Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

The Fall of Paris.

After a heroic resistance, lasting through one hundred and thirty-seven days, the city of Paris has surrendered. The gay populace showed remarkable fortitude and wonderful self-control under all the terrors of the siege. The predictions that there would be scenes of riot and bloodshed in the streets of Paris as soon as hunger began to oppress the masses were not verified. The inhabitants of the first city in the world have proved, that they can endure patiently the severest ills that war and famine bring in their sad trains.

It would have been infinitely better if terms of peace had been adjusted immediately after the surrender of Sedan. From that time until now the people of France have been struggling on without any effective government. The newly created Republic had no chance to organize. It was hemmed in and constantly hampered by immense armies of the most effective soldiery the world ever saw. It is not to be wondered at that every battle went against the French Republic, when we remember that all the trained soldiers of the French Empire and all the Generals who commanded them were prisoners in Germany.

The terms exacted by Bismarck are harsh, but the French must comply with them in the end. There may be attempts made at further resistance by the government at Bordeaux, where Gambetta, Glais-Bizoin and Cremieux are still in council. Bordeaux is now really the seat of Government, and the people may refuse to be bound by the action of Favre and Trochu. The Southern Provinces have not felt the woes of war directly, and their inhabitants are passionate in temperament and furious in their hatred of Prussia.

We hope, however, that there may be no further prolongation of the struggle. It has been full of ghastly horrors and it is time it should end. France can rise from her deep humiliation and occupy again a prominent place, if not the first position among the nations of Europe. Let us hope that the fall of Paris will put an end to the terrible carnage and the wide-spread devastation which have prevailed.

A Non-partisan Constitutional Convention.

We believe the people of Pennsylvania are convinced that some of the evils which have cursed the State can be remedied by the application of proper constitutional restrictions. We are perfectly sure that a majority of votes would be cast in favor of a convention to reform the Constitution of the State, provided the people were assured that a convention could be convened which would be non-partisan in its character. The efforts which have been made by Republicans in the Legislature to secure the choice of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, on the basis of the present legislative gerrymander, have awakened a feeling of distrust in the minds of many. Democrats naturally resent such schemes, and they have the best reasons in the world for opposing any action which would give a marked partisan character to a body called together for the purpose of altering and amending the fundamental law of the State.

If we are to have any true reform it must come from a non-partisan Convention. There must be no opportunity given for the introduction of partisan questions into such a body. Even if the people of Pennsylvania were unequally divided between the two great political parties, it would be wise to prevent either from securing a majority in the proposed Constitutional Convention. But now, when the Republican and Democratic parties are so nearly equal in numbers, that it is impossible to tell which is the stronger, it would be exceedingly fitting and proper to provide that the body to which a revision of the State Constitution is to be submitted shall be equally divided in political sentiment. There ought not to be a majority even of one given to either party in such a Convention. It ought to be so constituted that no partisan question could be introduced. Thus would the temptation to do so be removed, and the delegates meeting on a platform of perfect political equality would apply all their energies to the great questions which might be brought before them.

A partisan Convention could not be trusted to prepare a system of cumulative voting. The majority would endeavor to arrange some plan for securing and ensuring a preponderance of political power in the hands of the party to which they might be attached. Thus would suspicion be excited against any system which might be devised, and its adoption by the people rendered uncertain. If the Republicans should secure such a majority in the Convention as would enable them to carry out any plan for strengthening the power of their party, the Democracy of Pennsylvania would vote solidly against parts or the whole of the new Constitution, and would bring force enough to the polls to defeat whatever might be obnoxious to them. If the proposed Convention is to command the confidence of the people of the State, irrespective of party, as it should do, it must be completely non-partisan.

It would be quite as easy to provide for the election of an equal number of Democrats and a similar number of Republicans as to give either party a majority. Forty members might be elected at large, twenty by each party, and a certain equal number of delegates be chosen by each party in each Senatorial district. There need be not the slightest difficulty about the organization of a convention thus constituted.—The presiding officer might be selected by lot from two or more members of the different parties designated for such a purpose, and the minor offices could be easily divided between the parties.

The Democratic majority in the State Senate ought to insist upon such a bill as will make the proposed Convention perfectly non-partisan. If the Republicans are sincerely in favor of reform, they cannot refuse to vote for a bill which will give each party equal representation in the Constitutional Convention. The people would prefer such an act to any bill giving either party a majority, and only such an act should be allowed to pass the Senate.

The United States Senate.

Within the last fifteen months five new Democratic Senators have been chosen to reinforce the ten now in that body. This is inclusive of ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, whose seat will be contested by General Abbott, the present incumbent, on the ground that Vance, not having his disabilities removed, was wholly ineligible. If Georgia is admitted to representation, and the vacancies in Virginia and West Virginia are filled by Democrats, as is highly probable, the political minority in the Senate (throwing out Vance) will have gained seven in the next Congress, making its total vote seventeen.

The trial of Roderick Random Butler, Congressman from the First District of Tennessee, for forgery, has terminated in his acquittal. It was proven that he was attorney for the woman whose pension he drew and pocketed, and the court held that his writing her name on the back of a check under the circumstances was not such an act as constitutes the crime of forgery. A wit once likened the law to a spider's web, which catches weak flies, while wasps and hornets break through and escape. Many a criminal has evaded punishment by taking advantage of legal technicalities.

General Frank Blair, the new Senator from Missouri has arrived in Washington. He was warmly welcomed by members of both political parties.

More Federal Interference in Elections

With a perfectly free election in 1872 the choice of a Democratic President is as certain as any future event can well be. The Radicals in Congress see that, and they are racking their ingenuity for some device which will enable them to hold fast to the power they have so grossly abused. In fact they do not attempt to conceal their design. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, commenting upon the movements now being made by the leaders of the Republican party in Congress, says:

> Their efforts will culminate in an attempt to extend the power of Congress in the matter of the election of its own members, so as to give it virtual control of all State or municipal elections in the country. Startling as this announcement may be, it is, nevertheless, true, and two bills having this object in view, are now before the House Judiciary Committee.

These bills propose the erection of a system of supervision by the United States Circuit Courts on all elections held either in the North or the South, at which Congressmen may be chosen. In other words State laws are to be superseded, and all elections to be supervised by Congress. A Chief Supervisor of Elections is to be appointed, and under him one or more subordinate Supervisors for every election district or precinct. These subordinates are to attend elections, to challenge voters, to have charge of the ballot boxes, to scrutinize and count every ballot cast, and to make reports to the Chief Supervisor at Washington.

The House Judiciary Committee have authorized Mr. Bingham to report the bill introduced at the beginning of the present session, by Judge Churchhill. The machinery of the system provided for in this bill of iniquities is complicated, but as perfect, so far as its operations are concerned as Radical ingenuity can make it. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following synopsis of the proposed act:

> "From the Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts a Chief Supervisor of Elections is to be appointed, whose duties are described to be to receive reports from subordinate Supervisors, furnish necessary blanks, books, lists, &c., &c., and to cause the names of those upon any list whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences." It is made the duty of the subordinate Supervisors to attend the sittings of the Boards of Registration in their respective precincts, and it is provided that "every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory for any State or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed a registration within the meaning of this act (and also within the meaning of the enforcement act) *notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purpose of any State, territorial, or municipal election.*" It is further made their duty to attend the election held in pursuance of such registrations, "to challenge any vote offered; to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled to be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, *whether said certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial or municipal law*; and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry lists, and tallies or check-books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept; and to the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the said Supervisors of Election are required in their districts to personally scrutinize, count, or canvass, *each and every ballot in their districts cast, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or found*;" to forward reports of their proceedings to the chief Supervisors, "and to attach to the registry list, and any *and all copies thereof, and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial, or municipal law*, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the said Supervisors of Election may desire to make or attach, or which should properly or honestly be made or attached, in order that the facts may become known, any law *of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding*. They are also authorized and required, during the registration and election days, "to take, occupy, and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, *whether before or behind the ballot-boxes*, as will in their judgment best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are required to place themselves in such position in relation to the ballot-boxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots in said boxes contained, or as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided in this act, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements shall have been wholly completed, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding." It is also provided that the Circuit Courts shall remain open for the transaction of business under those provisions of the act which impose penalties and fines for interference with the duties of the Supervisors; that United States Marshals shall appoint special deputies for the protection of the Supervisors; that the military and naval forces of the United States together with the civil *posse comitatus*, shall be at the immediate command of the Marshal for the execution of these provisions.

This sweeping enactment is to apply not only to cities of more than twenty thousand inhabitants, but to every section of the country, no matter how remote or how sparsely settled, and the appointment of subordinate Supervisors for every election district is made imperative. A supplementary law will provide that the Presidential election, and the elections for Congressmen shall take place in all the States on the same day, and thus will the entire control of the next Presidential election be placed in the hands of Federal officials, who will be stationed at every poll and given control of every ballot-box. The whole military force of the country is to be put under the management of the United States Marshals, and they will be expected so to employ the soldiery as to insure the re-election of Grant and the choice of Radical Congressmen. The authors of this infamous bill expect the malignant partisans, who will be made subordinate Supervisors, to manufacture false returns and to frame excuses for throwing out enough Democratic votes to insure the election of the Radical candidates. The plain object of the law is the organization of a system of fraud and intimidation by which the will of the people is to be defeated, if possible.

This is the last and the most desperate device of a set of political brigands whose chief business has been the plundering of the people. They have met with so little opposition in other unconstitutional devices that they fancy the masses will quietly submit to any form of usurpation. The recent elections have alarmed the leaders of the Radical party, but it really seems as if nothing would teach them wisdom. This scheme by which they propose to perpetuate their power will only make their overthrow more complete and overwhelming. The people of this country will resent the presence of Federal Officials at the polls as a personal insult. The tax-payers will begin to count up the expense entailed upon them by such a system, and multitudes who have heretofore voted the Radical ticket, without question, will abandon the party in indignant disgust. No such device can save the Radicals from defeat in 1872. On the contrary, every improper interference with the freedom of elections will increase the power of the Democratic party. We care not how soon this bill for depriving the States of their constitutional right to control elections becomes a law. It will be a weapon which we can turn against the Republican party with tremendous effect.

The bill repealing the income tax, which fortunately passed the Senate by a meagre majority of one, has met with an unexpected check in the House, that body having referred it back to the Senate. This unexpected action may delay the proposed reform, as it is not certain that a majority of the present Senate can be got to vote for the abolition of the income tax at the present session.

History of the Controversy Between Judge Black and Senator Wilson.

The Paper, the new Democratic daily of Pittsburgh, had an able article in its issue of Monday, in which a review is made of the circumstances under which the Magazine controversy sprang up between Judge Black and Senator Wilson, in relation to the character of Edwin M. Stanton. The story is brief, and we will repeat it.

Upon the death of Ex-Secretary Stanton Mr. Hoar, then the Attorney General of the United States, delivered an oration in the Supreme Court, which was not a eulogy upon Stanton, but a libel upon all with whom he had been associated in the Cabinet of James Buchanan. Mr. Hoar, having credulously received as facts all the calumnies of a partisan newspaper press during the war, and never having troubled himself to look into the truth or the falsity of the malignant rumors which were so industriously spread abroad, held that, "in the hour of our national agony," Stanton, being a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, had saved the Union single-handed, and in so doing had passed through perils at the hands of his disloyal associates and their chief. The next morning Judge Black addressed Mr. Hoar a public letter, telling him that the story was false, and desiring him to produce any proofs he might have in his possession. Mr. Hoar searched diligently for such evidence as would be worth laying before the public, but, being honest, was finally compelled to abandon the question.

Then Senator Wilson, who had none of the scruples which restrained Hoar from bearing false testimony, undertook to infuse new life into the worn-out slander. The result was his first article in the *Atlantic Monthly*. A reply from Judge Black was imperatively called for, and his answer showed how Wilson had blackened the character of Stanton, while causing the conduct of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet to shine brighter with every word of discussion. This overwhelmed Wilson with shame and covered him with confusion. Smarting under a terrible castigation he borrowed a lot of old letters, which Hoar had the good sense to reject as useless, and, in his desperate attempt to revise the same calumny called to his aid Sumner, Howard, Dawes, and a dozen or so more. To use the language of *The Paper*, in the previous article in the *Atlantic* he had appeared alone, like Stanton in Buchanan's Cabinet—a single, lorn loyalist; but here he was again with eighteen or twenty more, worse than himself. Without this company, perhaps Wilson would have been unworthy of further notice. He stood before the world imputing thirty years of unparalleled treachery to the man whom he professed to honor, and even naming the particular acts of baseness which established his character incontestably as a false friend, a double and treble renegade, a conspirator against the fame, yea, the very lives of his fondest benefactors—a coarse, vulgar rogue, a spy, a tattler, and a ruffian. Unhappily for Wilson he easily proved that Stanton was each and all of these, and thus destroyed the credibility of the only witness by whom he could sustain the weak accusation he had fabricated against the Buchanan administration. This essay, formidable only in its frightful array of the proofs of Stanton's guilty duplicity, brought out from Judge Black, that paper of amazing grace and power, which we have just laid before our readers, and which makes it as clear historically, as the treason of Judas or Arnold, that Stanton was just what Wilson's witnesses would make him—"*the most marvelous impostor that ever lived or died.*"

In all this controversy Judge Black makes no attempt to defend himself from the absurd charge of disloyalty, which was so freely brought against him as the head of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. He lets the facts which he produces speak for themselves. Yet abundant and incontestible evidence is at his command to show that he was an earnest and devoted friend of the Union from first to last. The most convincing proof of this exists in the handwriting of Stanton himself. Some important documents which will effectually still numerous slanders will shortly see the light in Col. Ward H. Lamon's "Life of Lincoln," a book which it is to be hoped will not be long delayed.

A Rascally Indian Agent.

It seems to be almost impossible to prevent gross frauds from being practiced upon the Indians. One Colonel Percy B. Spear has just been prevented from assuming the duties of an Indian Agent. He was recommended as a suitable person for the office by the American Board of Missions, and just as he was about to assume the duties of his office it was discovered by Mr. William Welch that the saintly Spear had forged the name of Mr. Charles E. Smith, who appeared as one of his securities for the sum of $25,000. Of course the gentlemen composing the Board of Missions had been badly sold by Spear. They no doubt considered him to be a fit person for the position. The man who would forge an endorsement to his official bond would make a nice Indian agent, and his recommendation by a set of guileless christian gentlemen shows how easily a rascal can impose upon distinguished divines and unworldly laymen.

The Revolution in San Domingo.

The news which comes from San Domingo does not augur well for Grant's pet scheme. Cabral's fiery appeal to the natives will no doubt awaken a responsive echo in the hearts of all the Dominicans who are not interested in the mercenary schemes of Baez. An attempt to annex the territory of the Dominican Republic will no doubt lead to "a dance of blood," and an exhausting one it will be found to be. The losses of France and Spain in their attempts to hold possession of the island by military force are far from encouraging—Nature fought in favor of the black barbarians, and the deadly climate more than decimated the armies of the Europeans. It is to be hoped we may not be dragged into such a struggle by the mercenary obstinacy of Grant.

The *Missouri Democrat* analyzes the vote by which Major-General Frank Blair was elected to the United States Senate. He received one hundred and two votes, and of these twenty were cast by men claiming to be Republicans. Seventeen of these were Liberals or Brown men, and three were McClurg men. Without these twenty Republicans Blair would have got only eighty-two votes, and would have been defeated. It was in the power of these twenty men to elect Mr. Henderson if they had chosen; but they voted for Gen. Blair instead.

Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated to defray the expenses of the select committee to investigate alleged "Southern outrages." This is the way Radicals use the funds of the government in efforts to perpetuate their own power. As carpet-baggers are low-priced fellows, and scalawags can be bought cheap, this amount should get up a truly startling tale of Ku-klux-klaners.

The Sub-Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the test-oath question, have unanimously agreed to report to the Committee in favor of repealing the oath. That is exactly right. The existence of the oath has been a bar, preventing the very best men in the South from taking office. Let it be swept from our statute-books at once.—It is a relic of the barbarous days of England which ought never to have been revived.

The Senate Military Committee have very sensibly reported against making Decoration Day a national holiday. Let the bitter memories of the war die out, and an era of perfect good feeling be inaugurated.

Land Grabs and Ocean Subsidies.

For several years past the bulk of the laws passed by Congress, have been framed in the interests of individuals and classes. Many millions of acres of the best land belonging to the public domain, have been clipped from the heritage of the people, and handed over to railroads which are largely owned by Congressmen and their agents—Subsidies in money have also been lavishly voted, and many millions wrung from the whole people by an onerous system of taxation, have been transferred to the coffers of a favored few. Instead of relieving trade by wise legislation and lightening the burthens of the people by a rapid reduction of taxes, the Radicals in Congress have spent their time in devising ways and means for creating and bolstering up monopolies.

The latest, and one of the hugest devices of the monopolists is now before Congress, in the shape of a set of bills granting subsidies to different steamship lines. The amount of largess demanded from the present Congress for this purpose aggregates nearly one hundred million dollars, and the schemes embrace not only the running of steamship lines but the equipment of ship-yards. Under Democratic rule we built ships for the world and made money by so doing; under Radical rule, which imposes an exorbitant tax upon the material employed in ship-building, we have not only ceased to build for other nations, but our carrying trade, formerly so gigantic, has dwindled to insignificance.—Democratic policy allowed ship-builders to buy material where they could get them cheapest—Radical policy taxes their business to death. Under the system which now prevails, a revival of ship-building is an impossibility. Largesses of millions may build up a few favored monopolies at the expense of the whole body of tax-payers, but they will never revive our dead commerce. A cotemporary states the question as follows:

> "When any great work is to be done, such as the restoration of our national flag to its place on all seas, it will be done by no schemes for taking and giving the people's money to private corporations; but by a change in the conditions and tendencies of trade and in the whole policy of the government. The laws need give no help to trade; they cannot help it directly and efficiently. Let them cease to obstruct it and it will soon be seen whether American shipwrights have lost their world-renowned cunning, American sailors their boldness and skill, or American merchants their enterprise and forecast."

The monopolists who are busily engaged in pushing their subsidy schemes through Congress exhibit inordinate greed. They are not content with being allowed to draw at once a hundred millions in cash from the coffers of the nation. They demand that they shall be given the exclusive privilege of carrying the mails at costly figures, and even go so far as to ask that the sum of ten dollars be paid to them, out of the Treasury of the United States, for every emigrant brought by their ships to this country. And, to make sure of the passage of all the bills, a meeting of those interested was held in Washington on Saturday, at which it was determined that all would combine their forces.—This system of combining a number of iniquitous jobs into a sort of omnibus bill is one of the most rascally devices of modern legislation.—By that means half a dozen subsidy schemes may be put through in a batch, when neither of them could be passed if it stood alone. It is by such combinations among capitalists that the most unjust and oppressive features of the different tariff bills have been engrafted upon them. Thus was the salt monopoly created and other similar iniquities perpetrated.

Let the honest men in Congress watch closely the action of the ring during the last days of the present session. Every hour that intervenes between this and the fourth day of March will be fraught with danger. That period once past the treasury will be comparatively safe from attack. There will be a larger proportion of conscientious men in the next Congress, and the people will have good reason to rejoice when the present one adjourns *sine die*.

The Minority Report in the Dechert Case.

The Radical minority of the committee appointed to examine into the validity of the petition for contesting the seat of Senator Dechert, made a report on Wednesday which was paraded by the *State Journal* as an overwhelming defeat of the majority. That paper could not find adjectives enough in the English vocabulary to express its admiration of this document; but before its issue which contained the minority report and the comments of the editor had reached Philadelphia, Mr. Graham rose in his seat and stated that the most material allegations in his report were utterly unfounded, and he begged leave to take it back for the purpose of amending it. Mr. Graham had been foolish enough to give the credit of correctness to certain false statements and figures which appeared in Forney's *Press*. In fact he had clipped the print of the *Press* and pasted the paragraphs on the sheet which contained his strictures in manuscript. This ought to be a warning to committeemen and the community in general, against giving credit to anything which appears in Radical newspapers in reference to the Dechert case and other questions in which political issues are involved. They are so prone to misrepresentation, that the truth cannot be expected from them. The majority report in the Dechert case cannot be answered, and the amended report of the Radical minority will be as ridiculous a failure as was the document they so hurriedly withdrew amidst the jeers and laughter of their opponents.

Exempting Property from Taxation.

When the bill chartering a line of steamships, to run from Philadelphia to different European ports, came up in the House the other day, it was discovered that it contained a provision which read as follows:

> That all vessels and other property, capital stock and bonds issued by, and the earnings of said company shall be exempt from all taxation.

We do not know whether the discovery of the above clause was the sole reason why the bill was referred to the Committee, but it was certainly a good and sufficient reason why it should not pass without amendment. Other corporations pay tax, and why should this one be exempt? It might be proper to grant it the favor of such exemption for a brief period of years, but even that would be a move of exceedingly doubtful propriety. It would be opening a door which ought to be kept tightly closed. If such exemption is accorded to one corporation others will demand like favor, and it will be hard to prevent them from obtaining it. The true way is to keep up the bars. Not even the Pennsylvania Railroad should be allowed to cast them down, as it is trying to do in this instance.

The leading Republican paper of Lancaster county, the *Examiner*, notices the fact that Senator Wallace's determination to enforce the rules against unconstitutional Special Legislation has left the Legislators comparatively little to do. The files of the two houses are not being swelled by bills on all conceivable subjects within the province of the courts, as in former years. It was a lucky day that saw Wm. A. Wallace chosen Speaker of the Senate.

The Washington *Star* states that Grant has received a memorial signed by 35 Methodist and Presbyterian Ministers of Brooklyn, New York, asking the removal of Collector Murphy, on the ground that he is a Catholic, and suggesting Silas H. Dutcher as a proper man to succeed Murphy. That is a specimen of religious bigotry run mad after office. Are these clerical gentlemen to divide the spoils with Dutcher, or are they only actuated by devilish malignity

A New Method of Electing School Directors

A bill introduced by Hon. C. R. Buckalew, which provides for the election of School Directors on the cumulative system of voting, has just passed the State Senate. It will no doubt pass the House and receive the sanction of the Governor. We publish the bill elsewhere in our regular report of Legislative proceedings.

Mr. Buckalew's bill provides that where two School Directors are to be elected each voter may cast his ballot for one or for two; where three are to be elected each voter may ballot for one, two or three, and so on. The result of this method will be to give the minority in each School District a fair representation, according to numbers, in the School Board. If two are to be elected they can not be both chosen by the same political party, except in cases when one party may have more than twice as many votes as the other. When three Directors are to be elected the minority can elect one whenever they cast more than a third of the votes. One more than a fourth of the votes cast will elect a Director when four are to be chosen.

This system of voting is familiar to our people as applied to the choice of Inspectors of Elections. In a few very strong Republican Districts in this County the dominant party manages to elect both Inspectors, by dividing their vote between them and polling for each more votes than the Democrats can muster. That is a compliance with the letter of the law but a violation of its intention. Still the system has worked well, and the exceptions have only proven the propriety of the rule.

The extension of the cumulative system of voting to all elections, in which it can be applied, will meet with the approbation of a great majority of our people. In Lancaster County there are multitudes of honest and intelligent Republicans who would be glad to see the system applied to the election of County Commissioners, Prison Inspectors and Poor Directors. It would place a check upon the corruption which has been freely admitted to exist. We have no doubt there are Democratic Counties in which such a law would be productive of good results, though we know of none where such grave charges have been made as we have heard in Lancaster.

We hope Mr. Buckalew will push his reform beyond the election of School Directors. Let us have the free ballot applied wherever it can be by Act of Assembly, and then let us have a complete reform consummated by a non-partizan Constitutional Convention.

Auditor-General.

The office of Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania is one of decided importance to the people. The incumbent supervises the financial affairs of the Commonwealth, and he should be a man of capacity and of inflexible integrity. Several persons have already been named in connection with the Democratic nomination.

Capt. George W. Skinner, of Franklin County, will be a candidate. Capt. Skinner served gallantly throughout the war, rising from the position of a private to the command of his company, though one of the youngest men in it. Soon after his return he was elected Treasurer of Franklin County and served in that office for two years with great acceptability. He was then elected to the Legislature and was returned again last fall by a majority of nearly six hundred, in spite of the fact that about a thousand negroes had been admitted to the ballot-box in the County. This result in Franklin, which elected a Democratic member of Congress in place of John Cessna, was largely owing to the untiring energy of Captain Skinner. He is the youngest member of the House, a fine speaker and a handsome, affable gentleman. He would be a very popular candidate, and would represent the young Democracy of the State.

Hon. H. T. Shugart, of Centre County, has been very favorably spoken of as a candidate for Auditor-General. He is a man of ability and of the most unquestioned integrity and purity of character. He was fairly elected to represent the double district in which he lives, in the State Senate, three years ago, and was cheated out of his seat by a swindle which was manipulated by John Cessna. Mr. Shugart would make a gallant fight.

D. H. Neiman, Esq., editor of the Easton *Sentinel*, will also be put forward by his friends. He served some time in the Legislature, is a pleasant gentleman, and would no doubt make an excellent officer.

Dr. Markley, of Montgomery County, also a former member of the Legislature, and an aspirant for the nomination, three years ago, will be a candidate again.

There will be no lack of good material before the coming Convention, from which to select a candidate, and we have no doubt the members will exercise due discretion.

Surveyor-General.

W. T. H. Pauley, the veteran editor of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, will be a candidate for Surveyor-General. We know Mr. Pauley well. He is a vigorous writer, a truly honest man, and faithful to principle in all things. The Democracy of Greene County are as gallant a band as can be found in the State, and in W. T. H. Pauley they recognize a leader of whom they are justly proud. They will ask his nomination.

Prison Reform.

We publish elsewhere the bill reported by Mr. Reinoehl, which proposes to take the election of Prison Keeper and Prison Inspectors out of the hands of the people and to give the Judges of our Courts power to appoint said officers. A similar bill was passed last winter, but somehow it disappeared before it reached the hands of the Governor. It is supposed that it was stolen and destroyed by some one who was interested in preventing it from becoming a law.—That some reform is necessary all admit, though there are grave doubts as to whether it would be well to give the power of appointment to the Judges. It has been gravely charged that "the prison ring" would set up a Judge as easily as they now set up candidates for the Prison Inspectors who elect the Keeper. That assertion, which was freely made by prominent Republicans last winter, and which is as freely repeated now, indicates a degree of demoralization in the Republican party of this County which is truly terrible, but we are not prepared to deny the existence of such a state of affairs. On the contrary what we have seen convinces us that those who oppose the giving of such power to the Judges have good ground for the objections which they make. The matter is one which will bear considerable discussion.

Conscientious Legislators.

Mr. C. A. Roberts, a member of the Illinois Legislature, a short time ago astonished the country by refusing to accept a Railroad pass. More recently Mr. Thomas V. Cooper, a member of our State Legislature from Delaware County, returned Railroad passes which had been presented to him, on the ground that he had never rendered the Company any service, and therefore was not entitled to a free ride. A third case of Legislative honesty is now brought before us in the person of Mr. R. J. Judd, a member of the Wisconsin Legislature from Oshkosh county. Mr. Judd was formerly a resident of this city, a member of the old firm of Judd & Murray, booksellers, and will be remembered by many of our citizens as a very intelligent and conscientious man.

We have not heard that any of the members from Lancaster County have been afflicted with such scruples. Should their consciences trouble them to such an extent as to induce them to give up their free passes, we will be happy to chronicle so positive an evidence of their honesty.

The State Printing.

The remarkable bids for doing the Public Printing, which were lately opened at Harrisburg, have been the means of giving publicity to another mode by which the State has been freely plundered for many years past. It seems that in 1856 an act of the Legislature was passed which prescribed standard prices for the different kinds of printed matter required. Since then bidders for the printing have been offering to do it at gradually increasing discounts on these prices, until a few days ago the lowest bidder offered to do the work at 99½ per cent. off of the established rates! In other words, he offered to do it for about nothing, for he would only receive at his bid, twelve and-a-half cents for what was estimated to be worth one hundred dollars. Of course every one knows that this could not be done, unless there were other opportunities and privileges attached to the position of State Printer, which enabled him to more than make up his losses on his contract. There are a number of safety valves of this kind. Large amounts of paper are furnished by Paper Manufacturers to the State Printer, the bills for which are paid by the State; and it is supposed that a great deal more paper is furnished than the State requires, and that the balance is a perquisite of the Printer. Then again, under a decision rendered some years ago by Judge Pearson, it seems that only a small portion of the work done by the contractor has been considered subject to the act of 1856 and the supplement of 1862—say one-fifth—so that under the system now in vogue, the contractor has been enabled to make heavy profits from the remaining four-fifths, for which he can charge as much as he pleases. The Senate yesterday, however, blocked this game by unanimously passing the bill requiring all printing for the State, no matter in what shape it may come, to be done at the same rate as proposed in the contract. The recent bids for the State printing will probably all be withdrawn under this changed aspect of the case, and new propositions be advertised for.

The Dinner to Col. John W. Forney.

The dinner given to Col. John W. Forney by the newspaper men of Washington, on his retirement from the *Chronicle*, was a complete success. In the speech which he made Col. Forney spoke as follows, in reference to the improvements made upon the *Intelligencer* and other newspapers since he learned his trade under one of our predecessors:

> I can remember the old Ramage wooden press and the buckskin balls with which I worked off many "a token," giving a whole day to an edition. As I stand before one of Hoe's lightning creations, which throws off its 20,000 an hour, I feel like standing before some great Genie born to annihilate error and to uplift the oppressed of all the world. I go back to my native town, and visit the spot where stood the little brick office where I spent the happiest days of my life, setting and distributing type, reading proof, "pulling off" a considerable edition of my employer's papers and then helping to pack, direct, and get them into the one-horse mails of the time, and I find it gone, but in its place a daily paper, printed in an extensive establishment, with steam presses; and this daily rivalled by another and by weeklies equally prosperous, not in the county-seat alone, but in every considerable village within its limits. There are hundreds of counties in the thirty-seven States and ten Territories of our happy country, of which this picture of my native Lancaster, in good old Pennsylvania, may be as truly drawn.

The old Ramage Press, of which Col. Forney speaks, is still in our office in good condition. It was mounted on a wagon during the procession of the American Mechanics in this city a couple of years since, and worked as it went through the streets, buckskin balls being used to distribute the ink, as in the time when the editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press* acted the part of "devil."

Justice in Pennsylvania.

The New York *Tribune* takes a view of Governor Geary's action in the Ficken case entirely different from that of most Radical newspapers in Pennsylvania. For bitter truthfulness the following article can hardly be surpassed:

> Justice in the land of Penn has always worn a significant smirk on her visage since that ancient worthy bought in her name his possessions from the red-skins for a bag or two of beads instead of stealing them outright with his other confreres. If she is not blind now, she appears to have a certain cast in her eye which promptly turns it the other way if anybody chooses to drop a *douceur* on one side of her scales. This was noticeably the case the other day. A Mr. Ficken, a millionaire, and also the owner of a very peppery temper, became incensed at the frequent ringing of his door bell on last Valentine's day, and, posting himself in the hall, worked off his annoyance by putting a bullet into a little boy who was running past, apologizing when the child was taken up as dead and found to be respectable, by saying "he really supposed it was only one of those alley boys," whom Mr. Ficken apparently regarded his legitimate prey, considerably provided for him by nature, as the gorillas for Du Chaillu. A man arrested at the same time for stealing a slice of ham was kept, we learn, in Moyamensing jail for months; but justice in Philadelphia flows to wholesale dealers in sugar like Mr. Ficken largely tempered with mercy. This pistoller of babies was released on bail, which he promptly forfeited and retreated to Europe at leisure, to increase his skill as a marksman. A week or two ago he stated to the Governor that his longer sojourn abroad would be damaging to the sugar business, and that the payment of the bail by his partner was also a drawback to be avoided if possible. Upon the boy he had shrewdly settled a sum equivalent to that which a suit for damages would have extorted from him.
>
> Justice, in the shape of Gov. Geary, instantly pronounced absolution upon Richard Ficken, condoning any offenses which he might have committed against the State or civil government. Now, whether the proper course was to hang this Nimrod of the innocents or let him loose upon the rising generation, is a question we cannot decide. The point we note in the matter is that the Pennsylvania Governor pardons before trial. The pardoning power in other executive officers is held to lie in the remittance of sentence; but Mr. Geary is jury, judge and governor, all in one. In New York such an assumption of power would be held as compounding a felony; but the Philadelphians bow to it with Quaker-like submission. Hereafter Pennsylvania justice is open to a certain kind of remonstrance from any felon who may find "imprisonment injurious to his business." If the Governor has this apostolic power of pardon before trial, why not before the act? Why not sell indulgences to any sugar dealer with a trustworthy bank account and an idiosyncracy for winging little boys on his front door steps?

Horrible Midnight Assassination.

The Titusville *Herald* of Saturday said: This morning at half-past one o'clock we were startled by the announcement, from officers M'Graw and Hardenburg, that a man had been brutally murdered on Franklin Street Bridge. Our reporters immediately repaired to the spot and found him lying at the South end of Franklin Street Bridge. He was lying upon his back with his arms outstretched, his head and neck covered with fearful gashes, and his abdomen pierced as by a pointed blade. The instrument used must have been a large knife or poniard. Justice Strouse, who was immediately notified, empanelled a jury, who viewed the body and made as full examination of the case as possible. A notice of the expiration of a life insurance policy for $2,000, by the Ætna Insurance Company (through the agency of M. W. Tuttle), was found in the coat breast-pocket, addressed to James S. Wisnor. No other papers or property were found, excepting a pair of kid gloves and handerchief. The blood was traced back to within a few feet of the O. C. & A. R. R. track, on Franklin Street, and thence across the Bridge to where the body was found. The deceased was identified as a clerk for Mr. J. S. Shank, who keeps a provision store on Diamond street. His pockets were turned inside out as though stripped of their contents, but his brother, Mr. H. W. Wisnor, informed the jurors that James had very little money in his possession. The theory that the unfortunate man was attacked where the first stains were found is rejected by some, who think that the murderer was himself wounded, and thus marked the course of his own retreat.

At last accounts no clue to the murderer had been obtained.

A Lawyer Insane from Starvation.

D. R. Sheridan, a young Jersey City lawyer, who has a large number of friends and was supposed to have a paying practice, was arrested on Sunday and taken to the station-house, where it was found that he was insane. He had been acting strangely for some time, and finally went to Brady's livery stable and ordered all the horses out that he might show them which had been brought from Massachusetts. Dr. Pendergrast was called in and pronounced Sheridan insane and in a starving condition. On partially recovering he stated that he had been without food for over four days. He is temperate and is regarded as a man of considerable ability.

The impeachment trial of Gov. Holden is proceeding, Chief Justice Pearson presiding.

State Items.

There will be only one professional base-ball nine in Philadelphia next season.

Mrs. Sarah H. Vanderwarker, of Titusville, has spent 38 years in bed.

Lawrence County is going to have a negro on the jury pretty soon. It has had him on the brain for some time.

The Kemble Coal and Iron Company have erected an additional stack to their furnace at Riddlesburg, Bedford County.

The people of Greenville are trying to get the trustees of the Thiel College to locate that institution in that place. They offer five acres of ground and $40,000 cash as an inducement.

A boy named Morris Henlein, of Greenville, was kicked in the forehead by a horse he was leading to water. His skull was fractured, and brain injured. He cannot recover.

On account of ill-health, John Marshall, Esq., has resigned the position of Treasurer of the West Chester State Normal School, and Wm. Wollerton, Esq., of West Chester, has been appointed in his place.

A child aged two years, daughter of a Mr. Jones, in Sharon, Mercer County, recently pulled a pitcher of boiling water off a table, spilling it over her head, scalding her so badly that she died the next day, Sunday of last week.

A sorrel horse, eight years old, sixteen hands high, hind feet white, scar in forehead, near eye dim, and carries up well, was stolen in McConnellsburg, Fulton county some days ago. Twenty-five dollars is offered for his recovery.

The clergymen of Carlisle are denounced as having caused the removal of the troops from the Carlisle Barracks by their persistent opposition to dress parades on Sunday. The removal of the troops causes a heavy loss to the people of Carlisle.

Some of the citizens of Phœnixville are much excited about the supposed skeleton of a mastadon, said to have been discovered near Port Kennedy, below that Borough. A tooth has been exhumed "measuring seven inches in diameter!" Large tooth, that!

Mary A. Logan has been appointed mail messenger at Rowlandville, Chester county, at $90 a year, in place of J. S. Richardson, resigned. The duties consist in carrying the mail between the depot and the Post-office, a distance of 200 yards.

The Greenville *Argus* says the body of a man named John Wilson, who lived at Big Bend, was found about two miles from Greenville. His head was badly gashed and the skull fractured. He leaves a wife and several children.—Suspicions of foul play are entertained.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Herald*, writing from Harrisburg, says that "among the appointees of the House this winter is a citizen of Allegheny County, who is reputed to be worth nearly a million of dollars. The office which he fills in the Legislature allows him but $600 for the session."

Female students continue to attend clinical lectures in Philadelphia, but the male students remain hostile, and the other day created a slight disturbance at Blocksley Hospital. About a dozen ladies remained through the lecture, though they were hissed, and two fainted at the operations performed.

Near Turbutville, Northumberland county, recently while Reuben Mensenmoyer and his brother-in-law were lifting a heavy log, Mr. Mensenmoyer fell, and his brother-in-law being unable to support the weight of the log, it fell on the head of the former, crushing it instantly.

On Monday morning, about three o'clock, Mr. C. F. Bauer, editor of the *Volksblatt*, met with a severe accident on Fifth avenue, near the cathedral, in Pittsburgh. He was going home from the office, when, owing to the slippery condition of the side-walk, where the boys had been coasting, he slipped and fell, breaking his leg between the ankle and knee.

Christian Spindler, aged 45 years, was killed near Benitz Station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. He ran in front of the locomotive for the purpose of picking up his dog which was standing on the track. The cow-catcher struck him and he fell with his neck across the rail. His head was completely severed from his body and the dog he attempted to save was literally torn to pieces.

Dr. Neville, of Philadelphia, who was tried on a charge of throwing a child into a cesspool, in October last, and causing its death, was acquitted last night, the jury not leaving their seats. The District Attorney abandoned the case, and the Judge said afterward that the Court would have refused to render any other verdict. The doctor proved a most complete *alibi*, and irreproachable character.

A member of the Legislature, last week, had occasion to call the attention of the House to standing rule No. 73, which is printed thus: LXXIII. A Radical member, after pouring over the book for some time announced to the astonishing Assembly that no such rule existed. Member No. 1 saw at once what was the matter, and called out: "You will find it numbered L, two XXs and three IIIs." Considerable amusement was afterward created by other members calling attention to rule "No. X, V and three IIIs," "two XXs and I," etc.

News Items.

An editor of our exchanges reports money close, but not close enough to be reached.

Secretary Belknap has issued an order to stop the sale of ordnance at the Arsenals throughout the country.

Henry Ward Beecher, on last Sunday, stigmatized St. Paul as "an insignificant, blear-eyed Jew."

When a man and a woman are made one, the question is "Which one?" Scratches, snarls and struggles sometimes settle the matter.

The one hundred and three year old lady, who can thread a needle with fluency in three different languages and walk a mile without glasses—still lives.

A Grand Rapids doctor dismissed his servant girl for sprinkling ashes on a slippery pavement, in front of his residence, to the detriment of business.

The notorious James Haggerty, was shot by "Reddy, the Blacksmith," in a saloon, in New York, early yesterday morning, and died last evening. He was 26 years of age.

The President has ordered the transfer of the headquarters of the Department of the South from Atlanta to Louisville, the latter being the headquarters of Gen. Halleck.

The Mississippi Legislature reassembled on Tuesday. Bills were introduced repealing the usury laws, and looking to the abolition of the Board of School Visitors.

An English rat-catcher, Mr. Black, has exported over 300 rats of choice breeds to France, and has raised them of all colors, red, blue, fawn color and tortoise shell.

A despatch from Schenectady, New York, last night, reported the thermometer there marking 10 degrees below zero and "falling rapidly." The ice in the Mohawk river is 18 inches thick.

The Irish citizens of Boston have arranged for an address of welcome to the lately arrived Fenian exiles, and have appointed committees to raise funds for them, and to present the address.

The house of Wm. Crowen, at Braidwood, Ill., was burned a night or two since, and Wm. Reynolds and two of Crowen's children perished in the flames. Reynolds perished in trying to save the children. Ten other persons in the house were more or less burned.

In the Senate of New York yesterday a joint resolution was adopted, urging the members of Congress to procure the passage of a bill effecting a treaty with the Seneca Indians on the Allegheny reservation, and protecting the rights of white settlers on the reservation.

A five year old boy of Portland, Northampton county; named Eugene Heller, gained a prize for repeating without mistake 2,500 verses from the New Testament. The child is too young to read, and committed the verses from hearing them repeated to him.

General McClellan is waxing rich, and is building another handsome residence at Orange, N. J. Independently of other emoluments, he is now receiving $10,000 a year as constructor of the Stevens floating battery, and $10,000 annually as engineer of the new dock department.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jane Hollins Randolph, consort of Col. Thomas J. Randolph, and third daughter of the late Gov. W. C. Nicholas, one of the former Governors of Virginia, took place on Saturday, Jan. 21st, at the Episcopal church, in Charlottesville, Va. The funeral services were performed by the rector, Rev. Mr. Hanckel. A very large audience, composed of the citizens of the town, university and vicinity, was present on the occasion, one of the noticeable features of which was the presence of many of the former slaves of the deceased, who as sincerely sympathized with the immediate relatives and mourned as deeply and tenderly as any of them. There has seldom been seen so many people of color in the funeral procession of a white person.

PARIS SURRENDERED!

THE TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

National Assembly Called.

Continued Disturbances in Paris.

The Germans Occupy the Forts Around Paris.

Emperor's Despatch to the Empress.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Terms of Capitulation.

London, Jan. 28.—[Special to the New York *Evening Telegram*.]—Though the fact of the terms of the capitulation has not yet been officially confirmed, still it is believed in official circles that terms of capitulation have been submitted by Favre to Bismarck. The alleged terms are freely canvassed at all clubs and in official circles.

Bonaparte's Restoration.

The report that the Bonapartist intriguers are at work industriously is circulated, and there are indications that prominent officials have been interviewed for the purpose of lending their aid to the scheme.

Return of Favre.

London, Jan. 27.—A Versailles correspondence of the London *Times* writes, under the date of Jan. 25, that Jules Favre returned from Paris yesterday, and had another interview with Bismarck.

More Disturbances in Paris.

Another *emeute* is reported to have occurred in Paris. The people in great numbers appeared before the Hotel De Ville and made a demand on the Government for more sorties, accompanying the demand with the cry "To Berlin." The rioting was suppressed by the troops, who fired upon the mob, several of whom were killed and wounded.

Bombardment of St. Denis.

St. Denis was bombarded on the 24th instant, the German guns eliciting but a feeble reply from the French Forts

Official despatches from Paris of the 23d instant announce the separation of the army from the presence of the Government. General Trochu retains the latter office, and General Venery is now commander of the forces.

On Saturday night a mob forced open the Mazas prison and released Gustave Flourens, Felix Piatt, and other prisoners. On Sunday the crowd surrounded the Hotel De Ville and fired upon the officers who refused them admittance to the building. The fire was returned by the Mobiles with such effect that five of the rioters were killed and eighteen wounded, when all the rest dispersed from the scene and quiet was restored. Later advices from Paris state that the Government has stationed a large force of troops and artillery in the Place De l'Hotel De Ville.

Courts-martial have been doubled in number, the clubs closed, and the Democratic organs, *La Reveille* and *Le Combat*, suppressed.

A despatch from Versailles of January 26th, to the London *Telegraph*, says the bombardment of Paris continues, though slowly, and shells have fallen near the church of Notre Dame. The total loss of the Germans in the three days' sorties was only 2,000.

The Bombardment.

None of the German batteries, except on the southern and southwestern sides of Paris, throw shells into the city, and fires are still occasionally kindled in Paris by the German shells.

The number of officers and prisoners in Germany on the 1st of January was 11,160 officers and 333,085 men.

The ladies of Munich have resolved to present a laurel wreath to Emperor William and erect a statue of Gen. Von Moltke.

The deaths in Paris for the week ending January 20 were 4,465, an increase of 387 as compared with the previous week. General Faidherbe is at Dunkirk making preparations for the defence of the town. The French have destroyed the bridge of Crecy, near the town of Larche, capturing thereby a few prisoners. The town of Sable, 27 miles W. S. W. of Le Mans, is occupied by 2,000 Germans, with artillery and cavalry. A despatch from Versailles says that General Bourbaki is withdrawing to Be Sane, on the by-roads, on the left bank of the river Daubs. A portion of the German army of the South is in Paris.

Bourbaki's Loss

in the attack upon Gen. Werder's army was fully 10,000 men. There is great consternation among the French, and their sick and wounded have been abandoned by the retreating army. The remainder of Manteuffel's army has intercepted the communication in Bourbaki's rear, and now reoccupies Saint Vit Gurngey and Moncliard Junction.

An official despatch from Versailles, on Sunday morning, says: Jules Favre returned yesterday to Paris. He will come to Versailles again to-day, accompanied by a military officer, for the purpose of settling the terms of capitulation. There has been no firing on either side since midnight.

Attempted Suicide of Bourbaki.

Bordeaux, Jan. 27.—It is officially announced that Gen. Clinchard is appointed to the command of the first army in place of Gen. Bourbaki, who is no longer able to perform service. The latter seems to have in a moment of mental aberration attempted to commit suicide with a pistol.

The Midnight Conference.

London, Jan. 27.—A special despatch to the New York *World* says: Mr. Favre was in conference with Bismarck at midnight, and the latter carried his point, and the capitulation involves peace, the cessation of Alsace and German Lorraine, and part of the fleet, a money indemnity, to be guarded by the municipality, a portion of the German army to return home, and the war is to cease. It is necessary that some territory be retained to secure the fulfillment of the compact. The Mobiles are to be sent home, and the German army is to enter Paris. The Emperor will return to Berlin immediately.

Bismarck and Favre Sign the Capitulation.

London, Jan. 29—6.30 A. M.—A Versailles despatch announces that Count Bismarck signed, on Saturday, with Favre, the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks on land and sea. The army of Paris to remain as prisoners of war within the capital.

Turkey and Austria.

A special telegram from Vienna to the *Daily News* represents that Turkey is opposed to Austria's introduction of the Danubian question in the conference. The *Observer* supposes that the conference will be adjourned on account of the capitulation of Paris.

Provisions for Parisians.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House yesterday, for the relief of non-combatants in and around Paris, the Lord Mayor read a note from Earl Granville, stating that Odo Russell had been instructed to ask Count Bismarck to designate the route by which convoys of provisions from England might be sent into Paris, and to order that they be not interrupted on the way.

The firing on Paris is still suspended.

To-day there is continued skirmishing around Dijon with indecisive result.

London, Jan. 28—9:30 A. M.—Bismarck, alluding to the reported negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian government, says that the ex-Emperor refers everything to the Regency.

Bismarck denies that he has negotiated for the restoration of the Bonapartes, or that he intends to interfere in the domestic concerns of France.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that negotiations for the surrender of Paris would have been concluded earlier had not Bismarck insisted on unconditional peace.

The French iron-clad Solferino, westward bound, has just entered Queenstown harbor.

The Emperor's Despatch to the Empress.

The Emperor has sent the following despatch to the Empress:

"Versailles, Jan. 28.—Last night (Saturday) an armistice for three weeks was signed. The Regulars and Mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake to maintain order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to be revictualed as soon as the army has surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight, all the armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral.—This is the reward of patience, heroism and great sacrifice. Thank God for this fresh mercy; may peace soon follow."

Signed WILHELM.

Bismarck, on the 24th inst., visited Favre, who had come to Versailles, and an hour afterwards a counsel of war was held, at which, Emperor William, the Crown Prince, Generals Von Moltke, Bryan, and Von Roun, and Count Bismarck were present. At its conclusion, a conference took place between Bismarck and Favre, and the latter returned to Paris in the afternoon. After receiving confirmation of the news of the disturbances in the Capital, Favre returned to Versailles, and on the next day resumed negotiations with Bismarck.

There has been no correspondence between Beust and Bismarck in regard to the preliminary of peace.

The *Times* this morning publishes the following despatch:

Versailles, Jan. 27.—An armistice has been agreed upon which is to extend immediately to the whole of France. There was great agitation in Paris last night, and the beating of drums and shouts of the multitude within the walls were plainly heard.

The German Troops Occupy the Forts Around Paris.

Versailles, Jan. 29.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at 10 o'clock this morning. The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrendered their arms. The armistice expires the 19th of February.

London, Jan. 29.—5.30 P. M.—A Versailles despatch just received says the 12th Saxon corps at 10 o'clock this morning occupied Roumanville.

It is reported that Rothschild will retire from the representation of the City of London and be called to the House of Lords with the title of Earl of Mentmor.

Pere Hyacinthe writes to the *La Liberte* denying the validity of the Pope's encyclical and syllabus, and denouncing generally the hierarchical pretensions of the See of Rome.

A despatch has been received at the British Foreign office confirming fully the previous reports of the capitulation of Paris, and adding that one division of troops of the line besides the National Guards will not be required to be disarmed, and communication with Paris is provisionally restricted.

There is no prospect now that Favre will come to London, and no other person has been accepted to represent France at the conference.

Quiet Restored—Revictualing the City.

London, Jan. 30.—The London *Times* strongly favors the proposal of the Lord Mayor of that city, to send supplies to the starving Parisians at once, and the public generally are actively engaged in aiding the benevolent project of the Chief Magistrate.

Advices were received from Paris this forenoon. Quiet again prevails and order governs the city.

The disturbances which so lately agitated the streets, and which culminated in many instances in crime and murder, have entirely subsided. The citizens now discuss the capitulation in a quiet manner, evincing a sad resignation to the fate which has been thrust upon them and which they were powerless to avert. The secrecy which has been observed by the government in all the details connected with the capitulation has been the object of much censure by the citizens. The city is now being thoroughly revictualed. Great stores of provisions are arriving almost hourly from the districts around Paris, and immense quantities are also pouring in from other quarters and from abroad.

London, Jan. 30—Noon—Despatches just received from Wilhelmshohe state that the announcement of the capitulation of Paris was received by Napoleon and his attendants with feelings of profound melancholy. The subsequent announcement of an election on the 8th of February and the convocation of the constituent Assembly for Wednesday, the 15th, produced the greatest consternation among the friends of the imperial dynasty, as it is fully believed by many that the deliberations of the National Assembly will be averse to the re-establishment of the Bonapartes. The Emperor Napoleon appears very dejected and for the past three days has appeared very little in public.

Bordeaux, Jan. 30.—An immense political demonstration took place in this city to-day. Bands of excited people paraded the streets bearing banners with inflammatory inscriptions demanding war *à l'outrance*, and denouncing any negotiations for the cessation of territory and calling upon Frenchmen to resist the advances of Prussia, to the last extremity. Meetings were organized in various quarters of the city and everywhere the prevailing sentiment seemed to favor the continuance of a republic, with M. Gambetta at its head.

Bordeaux, Jan. 30.—A despatch forwarded from Versailles, dated 28th inst., by Jules Favre to the government of Bordeaux, says that the treaty was signed to-day. There is to be an armistice for 21 days. The National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux on February 15, and the elections are to take place on the 8th of February. A member of the Paris government leaves at once for Bordeaux.

London, Jan. 30.—It is reported from Basle that numbers of General Bourbaki's army are crossing the frontier and have arrived at Bruntrut and Wurtemburg.

Meeting of the State Editorial Association.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in the Senate Committee Rooms, at the State Capitol, Harrisburg.

The meeting was called to order by Henry T. Darlington, Esq., President of the Association.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, from the Executive Committee, reported that after consultation with the President and Secretary, it was deemed advisable that a summer meeting should not be held for the reason that it was feared that a sufficient number would not be present to make such a meeting a success.

The Secretary reported a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of thirty-seven dollars.

Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, moved that the President and Secretary be authorized and requested to arrange for a meeting of the Editorial Association in the early part of the summer. Said meeting to take place at Williamsport, or some other central point in the State. Adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. A. H. Chase, of the York *Republican*, W. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, Hon. Thos. E. Chalfant, of the Danville *Intelligencer*, as a committee to report officers for the ensuing year.

The committee retired for a short time, and on their return reported the following officers:

President—H. G. Smith, Lancaster *Intelligencer*.

Vice Presidents—Hon. J. Erwin Steele, *Ashland Gazette*; Hon. Frank J. Magee, *Wrightsville Star*; Edward Scull, *Somerset Whig*.

Recording Secretary—R. S. Menamin, *Printers' Circular*.

Corresponding Secretary—Hon. P. G. Meek *Bellefonte Watchman*.

Assistant Recording Secretary—A. M. Martin, *Corry Republican*.

Treasurer—Elwood Griest, *Lancaster Inquirer*.

Executive Committee—W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown *Democrat*; H. T. Darlington, Buck county *Intelligencer*; H. Young, York *True Democrat*; Wm. S. Black, *Gazette and Democrat*, New Castle; Hon. H. S. Evans, *Village Record*; E. W. Capron, *Gazette and Bulletin*, Williamsport; C. B. Brockway, *Columbian and Democrat*, Bloomsburg; J. G. Ripper, *Staats Zeitung*, Harrisburg; W. W. Keenan, *Republican and Democrat*, Greensburg; J. Whit Wood, *Free Press*, Easton; J. R. Sypher, *State Journal*, Harrisburg.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The address of the retiring President, H. T. Darlington, Esq., was then read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Col. Davis, the officers, as reported by the Committee, were elected by acclamation.

H. G. Smith, Esq., on assuming the chair, returned his thanks for the honor conferred, and assured the Association of his earnest zeal in the discharge of the duties of his office.

H. Young, Esq., of York, made a report from the Committee on Advertising Bureaus.

Col. Davis moved that the report be received, and the Committee be continued and instructed to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Darlington moved that the publishers of newspapers in Pennsylvania be recommended to adopt a uniform rate of commission of fifteen per cent. in their transactions with advertising agents in the principal cities. Adopted.

Mr. Knott moved that the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Senate and House of Representatives, for the kind offer of their chambers for the use of this body. Adopted.

On motion the Association adjourned, to meet in summer at the call of the President and Secretary.

R. S. Menamin,
Recording Secretary.

A Political Reminiscence.

As our readers will doubtless remember the Democrats carried Pennsylvania in 1862, electing State officers and a majority of the popular branch of the Legislature. John Cessna became a candidate for the Speakership of the House in opposition to that true gentleman and steadfast Democrat, the Hon. Wm. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins was too high-toned and dignified to resort to the arts which his opponent plied successfully. When the Democratic caucus met, considerable feeling was manifested by the friends of Mr. Hopkins at the means which had been used to influence the minds of members. Honorable Daniel Kane, of Fayette, one of the boldest men in the State, who was not given to the mincing of words, denounced Cessna in the caucus as mercenary and unreliable, beseeching the members not to entrust power to his hands. The remarks of Mr. Kane were deemed unnecessarily harsh by many honest men who had been hoodwinked into believing that Cessna was true and reliable. Mr. Kane's speech failed to convert any of those who had pledged themselves to support John Cessna, and he received the caucus nomination. The minor offices having been disposed of, some enthusiastic admirer of Cessna moved that the caucus resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole and proceed to Bolton's hotel to inform Mr. Cessna of his nomination, and that Mr. Kane should act as Chairman of the Committee. The motion was carried by acclamation before Kane could get an opportunity to put in a word of protest. The members hurried out of the House and marched in a body to the hotel, with the stately figure of Mr. Kane at the head. In this order they filed into the room where Cessna stood, lip sa ve in hand, with his peculiar smirk, ready to receive them. As soon as stillness was secured Mr. Kane addressed the successful candidate as follows:

Sir: I have been appointed chairman of a committee composed of the whole body of the Democratic members of the House to inform you that you have received the caucus nomination for Speaker, a nomination which I rejoice to say is equivalent to an election. The choice of the party, I may be permitted to remark, has fallen upon one whom the people know where to find.—Every Democrat in Pennsylvania knows where to find John Cessna, and the place where they find him is—*on the fence.*

It is needless to remark that Mr. Kane served on no important committees that year.

Terrible Sleighing Accident.

The inauguration of the season's sleigh-riding in Harlem yesterday, was marked by a terrible accident, the result of the careless driving of an amateur sportsman. Mr. James Watson, the County Auditor, was driving down the lane with a friend in his sleigh, drawn by a magnificent team of horses. When nearly opposite Whitebeck's Club-house, a young German who was driving up the road in a hired single sleigh with his wife crossed the road and ran into Mr. Watson's sleigh. The off-horse of Mr. Watson's team, a splendid sorrel mare, valued at $10,000, was almost instantly killed by the shaft of the German's hired sleigh being driven through its chest. The worst part of the accident then occurred. The horse of the German's hired team, in prancing and dashing about Mr. Watson's sleigh, it is supposed kicked him in the forehead; at any rate he fell out of his sleigh with a terrible wound on his left forehead, about an inch and a half long, his skull being fractured. The German, who was intoxicated, was flung out of his sleigh, and his wife, who was with him, screamed fearfully. Mr. Watson was taken to the club-house, where he remained last night in a very critical condition. The German gentleman, who did not know how to drive, was released on giving his card.—*N. Y. World.*