comes up in the Senate to-day. A canvass of the Senate shows that there is a majority against the abolition of that privilege. The Income Tax.

Spicy Debate in the Senate.

Etc.

THIRD EDITION

A member of the conference committee on dis-agreements between the Senate and House on the question whether the Senate has the right to originnte a measure to revise the revenue, states that there is very little chance of agreement. After a four hours' session they were wider apart than when they began. It looks now as though there would be no repeal of the income tax.

Advices from Minister Washburne.

Despatches from Minister Washburne represent great suffering in Paris among people of all classes. It appears that there is great suffering among Americans. The White House.

A large number of Senators and members called upon the President to-day.

The Test Oath. It is understood that he intends to sign the bill for the repeal of the test oath.

FROM NEW YORK.

Inspection of Water-meters. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.- The committee of the Common Council of Washington arrived this morning, for the purpose of inspecting the water-meters in use in this city and Brooklyn, and testing their capacity for recording accurately the quantity of water used in any house or premises in which they may be set up.

The Coming Military Carnival. Colonel Audenried, of General Sherman's staff, has arrived here from Washington for the purpose of milking arrangements to take the 7th New York Regiment and 71st New York Volunteers to participate in the carnival to take place the 20th and 21st instant. Accident at the Pallandes About 7 o'clock this morning an accident

West End New Jersey Horse Railroad, resulting

in injury to five persons and the destruction of

NEW YORE, Feb. 4 .- Judge Blatchford to-day

postponed for a week all proceedings in bank-

ruptcy against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, in consequence of the injunction granted by Judge Woodruff on the petition of

the company, designed to test the question of

Specie Shipment.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Produce Market.

market favors buyers. Corn dull; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats dull;

seles 15.600 bushels Ohio at 62@64c. Beef steady. Pork dull: new mess, \$22 25@22:50; old mess, \$21:50;

prime. \$19:50. Lard heavy; steam, 12@13); kettle, 1833. Whisky nominal at 94.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

\$11; Gould & Curry, \$46; Ophir, \$375; Yellow

Jacket, \$42; Savage, \$40.50; Meadow Valley,

\$28; Norcross, \$101; Overman, \$462; Eureka

specie Shipmont.

\$168,000 in treasure, of which \$5000 is for New

York, \$20,000 for Punta Arenas and the balance

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Conviction of One of the Camden Rioters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.- The case of United

States vs. Francis Souders, one of the Camden

rioters, engaged in preventing negroes from

voting on the 8th of November last, has been on

trial here for the past three weeks. The jury,

after being out about fourteen hours, agreed this

The Camden Rioters-The Case of Sonders

TRENTON, Feb. 4. - The trial of Francis Sou-

ders, constable of Camden county, charged on three indictments with preventing colored voters

from exercising the elective franchise at the

late election in Camden county, was closed this

morning, the jury coming into court at eight

o'clock, with a verdict of guilty on the first and

with the line of colored voters who awaited

The second count, charging that Souders interfered with three colored voters just before

the ballot-box was broken and destroyed, was

thrown out. The jury were out since 11:30 A.

M. yesterday. Twenty one indictments for the same offense remain to be tried. The next case

same of these remain to the first in the off the is that of James S. Henry, a justice of the peace. The highest punishment for the offense of which Souders was convicted is a fine of five hundred dollars and three years' imprisonment.

third counts, which charge him with interfering

morning upon a verdict of guilty.

their turn to reach the ballot-box.

The steamship Colorado, for Panama, carried

Consolidated, \$11

for England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 .- The steamer City of

Blatchford's jurisdiction.

The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Rajirond.

The French Government engages itself to obtain provisions cutside the line of demarcation which

Article 10. Every person wishing to guit the city

authorization indicated will be permitted only be-tween the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 clock in the evening.

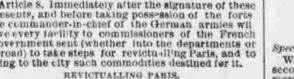
NO ARMS OR MUNITIONS TO ENTER PARIS.

Mac., Mtc., Mtc., Etc., FRENCH COMMISSIONERS. FROM WASHINGTON. Facific Railroad Movement. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Camden Election Riots. All corps of france-tireurs shall be resolved by or-

Article S. Immediately after the signature of these

REVICTUALLING PARIS.



capacity of author and diplomatist, who ever came from America to our shores.

"The newly-wedded pair left Frampton Court in the afternoon to spend the honeymoon at Poltimore Park, one of the country seats of the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Lord Poltimore.

"Mr. Motley and his family will shortly proceed to The Hague, by invitation, we believe, from the Queen of the Netherlands, who has placed a residence at their disposal for the winter. Meanwhile a more cheerful closing scene to his present residence among us could scarcely be imagined than the picturesque bridal of his accomplished and amiable daughter with one of the Sheridan family, whose name, like his own, has been rendered illustrious by superior talent and continual literary distinc-

STRANGE BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Girl of Thirteen Suing a Man of Thirty-two -An Officer of the Royal Navy in Love with a Child-Entrapped into a Scotch Marriage.

The Cork Southern Reporter has a singular breach of promise story, involving one of those mysterious Scotch marriages to which Mr. Collins' last novel has attracted especial attention, which we condense as follows:-

Miss Maria Amelia Lloyd has brought a suit against John Bruce, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, for £2000 damages for breach of promise Miss Lloyd is only thirteen years old and Lieutenant Bruce is about thirty-two.

In 1857 Lieutenant Bruce, who was then a midshipman, sailed from Hong Kong to this country in the same vessel with Major and Mrs. Lloyd, and during the passage Amelia Lloyd was born. No communication took place between the parties until January, 1870, when defender called on the father and mother of pursuer, in Cork, and thereafter visited the house repeatedly, paying great attention to pursuer, and asking her mother, on leaving, to allow pursuer to write to him.

On the 6th of February he wrote and said: "It was so very good of darling Amie to write to me. You have no idea of the pleasure it gave me, for I am very fond of her, she is so good and lovely; I almost worship her." On same day he wrote to the pursuer herself, addressing her "My own darling pet Amle," telling her that he loved her, that she had hardly been from his thoughts since he left her; that in his hour of anxiety at sea she seemed to be his real haven wherein to rest from toil, expressed a longing desire to have her photograph, and concluded his letter, "Ever yours, most affectionately.

Mrs. Lloyd, on reading these letters, spoke seriously to Lieutenant Bruce of the impropriety of forcing so young a heart to love him, and requested that he would not write to her daughter any more. He said that not writing would not prevent them loving one another, and it was to gain pursuer's heart that he visited her father's and mother's house. Defender and pursuer were held and reputed by friends and acquaintances as engaged persons. About the end of August, 1870, the following notice appeared in the newspapers:-

At St. Andrew's Church, on the 13th inst. by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Abordeen, John Bruce, Esq., commanding H. M. S. Jackal, to Annie Maria, second daughter of Rev. George Boyce.

Miss Boyce, when married by defender, was only sixteen or seventeen years of age, and was organist at the Episcopal chapel at Wick. Immediately on the marriage ceremony being performed, defender left his wife and proceeded to a station in Argylishire, she remaining be-hind him. The following is the letter in which the defender announced his marriage at Wick to Mrs. Lloyd:-

My Dear Mrs. Lloyd :-- I know not how to write to yon. I am done for entirely with this Scotch system. Fancy in the few days I have been at Wick-not ten Fancy in the few days I have been at Wick-not ten days-and always cruising about, I found myself married without one word to say except that I was asked in fun if I would take a young lady for my wife. I said yes. And then they said I was mar-ried. What shall I do? What can I do? For, though Amie is a child, I love her dearly. I had always thoughs of the time when you would give her to me. Of course it could not have been for some years; still I thought and thought of that happy home in the future. You must not tell her; but let her know by degrees it is imponsable. Call me what her know by degrees it is impossible. Call me what you like, but believe in my "sad" fate.

Pistols and Coffee with Novel Surroundings-A scene in the Rev. Taimage's fabernacie. Last night Mr. Taimage's tabernacie in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, was the scene of two tableaux. It had been announced for some time that a musical tableau was to be performed at the church last evening, and a goodly crowd gathered in the little edifice soon after the hour announced for the commencement of the performance. The audience no doubt

EXPECTED GREAT THINGS

from Mr. Morgan, their clever organist, but they were utterly unprepared for the second "Tableaux," with which they were to be regaled during the evening, which, if not exactly as pleasing to the ears as the former one, was, at least, much more exciting. It does not often happen, indeed we are not aware that it ever happened before, that a gentleman politely intimates to his adversary that "he can be easily found" in a church, but unfortunately for its stald frequenters, Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle is destined to be, if not the first, at least one of the few religious edifices in which the glove has been thrown down. Up to a certain point in the performance last evening all went as merry as a marriage bell, until the entrance of a relative of Mr. Talmage. A Mr. Valentine occu-pled a seat in the church, all of which, according to the special discipline of the fold, are "free." The reverend gentleman's relative, it appears, has a special desire for the very seat which Mr. Valentine occupies, and some words passed between them. The first intimation which the audience got of the second "tableau" just about to commence was this noisy recrimination, which became gradually more violent. It ended in a magnificent climax. Words flew from the lips of the combatants with the rapidity of lightning, and at length Mr. Valentine started up and shouted:- "Mr. Talmage or any of his friends can find me any time." The audience was thunderstruck, and as seon as they recovered their equanimity, eried:-

"PUT HIM OUT."

Mr. Talmage's virtuous indignation soon subsided, and the performance went on.

We may now expect to see any day irate gentlemen ordering pistols and coffee for two within the sacred precincts. When the "tableaux" are advertised to come off in the big abernacle for the future, it will be a matter of uncertainty of what particular nature the "tablean' is to be, and whether it would be well to go provided for all emergencies.—N.Y. Telegram last evening.

DEPLORABLE AFFAIR.

A Little Boy Shoots a Companion Dead with a Pistol.

A most lamentable occurrence, resulting from the accidental discharge of a cartridge pocket pistol, took place on Middle street yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the effect of which has plunged two of our most respected families inconsolable grief. Two small children, Willie Cooper and Johnny Stout, the former the son of Captain George H. Cooper, United States Navy, and the latter the son of John Stont, Esq., bookkeeper of the Bank [of Portsmouth, obtained possession of a small single-barrel cartridge pistol, a diminutive weapon, but capable of terrible execution, and set out to amuse themselves by firing cartridges about the academy lot. On the Presbyterian church corner, Willie Cooper attempted to fire the weapon in the air, and when it was in pointblank range of the face of the little fellow Stout. the chamber exploded and the charge entered the brain of young Stout immediately above the left eye, and he fell back senseless on the pave-

ment. A number of laborers at work in the vicinity who saw the accident ran to the spot and picked up the unfortunate child and carried him into the residence of Judge Watts, where he lay perfectly comatose for about an hour and then expired

The children were very young and altogether unconscious of the danger to which they exposed themselves in carelessly handling Willie Cooper is nine years old and arms. Johnny Ssout was about thirteen .- Norfolk Journal, Thursday.

THE CONVENTION. I. Otto von Bismarck, Chancellor, in the name of

his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and I, Gabriel Claude Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of National Defense of France, having been farnished with the regular powers, do determine the] following arrangements:-

A GENERAL ARMISTICE.

Article 1. A general armistice over all the lines of Article 1. A general armistice over all the lines of military operations in course of execution by the eerman and French armies shall begin this very day in and around Paris, and shall begin in the de-partments within a term of three days, the duration of the armistice to be twenty-one days, dating from to day, and, excepting it be renewed, terminable everywhere on the 19th day of February at noon. LINES OF DEMARCATION.

The belligerent armies shall preserve their respective positions, which shall be separated by a line of demarcation. This line shall commence at Pontairzue on the coast of the Department of Calvado and shall be continued upon Luquerres (Lignieres la Doucelle?), northeast of the Department of Mayence, passing between Brion and Fromon-tel, touching the Department of Mayence at Luquerres, whence it shall follow the limits which separate that department from the Departments of Orne and Sarthe to the north of Monannes, when it shall be continued in such a way as to leave the Germans in occupation of the Departments of Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher, and Yoane as far as the point where the Departments of Cote d'Or, Nievre, and Yonne touch each other. Setting out from this point, the tracing of the line

shall be reserved for an understanding which shall take place as soon as the contracting parties are informed on the actual situation of the military operations which are being executed in the departments of Cote d'Or, Doubs, and Jura.

In any case the line will pass through the territory comprised of these departments, leaving the Ger-mans in occupation of those departments situated north and the French army in occupation of those departments situated south of this territory. In the departments of the north of France-Nord

and Pas de Calais, including the fortresses of Givet and Langres-each army has the right of maintain-ing its authority in the territory which it occupies, each employing such means as its commanders may judge necessary to attain this end.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

The armistice applies roually to the naval forces of the two countries. Adopting the meridian of Dunkirk as the line of demarcation, to the west of which the French fleet shall remain, and east of which, as soon as they can be warned, the German ships of war shall retire to a distance of ten kilometres from such territory as may surround them; and the penin-sula of Havre as far as a line drawn from Eloretat to the direction of St. Germain shall remain outside the limits of the German occupation. The bellig-rent armies and their advanced posts will remain at a distance of at least ten kilometres from the lines The separate position of each of the two drawn.

armies will be reserved to itself. In western waters the captures which may be made after the conclusion and before the notifica ion of the armistice shall be restored, as well as the prisoners taken.

AN EXCEPTION.

During the interval indicated, military operations the territory co-aprised of the departments of oubs, Jurs, and Cote d'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, will continue independent of the armistice until an agreement is arrived at regarding the line of demarcation, the tracing of which through the three departments mentioned is reserved for ulterior understanding.

CONVOCATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Article 2. The araistice thus agreed upon has for its object to permit the Government of National Defence of France to convoke an Assembly, freely elected, which will pronounce on the question whether the war shall be continued or what terms of peace shall be made. The Assembly will meet at Bordeaux and every facility will be given by the commanders of the German armics for the election and meeting of the Deputies who compose the Assembly.

SUBRENDER OF THE PARIS FORTS.

Article 3. There shall be immediately surrendered to the German Army, by the French military autho-rities, all the forts forming the perimeter exterior defenses of Paris, as we'l as their material of war, and the communes and houses situated outside of that perimeter, or between the forts, as may be occupied by the German troops as far as a line drawn by military commissioners. The ground between this line and the fortified

The ground between this shall be interdicted to the armed forces on both sides. The manner of surrendering the forts and draw-ing the line already mentioned will form the object of a protocol, to be annexed to the present conven-

NO OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

shall not enter Paris.

exchange of all prisoners of war made by the French army since the commencement of the war. For this end the French authorities will hand, as promptly as possible, a nominal list of German prisoners of war to the German military authorities at Amsiens, Le Mans, Orleans, and Vesour. The liberation of prisoners of war will be effected at noints nearest to the frontier, and the German authorities will deliver and exchange at the same points, in the briefest possible time, like numbers of French prisoners of war of corresponding grades to the French military authorities. The exchange will extend to civil prisoners, such as captains of ships of the German merchant navy and civilian French prisoners retained in Germany.

A POSTAL SERVICE. Article 15. A postal service, all letters to be un-

sealed, will be organized between Paris and the French departments, through the medium of the headquarters at Versailles.

SIGNED AND SEALED. In the faith of which the undersigned have ap-

pended to the present convention their signatures. Sealed and done at Versailles on the 28th day of Antwerp took out \$200,000 in silver. January, A. D. 1871. BISMARCE, FAVRE.

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 3-4:30 P. M.-Consols closed at 91% for both money and account. American securi-tics quiet. United States 5-20% of 1862, 90%; of 1885, old, 901; of 1867, 893; : 10-408, 894. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 183; : Illinois Central easier; sales at

oll, £83. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3-4:30 P. M.-Cotton closed a shade firmer on the spot, and steadler afloat. Mid-ding uplands, 7% (a. instead of 7% (a. d. as previously reported; middling Orleans, 8(a%)(d. The sales have been 9000 bales, including 1000 for export

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet. FROM THE WEST.

The Capital Removal.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4 .- The State Senate yesterday passed a concurent resolution instructing their Representatives in Congress to vote against any further appropriation to the national capital at Washington, and requesting them to urge a removal of the capital to some more central and convenient point.

Legislative Bauquet.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 4 .- At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a special train arrived here from Topeka, bringing the members of the Kansas Legislature, which had adjourned the previous day for the purpose of attending a banquet tendered by the citizens of Leavenworth. They were met by an immense concourse of citizens, and on the arrival of parties on the other roads, they were all escorted to Fort Leavenworth and other points in the vicinity, after which they sat down to a sumptuous banquet, never before equalled in this State. It was followed by toasts and responses from the leading citizens of the

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 4.-A large meeting of the citizens was held last evening at the Cowles House, to celebrate the sixtleth birthday of Horace Greeley. After partaking of an excellent supper, appropriate toasts were read and responded to. A letter was read from Mr. Greeley regretting his inability to attend.

woman named Ellen O'Mara, in a fit of insanity. jumped from a third story window of her boardng-house on the Levee and was so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful. Morton Freeman, an employe at Curry's plough factory, was caught in a belt yesterday

FROM WASHINGTON.

Article 4. During the armistice the German a rmy

and that the amount which he claimed was that which was due to him under the contract. Mr. Davis offered a substitute for the bill to pay \$112.740 to Theodore Adams in full of all claims under his con-tract with the Government for the construction of thirty-eight mortar-boats and eight steamtures. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed-yeas, occurred at the Palisades, on the Pavonia and

The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 103; neys, 60. Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts. Referred. Mr. Kerr, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill releasing and discharging William and John Hanne-gan and their surfities from a bond to the Government for the faithful performance of their contract for the improvement of Des Meines Rabids. After discussion, the bill was passed. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, re-ported a bill to credit George T Cutler, naval paymaster, for money stelen from him. Passed. Mr. Hale, from the same committee, reported a bill for the restoration of George A. Stevens to the active list of the navy, with the rank of lisutenant-commander. Passed. Also, the Senate bill for the restoration of Lieutenant.

Passed. Also, the Senate bill for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander John N. Quackenbush to the active list of the navy. Passed. Mr. t chumaker presented resolutions of the Homepa-thic Society of Kings county. N. Y., for the establishment of a National University at Washington, D. C., wherein Homecopathy may be recognized as a system of medi-cine.

'he House then at half-past 1 proceeded, as a special order, to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Territories.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Question of Compound Interest. Supreme Court at Nisi Prins-Judge Sharswood. This morning Judge Sharswood, in the case of Sine vs. Norris, sur motion for new trial and re-served point, delivered the following important and

This case bristles with curions and novel ques-tions. Whether an agreement for compounding in-terest in a promissory note destroys its character as negotiable paper — a question upon which much may be said in the light of our cases, Overton vs. Tyler, 3 Barr, 346; Patterson vs. Poindexter, 6 W. & S, 227; and whether an alteration voids the note in the barder of a there is he der when the note larger the hands of a tona fide ho der when the note leaves the hands of the maker in such a condition as to make the alteration not discernable by inspection with ordinary care, are among them. I do not propose to discuss these subjects, because there is a point upon which I prefer to rest this ease, as it leads to a judgment which I think does justice between the parties. It is not to be denied that by the statute law of Cali-

fornia, where the note in suit was executed, the parties may agree to any rate of interest, and also that it shall be compounded and added to and be-come part of the principal from time to time. But it does not follow that a contract may not be made at such a rate and upon such terms as to compound-ing as will be so unconscionable that even a court of law will not enforce it—of which we have an inlaw will not enforce it—of which we have an in-stance of James vs. Morgan, i Levintz, 111, a deci-sion by Sir Robert Hyde in 1665, which has always since been approved. But courts of equity do not hesitate to give relief whenever the contrast appears grossly against conscience or unreasonable and aggressive. I story Eq., sec. 331, and cases there cited. All courts in Fernsylvania are courts of equity, whether proceed-ing by bill or action of iaw. Whatever a chancellor would enjoin, the judge sitting in his court of law as a chancellor will instruct a jury not to do. His con-science, as that of a chancellor, is to be consulted and satisfied, not the consciences of the jurors whose province is only to determine disputes as to facts. I think this contract, though iswiul, was an oppres-sive and unconscionable ong which the courts of I think this contract, though is widt, was an oppres-sive and unconsciouable one which the courts of this State ought to have no hand in enforcing ac-cording to its fetter. Two and a half per cent, a month payable in advance and compounded monthly is not merely unconsionable but deceptive. The maker would hardly see the result-not of a few months' default-which would not surprise him, but if by circumstances he should not surprise him, but if by circumstances he should be unable to pay for years, how enormous would be the accumulation during the later period of the running of the time! That was the deceptive char-acter of the bargain in James vs. Morgan: the Brst shoe of the horse only came to 128 barleycorns, but shoe of the horse only came to 125 barleyoorns, but when the four shoes were all taken in it mounted to 500 quarters of barley. In this case a claim of little more than four thousand dollars has swolen in little more than six years to more than twenty-six thou-sand. On the reserved point 1 direct the verdict to be reduced and judgment entered for the amount of the principal and shop's interest, according to the parts in dollars as a population. Tate in California, of ten per cent. per aonum. Rule for new trial discharged and judgment on the reserved point for the plaintiffs accordingly.

Contested Elections.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Peirce. Messrs, O'Byrne and McCandless applied to the Court for a writ of mandamus to compel Common Councils to draw a committee of clower to hear the petitions of Savage, Cullen, and Lafferty, contesting the seats of the three acting members, stating that when the petitions were presented to Councils they were tabled by a vote of 28 to 26, the three members whose scals were contested voting to make up the majority. The Court issued an alternative writ, returnable on Saturday next.

Wreck and Loss of Life. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 .- The schooner Yolo was wrecked on the 1st inst. In Catper Creek. The crew were saved, but two of the men who went to their rescue were drowned. The Mining Stock Market is depressed. Crown Point, \$3150; Belcher,

The festival concluded last night with a State. grand ball at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Birthday of Horace Greeley.

Attempted Suicide of a Lunatic-Shocking Ac-LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.-Yesterday afternoon a

and horribly mutilated.

Treasury Transfer. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — Special Treasury Agent A. R. Lieb has been relieved from Florida

and transferred to the New England district.

New York Bioney and Stock Market. New York Feb. 4. -- Stocks steady. Money easy at 466 per cent. Gold, 1113/61113/6. 5-203, 1863, coupon, 1103/1; do. 1564, do., 1103/2; do. 1885, do. 1103/2; do. 1865, new, 1093/2; do. 1867, 1093/2; do. 1885, do. 1103/2; do. 1865, new, 1093/2; do. 1867, 1093/2; do. 1885, 1003/2; io. 408, 1093/2; Virginia 6s, new, 60; Missouri 6s, 593/2; Canton Co., 723/2; Cumberland pref., 25; New York Central and Hudson River, 93%; Erie, 213/2; Reading, 964/2; Adams Express, 675/2; Michigan Central, 1173/2; Michigan Southern, 933/4; Illinois Central, 11853/2; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 1063/4; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 463/2. New York Produce Market. 109%; Great Western, 28%. London, Feb. 8-4:30 P. M. - American hops active; stock is decreasing. Tallow, 45s. 6d. Sperm

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15%c.: Orleans at 16c. Flour heavy and declined 5(310c.; sales 2000 barrels State at \$6.10(37.10; Ohio at \$6.80(37.45; Western at \$6.10 (37.65; Southern at \$6.90(38.75; Western at \$6.10 and speculation. The quotation of cotton shipping at New Orleans at 73(d., as previously sent, is in-correct; it should have been stated that cotton had been sold on a ship named at Savannah or Charles-ton at 73/d. for middling uplands.