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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871.

THE late despatches from Paris indicates that German intervention will be necessary, after all, to crush out the Commune, and that the invaders, after conquering France as a nation, will thus be obliged to subdue its most dangerous and impracticable political factions, although it seems almost incredible that the land of Louis XIV and Napoleon the Great should be reduced to such a sad extremity.

VERY SERIOUS disagreements and differences of opinion between the coal operators and miners have been developed at the Board of Arbitration now in session at Mauch Chunk, and in addition to the troubles peculiar to the region the staple questions that arise in nearly all conflicts between labor and capital are coming up for consideration. One thing, at least, ought to be settled in the coal regions—that no set of miners have a right, by threats and violence, to prevent other miners from working if they wish to do so.

WHILE an immense number of unjust claims against the Government are presented, and too frequently paid, it is unworthy of a great nation that N. P. Trist, the successful negotiator of the treaty with Mexico, should have been deprived; through partisan malice, for a long series of years, of the compensation he honestly earned as a diplomatist; and we are glad that the lower house of Congress yesterday showed a disposition to render him tardy justice.

THE argument of Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, which is published in to-day's TELEGRAPH, furnishes an able and interesting presentment of the views entertained on the coal question by the railroad companies. The magnitude of the interests they have at stake and the extent of the injury they suffer from protracted suspensions are very forcibly indicated by his statement that the Reading Railroad Company alone has three hundred locomotives, twenty thousand coal cars, twelve hundred miles of single track, a canal one hundred and eight miles long, a force employed of twelve thousand men, and a carrying capacity equal to one hundred and eighty thousand tons of coal per week.

JUDGE PEIRCE has granted an injunction, to continue for five days, to restrain the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passanger Railway Company from laying tracks upon Broad street, and there can scarcely be a doubt that the injunction will be made permanent. The presumed right of the company named to take possession of a portion of Broad street is based upon the flimsiest pretexts; and in the face of the act of Legislature declaring that Broad street shall be kept free from all railroad tracks and appropriated solely to the purpose of a public drive, it is impossible that the courts will sanction this invasion of the rights of the citizens of Philadelphia. It is the undoubted wish of the people of this city that Broad street shall be preserved as a drive and promenade, and it is the duty of the municipal authorities to resist by every means in their power any attempt on the part of either individuals or corporations to lay tracks or otherwise mar our great thoroughfare.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE State House of Representatives yesterday reconsidered the vote by which the House of Correction bill was defeated, and after an ineffectual attempt to strike out the sixteenth section, which imposes a tax of fifty dollars in addition to the licenses now charged upon every vendor of spirituous or malt liquors in the city of Philadelphia, it passed by a vote of 57 yeas to 31 nays. It is impossible to tell what may be the fate of the bill in the Senate, even if any action whatever is taken upon it. The principal legislative objection to it has been the sixteenth section, which the House finally concluded to approve of; but as the "liquor vote" is very largely Democratic, it is not at all certain that the Democratic Senate will agree with the House. In strict justice the entire proceeds from liquor licenses ought to go into the city instead of into the State treasury, and if the Legislature would consent to this there would be no necessity for the imposition of an additional annual tax of fifty dollars upon the liquor dealers. It is an undeniable fact that a vast majority of the vagrants for whose benefit the House of Correction will be operated are the victims of alcohol, and it is only proper that the burden of the support of such an establishment should be borne by the liquor trade rather than by society at large. The additional fifty-dollar tax imposed by the bill passed yesterday, if it is strictly enforced, will, it is estimated, yield about $200,000 per annum, which, if it does not support the House of Correction, will at least prevent it from being burdensome to the city. The Philadelphia Senators are well aware of the great necessity for a properly-conducted House of Correction, and we hope sincerely that they will show a little regard for the interests of the city by endeavoring to secure for the bill, as it left the House, the favorable consideration of the Senate.

PROBATIONARY CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

THERE is one point connected with the troubles at St. Clement's Church that has not, as far as we are aware, attracted the attention of the press. We refer to the novel voting qualification of that church, viz., a two years' membership. We have not the slightest desire to meddle with the management of St. Clement's, but in view of recent events this has become a rather important subject. It is not denied, we believe, that if the actual members of the church had been allowed to vote at the election last week, the new vestry ticket would have been elected by a majority of three to one over the board now in office. That is admitted; and, being so, simple kind of folks are asking each other if it can be called a fair election—that is, one that expresses the exact sense of the body concerned? When told that the two-year rule is a law of St. Clement's (not, be it understood, a canon of the Episcopal Church), these good people rejoin that it is a more than questionable law and should be repealed; and that is very much our own opinion. It is an *unjust* law. The object of naturalization, which may be cited as a similar provision, is to fit the rude emigrant, unaccustomed to republican life, for the responsibilities of citizenship; but no such apprenticeship is necessary in the Church, and more especially among Episcopalians, widely noted for their intelligence and culture. The person who is drawn to unite himself with that Church is one, it is safe to say, to whom the ballot may be surely entrusted, and to hamper such a one with qualifications as to how or when his vote shall be used, is humiliating and oppressive. The law, further, is as trying on the pastor and the interests of the Church as it is upon the individual member. Two years, it must be remembered, is a rather long period to live in one section. A great proportion of citizens prefer to move that frequently, and by change to have the benefits of diverse residence. If they move to any distance they of course change their church. The effect of all this is self-evident. Take a case. A solid, clear-headed man, one who has a real interest in church affairs, moves into any district—it may be St. Clement's or it may be any other. This gentleman would be a prize in the church government; he would be a jewel of a vestryman, or, apart from that, his voice, advice, and help in spiritual and temporal affairs might be of the utmost moment. But this material all lies fallow for two years, and at the end of that time, where may our desirable friend be? If not "over the Mountains of the Moon," the chances are that he will be at the other end of the city, and that amounts to the same thing as far as regards church-going. This is, in fact, a downright practical question. If a probation be at all required—and it is far from clear that any is necessary—six months would surely be enough to satisfy any reasonable scruple whether or no the new member was fitted to exercise the franchise. Any further delay we cannot help regarding as a kind of insult to his zeal and intelligence.

THE MANNER OF PROCEEDING IN OBTAINING TITLES TO PUBLIC LANDS.

Numerous letters, asking for information as to the necessary steps in obtaining a title to Western lands held by the United States Government, have been received at this office from parties who wish to take advantage of the laws regarding the apportionment and settlement of such tracts. For the benefit of such parties a short digest of the regulations of the Government concerning such acquisition of land is here given; but full and explicit instructions, and a transcript of all acts of Congress relating to the subject, can be had in neat pamphlet form on application, by mail or otherwise, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, connected with the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C.

A title to an apportionment of the public lands can be obtained in any one of five ways, technically and respectively known as purchase or private entry, location with warrants, location with agricultural college scrip, pre-emption, and homestead. These various methods have arisen under various laws of Congress, passed at different times. Another method of acquiring a title is by public sale, but this can only be done at certain times, when proclamation of such sale has been made by the President of the United States, or public notice has been given by the Land Office.

The lands which have been offered at public sale and remain unsold by reason of withdrawal or other cause, and the unreserved lands liable to disposal, can be obtained by the first method of cash purchase or private entry. The purchaser must send a written application to the Register of the district in which the lands are situated, describing the tract and giving its area. If the tract is vacant and the purchaser is eligible in various little requirements, a duplicate receipt is forwarded to him in payment of the purchase money. The Register notifies the Receiver, and when the proceedings are found regular and complete a title will be issued, either by the General Commissioner at Washington or by the Register at the district land office of the State.

For a location with warrant an application must be made as in cash cases, and where the land is worth $2·50 per acre, the party in addition to the surrender of the warrant must pay in cash $1·25 per acre. The fee of the Register and Receiver must also be paid, which amounts to from $1 to $4, according to the number of acres called for by the warrant.

Agricultural college scrip may be used to obtain lands either by location at private entry, or in payment of pre-emption claims under the same rules as govern pre-emption of military land warrants. When used for location by private entry it is only applicable to lands not mineral which may be subject to private entry at $1·25 per acre, and is restricted to tracts embraced within quarter section lines.

Pre-emptions are admissible for titles to the extent of one quarter section, which is one hundred and sixty acres. Offers can be made upon offered and unoffered lands, and on unsurveyed lands upon which the Indian title has been extinguished, although in the latter case no title can be given until the surveys are completed and officially returned to the District Land Office.

When the tract of land is offered, the party must file a statement as to the fact of his settlement within thirty days of the date of said settlement. Within one year from that date the pre-emptor must appear before the land officers, make proof of residence and cultivation of the land, and secure the same by paying cash or by filing warrant or agricultural college scrip duly assigned to him. A second filing of a statement is prohibited in cases where the first filing is in all respects legal.

Under the Homestead act every citizen, or one who has declared his intention to become such, is entitled to a homestead on surveyed lands. This is conceded to the extent of one quarter section, 160 acres, at minimum price, or $1·25 per acre; or 80 acres of land in any organized district held at double minimum rates, or $2·50 per acre. To obtain the right, application has to be made, and in addition the party makes an affidavit that he is over the age of twenty-one years or is the head of a family, and that the entry is made for exclusive use and actual settlement. Actual settlers are allowed to annex more than a quarter section in time and under certain circumstances, under the law of "adjoining farm homesteads." The homestead and pre-emption privilege is given also to Indians who have voluntarily renounced all connection with their tribes, and claim no privilege granted to the tribe by the Government.

Every private soldier, officer, and sailor who has loyally served the Government for at least ninety days during the late Rebellion is entitled to enter one-quarter section of land not mineral, held at either minimum or double minimum rates, upon the lines of railway or elsewhere, upon making the usual homestead application and affidavit, and upon the payment of the usual commissions to the land officers.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas A. Marshall.

Judge Thomas A. Marshall, of Kentucky, who died a few days ago, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, January 15, 1794. He received the best education the schools of Kentucky could afford, and had for his schoolmates John J. Crittenden and other distinguished Kentuckians. He went to Yale College and graduated with high honors in 1815, and immediately upon his return home he devoted himself to the study of law. In 1818 he removed to Paris, Bourbon county, where he resided until 1831, when he was elected to Congress. Previous to this, however, he had served in the State Legislature with much ability. At the time of his election to Congress he was the recognized leader of the Whig party in Kentucky, and in 1833 he was re-elected after a fierce contest with a member of his own party, the Democrats having declined to make any nomination. On the 18th of March, 1835, Mr. Marshall was commissioned, by acting Governor James T. Morehead, a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Legislature confirmed the nomination, and he took his seat upon the Appellate bench on the first Monday in April, 1835. In 1847 he was appointed Chief Justice, a position which he held until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1851, when he was chosen by his district Appellate Judge, and by the provisions of the Constitution he became Chief Justice in 1854. In 1856 his term expired, and Hon. Alvin Duvall, a Democrat, was elected to succeed him.

In 1836 Judge Marshall removed from Paris to Lexington, and shortly after he was appointed a professor in the Transylvania Law School, the high reputation of which he did much to maintain. In 1849 Judge Marshall found the duties of his professorship interfering with his judicial obligations, and he was compelled to resign.

Having no resources but his profession, he removed to Frankfort in 1857 and obtained an extensive practice before the Court of Appeals. In 1859 he removed to Louisville, and in 1863 he was elected to the Legislature from one of the city districts. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and as such principally distinguished himself by his resistance to the authority of the Federal Government. In 1866 Judge Marshall was again appointed to the Appellate bench and served for six months. In the same year he was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. Judge Marshall was highly respected by men of all parties, and as a Judge his record is unimpeachable.

NOTICES.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A MONUMENT.—The house of Crippen & Maddock, No. 116 South Third street, Philadelphia, is one of the oldest established and the very best in that city, having a continuous existence since 1805, passing in 1825 into the hands of Crippen & Maddock, the sires of the present amiable and enterprising gentlemen now conducting the business so satisfactorily to the public and creditably to themselves. Having grown as it were into the business from infancy, they bring to it a lifetime of study, the result of which is they have to-day a business house that stands as a monument to their commercial enterprise and integrity. Gentlemen whose business brings them daily from all parts of the city near to this house have only to step in, give their orders, return to their homes in the evening, and find the choice fresh groceries nicely put away to the satisfaction of the house-wife. It is needless for us to attempt to enumerate what they have, for in a word they have everything an epicure could wish for; in a word, they supply *everything in a first-class grocery line*, their prices lower, their goods better than elsewhere in the city, a call only being necessary to convince the most skeptical that the prices of their choice goods are cheaper than common goods that are sold all over the city.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh.

Closing Sale.

FINE ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, STATUETTES, TAZZAS, CARD RECEIVERS, AND FANCY GOODS, by order of Messrs. Pandolfini & Co.

This Evening,

April 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of fine Italian goods, recently imported, comprising elegant vases of a great variety of styles, richly carved, tazzas, card receivers, carved figures, statuettes, groupes, etc.

RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also, at same time, will be sold a stock of superior silver-plated ware, consisting of elegant tea and coffee services, castors, wine and cake baskets, preserve dishes, waiters, table cutlery, etc. 1t