The Carlisle Herald.

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HOW IS THIS "FOR HIGH."

The election is now over, but we want to ask everybody, and particularly election officers, how they like the Fifteenth Amendment? Did not the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks all take an oath to support the Constitution of this Commonwealth? If so, why did they allow the negroes to vote? Does not that same Constitution say that *none* but free *white* male citizens shall have the right to vote at elections in this Commonwealth?

The negroes voted. Now what we want to know is, which is worthless, an election officer's oath, or the Constitution? Again: What kind of statesmanship is it which compels citizens to perjure themselves for any purpose? As such is the fact we want some Radical *defender to answer* these *questions* upon moral grounds.

We now make the charge that every election board which allowed the negroes to vote are guilty of moral, if not legal perjury, and the political economist who *advocates and enacts* such *highly offensive* laws, should be politically damned, in a country inhabited by Christians.—*Valley Sentinel.*

The Constitution of the United States, formed September 17, 1787, by the Convention over which George Washington presided, declares in its sixth article, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws *of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*" The Fifteenth Amendment to that same Constitution declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged or denied by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Under these provisions all persons who were otherwise qualified voted without regard to color, or race. The provision in the State Constitution restricting suffrage to white men, became void whenever it conflicted with the supreme law of the land. There was no moral or legal perjury in the election officers taking the votes of colored men. There would have been both, and great folly in addition, had they refused them. We were under the impression that this much information was possessed by all, without distinction of race or color, who dabbled in politics, until we saw the last number of the *Sentinel*. We have endeavored to make the matter clear, even to our cotemporary.

THE Supreme Court of the State has appointed Robert Snodgrass, esq., of Harrisburg, Prothonotary, in place of Wallace DeWitt. The appointment is a good one—Mr. Snodgrass being a gentleman of ability and character, and a consistent Republican. Mr. DeWitt, the retiring Prothonotary, made for himself an honorable record during his official term.

The Court, at the same time, re-appointed JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN for the Eastern District. This is an appointment against which we feel bound to protest. Mr. Snowden is, doubtless, an estimable man in most respects, and a capable officer. His connection with the wholesale naturalization fraud in 1868 showed him a desperate partizan, who would prostitute his position for the benefit of his party whenever the case required it. That he should be retained by a Court, a majority of whose Judges are Republicans, is amazing. It was, doubtless, done for the purpose of conciliating the Chief Justice, who is a relative; but this was being much more amiable than right. Mr. Snowden should have been retired, and a competent person from the Republican party put in his place.

While on this subject we may say further, that this tendency of Republican officers to retain bitter and proscriptive Democratic politicians in office, because of some imaginary fitness that no other person possesses, is all wrong. There is material in the Republican party from which any office in the country may be filled without detriment to the public service, and generally with great benefit to it. The assumption by the Democracy that their ranks alone contain the talent, integrity, patriotism, and respectability of the country is impudent and preposterous. With a few honorable exceptions the opposite statement is the truth. No one ever heard of a Democratic bench *retaining* Republican subordinates in any position, unless they were willing to purchase the favor by the sacrifice of their principles. They carry out the idea to its fullest extent that "to the victors belong the spoil" when they distribute patronage, but when that prerogative belongs to their opponents they are very anxious that no political considerations should secure the removal of some partizan of theirs, who has for years drawn his living from the public crib. We are as ready as any one to advocate personal fitness as the only qualification to be considered in making appointments, but we want a guarantee in advance, that this principle shall not work for the benefit of the proscriptive partizans of the Democracy, and to the disadvantage of those who see fit to belong to another party.

THE Democracy of the country may congratulate themselves on the latest accession to their active members. At a great meeting held in New York last week, Col. James Fisk, jr., was one of the speakers. He announced himself henceforth "as a good Democrat," and "that he would vote his regular three times a day as well as anybody." This is perfectly right. Fisk owes the Democratic party an immense debt of gratitude. Through the courtesy of the Legislature of New York and Governor Hoffman, he has been enabled to control the Erie railroad, steal all the profits, and have a good thing of it generally. He can only hope for such favors from such a party. What fine fellows the Democracy of New York have for leaders, Hoffman, Sweeney, Tweed, John Morrisey, James Fisk, Brick Pomeroy, *et id omne genus.*

THE Democrats have achieved a victory in West Virginia, by the election of their candidate for Governor by a majority of some three or four thousand, gaining two or perhaps three members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature. West Virginia has done very badly, but it should be remembered, that her position is a first-class one for the colonization of those patriots who served their country in the army of the late lamented Gen. Lee, and who are now voting as they fought.

GOLD ranges about 111, which is nearly down to the lowest point reached since the war. A number of the Government securities are quoted at higher figures. It seems a short way now to specie payments, and Mr. Boutwell will, doubtless, lead us to it safely and speedily.

METZ SURRENDERS.

The victories which have crowned the efforts of the Prussian soldiers, since their invasion of France, still continue. The Fortress of Metz, which has held 150,000 of the best of the French army, commanded by their ablest Marshall, surrendered last week to the armies of King William. Whether this was unavoidable, and forced by the necessities of the garrison and the strength of the besiegers, or whether it was by the treachery of Bazaine, is a matter of but little consequence so far as the effect on the struggle is concerned. The last hope of successful resistance to the Germans is gone, and the French people may now make up their minds to accept such terms of peace, as it may please King William to dictate.

Since the battle of Gravelotte it must have been evident to all that France was unable to cope with Prussia. No matter what may be our sympathies, how much we may deplore the crushing of a nation to increase the power of a great and somewhat despotic ruler, or how much we may be disappointed that the Prussian authorities will insist "on indemnity for the past and security for the future" (we believe this is not entirely a German idea), it is now patent to the most superficial observer that France is broken and conquered beyond all hope of recovery. The directory at Tours may relieve their mortification by frenzied appeals in the name of the republic, and Victor Hugo may rave about the possibilities of annihilating the Germans from the forts, barricades, and sewers of Paris, but this is all very poor evidence of strength. It has been demonstrated that the Prussians have been able to annihilate the French army that opposed them, to defeat the next that was organized with great slaughter, to drive the lately surrendered army of Bazaine into the fortifications at Metz in spite of its efforts to get toward Paris, to capture MacMahon's army when it attempted the succor of Bazaine, to thoroughly invest the French capital with their main armies while their rear guard alone have been sufficient to make this unheard of capture of 150,000 men. It may be that the French, after having lost at least 300,000 men since the beginning of the war, with all their recognized military chieftains prisoners of war, and their capital besieged by half a million of men, are still in a condition to maintain their rights and their territory, but it seems to us that it is entirely too remote a possibility to justify the killing of another man in the struggle. If anything may fairly be inferred from the operations thus far, it may be assumed as certain that before the present year closes, King William, Bismarck, Moltke, and Fritz will sit conquerors in the Tuilleries.

We sympathize deeply with France in her present condition. For twenty years she has been plundered and demoralized by Napoleon. Now her power is broken, her territory invaded, and her armies dispersed by a rival government. The tendency of her people is to Republicanism, and we hope that she may soon realize and long enjoy the benefits of a free government. But her further resistance to Prussia will not hasten this desirable result. Every day the present contest continues adds to her calamities, makes her condition more deplorable, and renders her more liable to be preyed upon by any reckless adventurer, who may seize her government. She needs peace now, even on the terms that may be dictated by her conquerors.

In our list of the members of the Legislature of 1871 published last week, we inadvertently printed Thomas Howard and George H. Anderson as the Senators from Allegheny county. This occurred by taking the list from a daily paper, that should have known better, and following copy. Mr. Howard is not a member of the next Senate, he having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Russell Errett, which ended with the last session. Mr. Howard was not re-nominated. The Allegheny Senators are James L. Graham and George H. Anderson.

HERE AND THERE.

—MICHIGAN is rapidly increasing in population. The present census returns gives 1,191,461, an increase of 442,848 since 1860.

—ANOTHER European fortune is reported for American heirs. This time rumor has it that Mrs. Merriman, of Beaver county, has inherited $500,000 from the estate of Sir Francis Drake, an English nobleman, who has lately died. This is a big fortune—or a big canard.

—THE Department of Agriculture informs the people that the corn crop of 1870 is a full one, and the best in the last ten years. The total product is estimated at two hundred and fifty millions bushels.

—THE New York *Herald* says the result of the late election is the popular endorsement of Gen. Grant's administration, and that it indicates his re-nomination and re-election against all odds whatever. The *Herald* is a shrewd observer of political events, and has drawn the correct inference this time.

—CUMBERLAND, Maryland, has had a fearful tragedy. Some time since Mr. Black, a citizen of that place, shot and severely wounded Col. McKaig, alleging that the Colonel had criminal intimacy with his daughter. Last week a son of Mr. Black met McKaig on the street, opened on him with a revolver, and continued shooting him until McKaig was stone dead. This little tragedy is the legitimate fruit of the acquittal of men like McFarland, and the popular approval of such verdicts.

—HARRISBURG has now a new market house, located on the corner of East State and Fourth streets, and constructed in the most approved manner. The price of stalls ranges from $27.50 to $28.50. It is a private enterprise, and promises to be successful. When will Carlisle have something in the same line.

—SENATOR VICKERS, of Maryland, made a deed, last spring, conveying one square foot of ground to 94 citizens of Charlestown, Kent county, Maryland, with a view to enable the grantees to vote at the local election, about to be held there. This gave each voter a little over one square inch of real estate, yet gave him the benefit of the State law with regard to freeholders. A colored Republican, however, resorted to the same tactics among his own friends, and defeated the ambitious scheme of the Senator, as the colored vote gave the election to the Republicans.

—SENATOR BUCKALEW attended the meeting of the Social Science Association last week, in Philadelphia, and spoke earnestly in favor of his theory of cumulative voting, to secure minority representation. Mr. Buckalew deserves great credit for the ability and fearlessness with which he presses his matter, and as he comes from a strong Democratic district, the movement is *against* the immediate interests of his party.

—WASHINGTON CITY is improving with a vengeance. Pennsylvania Avenue is to be re-paved; the capitol building to be renovated and ventilated, and the channel of the Potomac to be straightened in front of the city. Washington needs improvement as much as any place in the world.

—IN order to defeat Gen. Schenck in the Dayton District, it became necessary to deprive the Union soldiers, who are supported at the National Military Asylum there, of the right to vote. This was at the instance of the Democrats. Have disabled soldiers in Ohio less rights than common paupers have here?

—THE Harrisburg *Patriot* has been sadly victimized by the American Press Association, in the way of election news. One day last week the Harrisburg *Telegraph* published an editorial on the Congressional vote, giving the figures from the different districts and making a fair Republican majority in the State. This got into the Philadelphia *Bulletin* properly credited, and was there picked up by the Press Association agent and the article transmitted to the *Patriot* as a dispatch. The *Patriot* complains that this is carrying a joke somewhat too far.

—MASSACHUSETTS has had another bank robbery of some magnitude. The Grafton National Bank has suffered to the tune of three hundred thousand dollars. This will interfere somewhat with the forthcoming dividends of that institution

—AN English paper gives the following account of the result of the late election. It will be quite as much news to us as it was to the English: "The elections in the United States yesterday passed off quietly. The negroes voted. The returns are meagre. A storm has injured the vines. The Republicans in Pennsylvania have elected 16 and the Democrats 80 members of Congress, this being a Democratic gain of three."

—THE following items, taken from the recent report of the insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, are of interest to insurers: The total amount of death-claims paid by the 63 life insurance companys doing business in the State, during the last year, was $15,248,760.98. The amount of claims resisted was only $278,039, or about one-fifty-fifth of the whole. Of this amount $100,500, was resisted by a single company; $73,000 by two others; $55,500 by five others; $40,000 by seven others, and the balance, $9,039, by five others. It thus appears that the whole business of resisting claims belongs to 20 companies, while 43 companies paid all their losses promptly, without resisting a single claim.

—*HARRISBURG has at last received the* census of its inhabitants. The total population is 23,095, showing an increase of 53½ per cent on the population of 1860, which *numbered* 15,012. Number of dwellings, 4,360; of families, 4,527; white females, 10,754; white males, 10,074; colored males, 1,040; colored females, 1,227.

—GERRIT SMITH is out in an appeal to the colored people advising them to vote and act with the anti-dram shop party. One of the reasons he gives is that the prohibition of liquor selling will be the death of the Democratic party. That is certainly a most potent argument in favor of prohibition.

—CONNECTICUT does a lively business, in the way of divorces, for a small State. Last year 491 unhappy matrimonial units were made twain by due process of law. The causes for these divorces were as follows: Adultery, 137; Cruelty, 184; desertion, 303; fraudulent contract, 3; intemperance, 159; misconduct, 249; of course many single cases include a number of these charges.

HOW METZ FELL!

THE STORY OF THE SURRENDER!

Arranging the Terms—Surrender of the Army—Bazaine's Intrigues—Cause of High Prices—The Death List—Opposition to the Capitulation—Bazaine Mobbed by Women.

[From the New York Tribune of Monday last]

London, October 30, 1870.

The special correspondent of *The Tribune* before Metz telegraphs this *day*: On the evening of the twenty-fifth inst. the German Chief of Staff had left Frascati about five miles south-west of Metz very much discouraged, scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared to be intractable and obstinate. Nevertheless I knew from private sources that Metz could not hold out, and I expected the capitulation.

THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES.

At noon Bazaine sent the Prince an autograph letter asking another conference; and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Stichle, Chief of Staff of the Second Army, and Count Wartensleben, Chief of Staff of the First Army, to Frascati once more. The interview lasted three hours of the afternoon. At first it was stormy on the part of the French commissioners; but it resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning officers keeping their side-arms, on which Bazaine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King, and conceded by him in a dispatch received at 3 o'clock in the morning of the twenty-seventh.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted till 8 p.m., when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendition of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores, and munitions; and for the surrender on the conditions of the capitulation of Sedan, of all the garrison and all Bazaine's army, comprising 3 Marshals of France, 66 Generals 6,000 officers and 173,000 troops. The Germans are astounded at this result—an army and fortress capitulation to an investing army only a fraction larger than itself.

The French commissioners were Bazaine's Chief of Staff, Gen. Jarnas, Col. Fay and Maj. Samuelo, on the part of the commander of the fortress. On the 28th, Maj. Landkuhl, Chief of Engineers of the Second Corps, was to enter by stipulation at 10 o'clock to withdraw the mines from under the forts, preparatory to the safe entry of the Seventh Corps, who will remain to guard the city and prisoners, while the rest of the First Army departs immediately for Paris and for the South, where the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles will be at Lyons. At 1 o'clock the French army were to lay down their arms. All this has been postponed 24 hours, in consequence of a want of readiness on the part of the French authorities owing, to internal disorders.

THE ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS.

On the 29th the forts were taken possession of by the artillery of the Seventh Corps. At 1 o'clock the Third Division (which will depart toward the South-West) and the Fourth Division were reviewed in splendid pageant by the Prince, on the Nancy-Metz road, near Tour-la-Brede. Thereupon the (French) Imperial Guards marched out of Metz, bearing their arms which they subsequently laid down at Frascati, and passed in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded to them alone. All the rest laid down their arms in the Metz arsenals, and then marched to their cantonment outside the town, to await transportation. The Imperial Guards were received by the Prussian troops with respect; not a jeering syllable was heard, nor an improperly exultant look seen. Previously, at the Prince's review of the German troops, the cheering was loud and long-continued.

At 4 p. m. the French companies that were still mounting guard at the various gates of the city and at depots and arsenals were relieved by Prussians, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry having entered the town. The appointed military Governor-General, Von Zastrow, the Commander of the Seventh Corps, took possession and control of the city and fortress, where, he tells me, he expects to find the portrait of one of his ancestors who was at some early period also a military Governor of Metz.

BAZAINE'S INTRIGUES.

The tragedy was completed, but there is another side to the story which still remains to be reviewed. According to the statement of Gen. Von Zastrow, who held the woods of Vaux on the morning of August 19 (after the battle of Gravelottee), Bazaine could have avoided being inclosed in Metz. After he was thus inclosed, he could have, according to Metzian statement, made a sortie and joined MacMahon more easily by far than MacMahon could reach him. After most of Bazaine's cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, this proceeding was of course more difficult; still his movements are said to have lacked determination, and, in the last two sorties, to have been even frivolous. This is charged to a plot in behalf of the Regency by which this army was to try to remain in *statu quo* until the conclusion of the war in Western France, and then was to become available, with Prussian consent, for Bonapartist purposes. Bazaine himself expected in that case to be the Governor of the Prince Imperial and the virtual Regent.

Nearly all the Metzians seem to believe this; and their most influential people have avowed such belief to me. Since the time of the investment, Bazaine has never been seen in the camps except on extraordinary occasions; never at all in the ambulances which are in part constructed in numerous railway box-wagons on the Place Royale. Equally seldom has he been seen in the city. The civil authorities had to find him at the Barrier St. Martin; he did not appear at the City Hall once. He rarely, if ever, said a word to encourage his troops. Canrobert sometimes cheered their hardships a little, and then they would cry "*Vive Canrobert! A bas Bazaine!*"

BAZAINE FEARED HIS OWN MEN.

Toward the last he dared not show himself to his own men for fear of assassination, and the terribly relaxed discipline is assuredly the cause of the hasty capitulation, when a week's rations for all were on hand. On the morning of the twenty-ninth five soldiers lay dead of starvation at Montigny, while the staff still indulged in luxurious meals. Four days' rations were given to the entire army that morning (twenty-ninth,) but for two days previous they had received none. No beef nor pork had been obtainable at any price for a week; but on that morning, before anything had arrived in town, the shops had plenty thereof, which goes to prove the charges current in the town that speculators had seized a quantity of food, and that a rational system of apportionment, such as existed during the last ten days, if introduced at first, and combined with requisitions, would have prevented much waste, and enabled the fortress to hold out a month longer.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The Staff used at first to feed their horses on bread. Recently, prices had reached the following maximum: Sugar, $6 a pound; salt, $3 a pound; one ham, $60; one potato, 9 cents; one onion, 12 cents. A little pig, caught near Gravelotte, sold for $150. During five weeks, amputations have been performed without chloroform or ether, and wounds dressed without carbolic acid.

DISEASE AND DEATH,

There are more than 19,000 sick and wounded. *During the siege 35,000 persons have died in the town alone, the greater part from lack of proper care.* The prevailing diseases are varioloid, spotted typhus, and dysentery. Scurvy has not prevailed, though even the sick have, for over three weeks, received their horse steaks and horse broth without salt. The reported discovery of a saline spring at St. Julien was a hoax, contrived by putting salt into the spring to encourage the army.

GENERAL OPPOSITION TO THE SURRENDER.

When the capitulation became known, the people were furious. The National Guards refused to lay down their arms, On the afternoon of the 28th inst., a Captain of Dragoons appeared at the head of a body of troops who swore that they would sooner die than yield. Albert Collignon, the editor of an ultra-Democratic daily newspaper, the *Journal de Metz*, rode about on a white horse firing a pistol and exhorting them to sally forth and seek victory or death to escape impending shame. He was followed by a lady singing the Marseillaise. This produced terrible excitement. The doors of the Cathedral were burst open and the tocsin was sounded and the bell rung nearly all night.

When. Gen. Coffinieres appeared to pacify them, three pistol-shots were fired at him. Finally, by the aid of two regiments of the line, he quietly dispersed the mob; but all night the sounds of grief, indignation, and terror continued. Respectable women ran about the streets tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends, and asking wildly, "What will become of our children?" Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumble hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, sobbing and weeping like children, and crying "*Oh pauvre Metz! Oh pauvre Metz! Tout est perdu!*" Yesterday I was closeted with the Mayor and the City Council during two hours, while they detained me as the first stranger that had entered the town, to ask all manner of questions some childish in their uncertainty and terror—as to what the Prussians would do; how they would do it, and how they must be met. It was as if they had never seen or known a Prussian. They demanded to know whether their already destitute larders must still supply the troops, and whether they would be personally maltreated if unable to furnish what was required. They were relieved by hearing that a thousand wagons were ready at Courcelles to bring provisions hither, and also that there are funds in London ready to be applied to their relief, in response to the appeal of the Mayors of Bries and other communes. published in English and American journals, saying. "Help is needed quickly."

GERMAN SOLDIERS GIVE THEIR RATIONS TO THE FRENCH.

The entire besieging army voluntarily gave up their bread rations yesterday to feed their French captives. This deeply touched the Metzians, and did much to relieve their fears. At noon a Prussian railway inspector made the trip by rail from Ars to Union Station, situated a mile south of Metz, and to-day perfect communication by rail exists between Saarbruck, Metz and Nancy. The road was little injured.

But few German prisoners were found in Metz; the French had not kept those they had taken when they were in a condition to be returned. On leaving Metz, last night, I noticed on the faces of all the German soldiers a look of quiet satisfaction—nothing more. Not one of the French officers and soldiers who swarmed all about, even when intoxicated—which was surprisingly unfrequent—wore any other expression than a look of sadness or defiance, the latter not being common and occurring chiefly among the younger officers.

DEMORALIZATION.

I am informed that the French loss in killed in the various affairs since August 18, added to the deaths from sickness in the town, were 42,000. Bazaine himself declined the Prince's generous proposal to let all the troops lay down their arms outside of the works in view of their conquerors, instead of laying them down in the arsenal, saying that he could not guarantee their behavior. The Imperial Guards alone had preserved discipline sufficiently to be trusted to pass in armed review. The inhabitants had never ceased to hope for the appearance of Bourbaki's army from Lille, or of the Army of the Loire, or of some other relieving force; but the troops themselves during the last few weeks could no longer be deceived, as they got better information through the German outposts.

Their demoralization, due largely to hunger, was bitterly and openly complained of by their officers. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Bazaine passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshohe, in a closed carriage marked with his name, escorted by several officers of his staff on horseback.

BAZAINE ASSAILED BY WOMEN.

The women of the village had heard of his coming, and awaited him with cries of "Traitor!" "Thief!" "Coward!" "Loafer!" "Brigand!" "Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed!" "Give us back our children whom you have sold!" They attacked the carriage, and broke the windows, and would have lynched the Marshal but for the intervention of Prussian gendarmes. Three days ago, when I sent the first news of the capitulation, I told everybody on my way of the astounding reality, faint rumors *of which they had heard during so many* weeks past. The German officers at detached outposts hugged me bodily, much against my will, as I was in haste; *while the French people* uttered maledictions on "those brigands." Many still refuse to believe in the surrender, being convinced that Metz had 10, 15, to 20 years' provisions yet. The civilians' rations in Metz—which were too ample, as many proved by what they had left—were 13 ounces of bread daily. The troops had half as much bread, and at first 24 ounces of horseflesh.

The French declare that now France has no hope but Paris, and their faith in Paris is less than it was in Metz. But there are earnest people who say that the war will only begin with the fall of Paris.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN TOURS—A CIRCULAR FROM GAMBETTA—A FEARFUL RUMOR.

Tours, October 30, 1870.

A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bazaine's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The Army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces, and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts.

When the surrender of Metz was rumored, Minister Gambetta issued a circular to Prefects, saying: "I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts. I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well that you have the opinion of the Government on the matter. Such an event could but be the result of a crime, *the authors of which should be outlawed.* Be convinced that, whatever may arise, *nothing can abate our courage in this* epoch of rascally capitulations. There exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate, that is the French Republic."

THE EMPEROR RECEIVES THE NEWS—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

London, October 30, 1870.

The news of the capitulation of Metz was communicated to the Emperor Napoleon to Wilhelmshohe on Friday. The Emperor's household is in great suspense and consternation.

The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refused to parol the officers because of Gen. Ducrot's evasions of his obligations.

It is said that 40,000,000 francs and 3,000 guns fell into the hands of the Germans by the capitulation. Provisions arrive in large quantities.

The *Times* has a telegram describing the scenes around Metz at the time of the surrender. A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France. The entire country was under water, and everything was literally drowned out. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

PERSONAL,

Edwin Forrest is playing in Wilmington, North Carolina,

Hon. John Covode is of for a trip to the Pacific.

Von Moltke celebrated his seventeenth birthday on the twenty-sixth of October.

Greene Clay Smith, a former member of Congress from Kentucky, has become a Baptist preacher.

Secretary Boutwell has issued orders to commence the payment of the November interest to-day.

Cardinal Antonelli recently presented a costly gold chain and medallion to Vinnie Ream, the American sculptress.

Judge Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, it is said will resign and return to his practice at the Cincinnati bar, when Secretary Cox retires.

Edwin Booth's share in the receipts for the five nights of his engagement at De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis, last week, was $6,500,

George Francis Train has reached Marseilles, and in consequence, as might have been expected, the Germans are in full retreat from the country.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says that as the votes of the bloody hands have been counted for contaries, it is time those of the bleeding hearts should be counted,

Charles Henry Greenert, of Jefferson township, Butler county, committed suicide on the 10th inst., while laboring under temporary mental derangement.

It is very probable that General G. W. Curtis Lee, now a professor in the Virginia Military Institute, will be elected to succeed his father as president of Washington College.

Horace Binney, of Philadelphia and Samuel Dunn Parker, of Boston, are among the oldest living graduates of Harvard University. The first named was in the class of 1797, and Mr. Parker belonged to the class of 1799.

Nilsson is to occupy the splendsd suit of rooms at the Revere House, Boston, first used by Jenny Lind, and since known by her name, although Presidents and princes have often been charmed by their convenience and elegance.

Professor S. P. Langley, of the Western University and Alleghany Observatory, has been appointed by the Government to represent American science in the international party of astronomers about to take observations of the approaching eclipse.

General Hasbrouck Davis, of Chicago, who was lost in the Cambria, was a son of Governor and Senator "Honest" John Davis. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1827, graduated at William College in 1845, was a Unitarian clergyman for several years, and in 1854 went to Chicago and practiced law. He was a prominent and brave cavalry officer in the late war; was an editor after the war, and also city attorney of Chicago. He was a man of high scholarship and fine character.

Major Powell's Government surveying party, who have made a survey of Elkhorn river and the valley for a distance of 150 miles, have returned to Omaha, and report a fine country for the whole distance. They came across several bands of Indians, but had no trouble from them.

Superintendent Janney has returned from distributing annuities to the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. He reports that everything is satisfactory. The Indians are making brick, hauling logs to saw mills, and performing other labor under the guidance of competent men.

Martin Purcell, who shot and killed James Kane in a drunken row, at Wiest's tavern, on the Broad Mountain, in the west of Schuylkill county, on the nineteenth of September last, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, with recommendation to the mercy of the court.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton declines a nomination for Congress from Brooklyn, on the ground that she is unwilling "to leave her charming home on the blue hills of Jersey and become a denizen of that dirty town, as, according to the strict letter of article 1, she should be compelled to do to become eligible."

Bertha Johannsen, the well-known prima donna, has taken up her residence in Boston. She is the best representative of Beethoven's "Fidelio" we have had in this country. Madame Johannsen has entered the ranks of the musical profession in Boston. In that city her fine musical taste, cultured in the best German school, will be highly appreciated.

Andrew Jackson Davis defines the spirit world as shaped like a large lemon, and peoples it with spirtual ambulances and hospitals, where the mortal wrapper is peeled off, thus leaving the spirits less than human size, but otherwise like mortals. "All spirits are perfect in form, for deformities such as humpback, broken limbs and so on, are peeled off with mortal wrapper," which is pleasing. Whether there be spiritual tanneries to utilize these mortal wrappers he neglects to state.

NEWS ITEMS.

Taking the census will cost the government $1,750,000.

A lump of pure copper, weighing 35½ pounds, has been found in the earth near Minneapolis.

The tobacco crop of North Carolina is universally pronounced the best, both in quantity and quality, that our planters have been favored with for years.

Cotton raising in California has proved a profitable speculation. One planter who experimented on 200 acres, calculates the total proceeds at $13,500, the total expenses at $6,700, and the net profits at $7,925.

The McCrary farm, in the oil region of Pennsylvania, is said to have been sold for $1,000,000. The average daily yield during the month of August was 1,659 barrels.

It appears from the message of the Governor of Vermont that $140,000 of the temporary and permanent debt of the State has been paid off during the present year. The total debt at present is $1,002,500.

A Belgian paper avers that an American speculator has run the blockade of Paris, and introduced supplies of food and ammunition to the tune of 1,500,000 francs. He has made such a good thing of it that he proposes at once to re-commence operations.

New Orleans papers say that yellow fever is abating very rapidly in that city, as a result of the cold weather, and that the confidence created by the announcement of the fact has already made itself apparent in business circles.

The most ludicrous incident related in connection with the earthquake occurred at Beverly, Mass., where a pupil of one of the schools was in the act of sitting down when the shock occurred. The teacher attributed the shaking of the building to the abrupt manner in which the lad took his seat, and punished him for the offence by requiring him to stand three-quarters of an hour.

The steeple of the grand cathedral at Frankfort, burnt down a few years ago, and now being built, is to be three hundred and thirty-three feet high. Its former height was two hundred and twenty-six feet. The cost of repairing the cathedral will amount to 925,000 florins. The Dombauverein furnishes 200,000 florins, the King of Prussia donates the same sum, and the insurance on the building was about 105,000 florins.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, of Minnesota, have received from the Governor two deeds, one of 119,471.85 acres of swamp lands, and another of 182,387.80 acres of the Congressional land grant to that company, the two deeds aggregating 301,859.75 acres. The company can get no more lands until a survey has been made.

The Indiana Mineral Railway Company seem to be operating on a large scale, having, as it is said, leased 40,000 acres of land in Dubois county, 25,000 in Spencer, and 9,000 in Daviess, and are now exploring the western portion of Perry county, and a route near Anderson river. It is also reported that this company has already expended in their surveys, &c., over $5,000.

In Winneshelk county, Iowa, the Day Brothers have 1,830 acres of land under cultivation. It is said that this year they will have from 11,000 to 13,000 bushels of wheat; from 5,000 to 7,000 bushels of oats, and from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels of barley. They had 1,100 acres of wheat and oats to harvest this year, and have growing 600 bushels of corn.

Of the drought in that region of the State the Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* says: "The scarcity of water was never known to be so great in our valley since its first settlement by the whites, a hundred years ago, as now. Streams are almost everywhere dried up, meadow land and pasture lots parched, and wells as dry as 'the remaining biscuit after a sea voyage.'"

The damage done to the Cuban sugar crop alone by the recent hurricanes will have an effect reaching to every consumer of that commodity. The four districts that were devastated by the storm produced 816,000 tons of sugar in 1860, and their production for the present season was estimated at 400,000 tons. As these districts are in a narrow section of the island it is feared that their entire crop has been destroyed, which will not only tend to rise the price of sugar, but will diminish Spain's revenues from Cuba.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In continuance of an honored State and National custom, and in devout acknowledgment of human dependence upon Almighty favor, I do hereby appoint *Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next*, as a day of general Thanksgiving and praise, being the same day, and for the same ends and uses, set forth by His Excellency, the President of the United States, in his proclamation of the twenty-first instant.

Pennsylvania, unsurpassed in blessings, should not be surpassed by any in acknowledging her gratitude to God. Let us, then, as citizens of the Commonwealth, abstain, as far as possible, from our usual avocations on that day, and assemble at our respective places of worship, and let us there, and in the festivities of our assembled families at our cherished homes, rejoice in the goodness of God, and render thanks to Him for His loving kindness and His abundant mercy toward us. Let our thanksgiving and praise find expression in dedicating the day to deeds of benevolence and charity, and in ministering to, and alleviating the wants of the poor, the needy, and the suffering; so that all may "rejoice and be exceeding glad." "To do good and to distribute, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

Let us invoke Divine favor upon our beloved State and Nation, and pray that all who are called to administer their governments may be actuated by the "spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

◆

EARNINGS and expenses of the Union Pacific R. R. Co.—May to September, 1869–1870:

1870.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Income.
May	802,586 09	479,640 61	322,945 48
June	746,450 01	419,151 81	327,298 20
July	643,058 44	388,350 38	254,708 06
August	664,050 83	349,329 93	314,720 90
September	728,129 93	286,158 16	442,362 77
Total	$3,584,666 30	$1,922,630 89	$1,662,035 41
1869.			
May	797,948 49	512,276 39	285,672 10
June	706,602 69	534,675 72	171,920 07
July	623,559 96	508,421 56	115,138 40
August	617,585 38	465,443 26	152,142 12
September	758,466 90	425,946 61	332,520 29
Total	$3,504,163 42	$2,446,763 54	$1,057,399 88

Total Net Income for 1870............$1,662,035 41
Total Net Income for 1869............ 1,057,399 88

Increase in receipts, $ 80,502 88
Decrease in Expenses, 524,132 65
Net increase of Profits in five months, $604,635 53

◆

Items About Home.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1870.

The partnership heretofore existing between Walker & Claudy has been dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. Walker retiring from the firm.

◆

THREE young ladies were grossly insulted, on one of our prominent thoroughfares, at an early hour on Monday evening last, by a would be respectable young gentleman.

◆

LOST.

About three weeks ago between "Happy Retreat," and the Court House, a *Brass Safe Key*. If the finder will leave it at THIS OFFICE, he will be suitably rewarded.

◆

HALLOW E'EN.—Monday evening last was Hallow Eve, and we believe it was more generally observed by this community than for several years past. Many pranks were played on our unsuspecting and innocent citizens. We noticed on one gentleman's door the following card: "No person admitted during working hours." On another residence was the following: "Oysters, fresh, fried, roasted, or stewed at the shortest notice." Signs were taken from their fastenings, and hung in various places. Some person or persons tolled the College bell at midnight. In addition to these jokes, the juveniles enjoyed themselves in the early part of the evening by throwing corn against the windows, thumping on the doors with cabbage heads, fastening strings to door bells, and playing mischievous pranks generally.

◆

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE.—William H. Miller, esq., delivered a lecture in Rheem's hall, on Thursday night last, on his recent trip to the Pacific coast, for the benefit of the Soldiers' monument fund. The audience was very large, and composed of the best people of our borough and surrounding neighborhood, who were delighted with the graphic and interesting description of that portion of the National territory lying along the route of the Pacific road, east of Salt Lake City. Mr. Miller may, certainly, congratulate himself, not only on the large and respectable audience with which he was greeted, but also on the entire satisfaction expressed by all who heard his lecture.

The usual fault with traveled lecturers is their tendency to display themselves, instead of their subject; to parade their impressions, theories and exploits, instead of giving the audience a just idea of the appearance and condition of the country they have explored. Mr. Miller's audience was subject to no such annoyance. Beginning at Omaha, the lecturer gave a minute description of the appearance of the plains, the ascent of the Rocky Mountains, and of the ravines, canons, table rocks, and other features which make the route through the mountains at once interesting and wonderful. The entrance to the Salt Lake Valley, its soil, mountain streams, and the great city of the Latter Day Saints were all described with great minuteness, and in an easy, conversational manner; the whole being pleasantly varied and enlivened by anecdotes and incidents descriptive of border life, and of the faith and practice of the devotees of Mormonism.

The field was entirely too wide to be covered by a single lecture, and Mr. Miller concluded with his description of the Mormons, much to the disappointment of the audience, who would have willingly remained much longer, to hear of the wonders of the Yo Semite, and the Pacific coast. But they remembered that a speaker has rights even if he has been to the Pacific, and that speaking for an hour and a-half is sufficient tax on the powers of any one. We understand Mr. Miller will give a second lecture shortly, which will be announced in due time, and we predict that there will then be present a larger audience than that which was so well entertained on Thursday night.

WE would call attention to the two valuable limestone farms offered at private sale by Samuel M. Sharp. See advertisement.

◆

AN INTOLERABLE NUISANCE—The riding of velocipedes in the room directly over OUR OFFICE. We sincerely hope it may speedily "play out," never again to be resurrected in this hall while we are the occupants.

◆

THE singing school under the leadership of Prof. Lutz, will be permanently organized on Monday evening next. A large number of persons have already signified their intention of joining this musical organization.

◆

FRED. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer, will sell at public sale on next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at No 6 North Hanover street, a large lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of carpets, sofas, chairs &c., &c.

◆

FRESH BEEF.—See the advertisement of Lieut. Frank Madden, stationed at Carlisle Barracks, containing proposals for supplying the Post with fresh beef for six months from and after December 1, 1870.

◆

REV. J. EVERIST CATHELL, has been appointed Assistant Rector to Rev. Dr. Newton, Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia. This is one of the finest congregations in the city, and our reverend friend is fortunate in getting a good position so soon, he having only been ordained in October. We predict for him a brilliant and useful future.

◆

WE regret to announce the death of C. Fred. Shrom, which took place on Sabbath last, after a short illness. Mr. S. was universally esteemed for his many amiable qualities, and his death is mourned by a large number of warm personal friends.

His funeral, on Tuesday, was largely attended, and the ceremonies performed by the Masons, K of P's. and Brotherhood of the Union, of which orders he was a member.

◆

PROPOSALS.—Mr. John C. Comfort, of Shiremanstown, this county, has been awarded the contract for the building of the church for the Second Presbyterian congregation of this place. His bid was $27,400. There were six proposals in all, among which were some from gentlemen of this place. With the exception of getting out the necessary material, &c., the erection of this church edifice will not be commenced before next spring.

◆

DANGEROUS.—The game of "shinney" is now indulged in by the juvenile portion of the community. We have no *objections to the youths of our town enjoying themselves in innocent amusements*, but they should not be indulged in, or practiced at the risk of passers by. *A young man of our acquaintance* narrowly escaped being struck by one of these flying wooden balls driven by the stick of the "shinneyist." Boys, don't play "shinney" on the pavements.

◆

SEVERE FALL.—On Saturday afternoon last, about four o'clock, William Parks, a lad aged about eight years, fell from a willow tree on the corner of Liberty alley and Bedford street. It appears that the boy was at a height of about 15 feet when he missed his hold and fell to the pavement below, bruising his head and inflicting a severe gash in his lip, besides, being injured internally. He was picked up by Squire Keepers who was passing at the time, and conveyed to his home, when medical aid was immediately summoned. We understand he is lying in a very critical condition at the present time.

◆

BENEFIT OF THE CUMBERLAND FIRE COMPANY.—The Garrison Amateur Minstrels will give one of their inimitable entertainments in Rheem's Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, for the benefit of the Cumberland Fire Company of this borough. This company has incurred a heavy debt in the purchase of their new steamer, and in order to liquidate it, they have determined to give a series of varied entertainments during the coming winter months, and by this plan accomplish their own ends, and at the same time extend a treat to our amusement-going citizens. Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. Price of admission, 35 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

◆

ARRESTED.—On Friday last Chief Burgess Low received a telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburg, authorizing him to arrest a young man, that had been tried, and convicted at a late term of the Quarter Sessions in that city, but who escaped while he was out on "bail." From the information contained in the dispatch, the Captain knew his man, and in a very short time after the receipt thereof he succeeded in "pulling him," while visiting a house in Swamp-poodle.

On Saturday morning Chief of Police Boyer arrived from Harrisburg in quest of the fugitive from justice, and escorted him to that city in the 11 a. m. train, when he was, no doubt, safely confined in prison, where he will have leisure time, sufficiently, to reflect over the pleasant little trip up the Cumberland Valley.

◆

THE MONUMENT LECTURES.—The officers of the Soldiers' Monument Association feel that their warmest acknowledgements are due to the community in view of the brilliant success of the opening of their Course of Lectures. The opening lecture on Thursday evening last, by our townsman, William H. Miller, esq., attracted a large, intelligent, and fashionable audience. A trip to California by the new Pacific Railroad is still a novelty to the great mass of our people, and the lecturer, who has but recently returned from such a trip, gave, in a familiar talk of an hour and a-half, a most graphic and interesting sketch of the sublime, startling, and picturesque scenery of the great Rocky mountain country, as seen by the traveller from the windows of his palace car. A vivid description was also given of Salt Lake City and its beautiful environs, with an interesting report of the lecturer's conversations with prominent saints of the Mormon sect, touching their peculiar institutions and doctrines. But a lecture of one hour and a-half left the speaker scarcely half through his great journey, and Mr. Miller closed by expressing his willingness to deliver a second lecture at a future period. To this announcement his audience responded with warmest applause.

The second lecture of the course will be delivered in Rheem's Hall, on Thursday evening, the seventeenth of November, by the Rev. H. M. Harman, Professor of Languages in Dickinson College. Mr. Harman, a year or two since, made a tour of Palestine or the Holy Land, and will make that the subject of his lecture. The past and present appearance of that great sacred historic land, we may be confident, will be vividly portrayed.

WALNUTS are plenty in our markets at 20 and 25 cents per peck.

SEE the Sheriff's sales in another column.

SCARLET FEVER is said to be raging very badly in the neighborhood of Mount Rock.

THE revival in the West street Bethel church, of which we made mention in our last issue, is still in progress.

OUR physicians report a great deal of sickness, notwithstanding the favorable and healthy breezes we are enjoying at this time.

◆

THE buckwheat crop is a very light one, so say persons from Perry county attending market. We are inclined to the same oppinion, judging from the high price at which it is sold. Seventy-five cents and one dollar per peck being demanded for the floury article.

◆

WE invite inspection of the handsome colored posters for public sales that we have put out the present season. Any of our readers desiring anything in this line, will please bear in mind that we insure satisfaction. We are also prepared to print constitution and by-laws for organizations, pamphlets, reports of societies, and fine jobbing of every description, at the shortest possible notice, and on terms to suit the times. Give us a call.

◆

COLLISION.—Captain John Low's two-horse wagon collided with the awning in front of Cheap John's Clothing Emporium on Friday afternoon last, causing a serious detention to the "rushing" business which was being transacted at the time. The entire frame on which the awning rests was rendered a total wreck. Several gentlemen standing under the awning at the time, narrowly escaped being injured when the structure fell.

◆

ELDERSHIP.—The East Pennsylvania Eldership meets in Shippensburg, on Wednesday, the ninth instant. It is expected that a large number of ministers, delegates and friends of this religious denomination generally, will be present on the occasion. The Eldership will remain in session six or eight days. The Bethel church at that place, which has just been completed, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremony, on Sunday, the thirteenth instant.

◆

DISASTROUS FIRE.—On Thursday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, the large bank barn of Mr. Henry Keller, in Hockersville, about one-half mile west of Centreville, was destroyed by fire. The live stock was removed, in safety. A small stack of grain near by was totally consumed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there had been no occasion for any of the family to have a light near the barn. It is supposed that the loss is nearly, if not altogether covered by insurance.

◆

PETTY THEFTS.—Some person confiscated an overcoat belonging to Mr. Casper Earle, residing on Pomfret street, on *Monday evening last*. *Officer* Sanno recovered the overcoat on Tuesday. It appears that it had been stolen by a bummer, and pawned for one dollar.

AN evil disposed person broke open the trunk of Samuel Breneman, hostler at the Cumberland Valley Hotel, on Friday evening last, and stole three dollars therefrom. No clue to the thieves.

THE kitchen attached to the residence of Samuel Hepburn, jr., was entered on Friday night last, and a can of lard, roast of beef, some beefsteak, and several dozen of eggs carried off. The thieves are unknown.

◆

POLICE NEWS.—On Thursday evening last Officer Sanno arrested Mrs. Neff, a resident of the "other end" of town, for the larceny of a small sum of money, and *on being taken before Squire Holcomb* was committed to prison. Bail having since been obtained, she was set at liberty until the November court.

Two bummers were arrested on Friday evening, by the same officer, for creating a disturbance on East Main street. They were imprisoned for 24 hours.

THE same officer arrested Johnnie Flinn, *alias* "Ragball Johnnie," on the same evening, for maltreating one of the advocates of woman's rights. The accused was placed in Fort Thompson; but the difference of opinions having since been amicably adjusted, Johnnie *is once more at liberty*.

OFFICER BROWN arrested a bummer on East Main street on Monday night last for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was placed in the "brown stone."

◆

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The following sales of valuable real estate situated in this borough, have been made during the past week:

THE residence of the late Chief Justice Gibson, situated on East Main street, opposite the "Bentz House," was sold at public sale on the twenty-sixth of October, to Mr. L. T. Greenfield, dry goods merchant. Seven thousand dollars was the price realized for this valuable property, which is very generally admitted to have been quite a reasonable sum, as it is a very desirable property, either for a dwelling house or business stand. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Greenfield to fit himself up a store room suitable for his extensive dry goods business, and a building, which, in every way, will compare favorably with any other property in our borough.

Mr. Greenfield's present place of business being too small, it became necessary to make this purchase in order to accommodate the large and rapidly growing dry goods trade he is building up.

MR. JASON W. EBY, sold at private sale, the house and lot, formerly the property of M. Jackson's heirs, situated on the southeast corner of South Hanover street and Chapel alley, to Mr. Richard Owens, for $1,625.

THE property of Henry Snyder, on West Main street, was purchased by J. C. Stock, for $4,100.

WE would direct attention to the tract of land situated in Dickinson township, about three miles west of Carlisle, which is offered at public sale. This tract contains about 180 acres, has all the necessary buildings erected thereon, and is in a high state of cultivation. The sale will take place on Tuesday, November 22, when terms will be made known by John S. Munro, assignee of Thomas and Henry Lee.

SIMON W. EARLY offers at public sale, on Tuesday, November 29, that valuable hotel property situated on South Hanover street, now in the occupancy of N. W. Woods. This is one of the most desirable hotel properties in this place, and enjoys a very lucrative business. For further information address C. P. Humrich, Carlisle, Pa.