THE PEACE QUESTION.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

The Greater Part of Lorraine to be Demanded.

Probable Prolongation of the Armistice.

South German Statesmen Conferring With Prussia on the Peace Terms.

A German, Not a Personal, Policy Expected from Bismarck.

The French Commissioners at Versailles.

Arrangement for the Payment of the Indemnity.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated at noon on yesterday. He says:—

THE PEACE TERMS.

The terms of peace, so far as the Metz question is concerned, have been settled. The Lorraine line will be annexed to Germany, and will include all the territory on the right bank of the Moselle river, from Thionville to Pont-à-Mousson.

PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

The French authorities are pressing for another prolongation of the armistice—this time till the 2d of March. Should it be granted, however, General Von Moltke insists upon the triumphal entry of the German troops into Paris on the 25th inst. Should the extension of the armistice be granted as seems probable, the meeting of the German Parliament at Berlin will have to be postponed.

THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS.

On this subject the Parris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that there is good authority for stating that the armistice will be renewed until the 1st of March. Jules Favre and the Peace Commissioners of the National Assembly are expected to arrive to-day for the purpose of discussing the terms of peace with Bismarck at Versailles.

THE INDEMNITY.

The period for paying one-half the war indemnity (the other half is to be cash) will be about five years.

Thiers, Favre and Picard at Versailles—South German Statesmen to Consider the Terms of Peace—What Germany Expects from Bismarck.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that MM. Thiers, Favre and Picard arrived at Paris yesterday and were to go to Versailles to-day.

SOUTH GERMANY INVITED TO A CONFERENCE.

A telegram from Carlsruhe dated to-day says that the Federal Chancellor, desirous of ascertaining the views of leading South German statesmen in regard to peace, has invited them to a conference. Herr Von Bray, the Bavarian Minister, has gone to Versailles in response to the invitation.

BISMARCK MUST PURSUE A GERMAN POLICY.

A telegram from Berlin dated to-day reports that the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says Bismarck does not follow a personal, but a German policy. He will be the most unpopular man in Germany if he does not bring the peace negotiations to an issue which the people, after their sacrifices, have a right to expect.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Expected Recognition by All the European States.

M. Buffet Appointed Finance Minister.

A NEW AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that all the European States will recognize the new French government.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

M. Louis Joseph Buffet is the new Minister of Finance. He has arrived at Bordeaux, and his appointment was announced in the Assembly.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

The Duke de Broglie has been appointed Ambassador of France at London.

MORE AID FOR FRANCE.

It is a singular fact that while the good people of Newark, headed by Senator Frelinghuysen, Cortlandt Parker, George Peters, Rev. Father Doane and other prominent citizens, are holding meetings and urging that great Christian virtue, charity, as an excellent one to practice just now towards starving France, two of the largest harness firms have been toiling night and day for months past preparing large contracts for the French government, the agents of which seem to have fabulous sums of money at their command. It was only the day before yesterday that an order for 2,000 sets cavalry harness was received. The relief fund is increasing averagely well for Newark.

PARIS.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

The City Becoming Gay and Animated.

All the Boulevards and Cafes Crowded.

Parisian Sentiment on the German Entry.

GENERAL RUSH TO THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Large Quantities of Provisions Arriving.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb, 21, 1871.

Under date of noon on yesterday the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Paris telegraphs me the following despatches:—

PARIS GETTING LIVELY.

The omnibuses are plying on the streets and are constantly crowded, but there are still few *voitures* to be seen. Private carriages, however, are reappearing in increasing numbers. The nights are bright and starlight, compensating for the absence of gas, which the city will continue deprived of for the next fifteen days.

THE HOTELS.

All the boulevards and cafés are crowded till ten o'clock at night, and then they are deserted except by the Gardes Mobiles of the provinces detained in Paris as prisoners of war. The hotels have been re-established and the *table d'hote* prices are moderating. The Grand Hotel is undergoing a process of fumigation. It is said that it will reopen for business next month.

THE GERMAN ENTRY.

The general topic of conversation among all classes is the probable entry of the Germans into Paris. A general hope is expressed that the event will pass off without any disturbance or hostile manifestation.

CENTRES OF ATTRACTION.

Yesterday and to-day (February 19 and 20) were exceedingly fine. The streets are now crowded. The fortifications are the general point of attraction; but no one is allowed to enter the Bois de Boulogne. At the Champs Elysées and other places hundreds are busy digging up the roots of trees which were cut down during the siege for fuel. On the avenues radiating from the Arc de Triomphe the barricades still remain, but the process of removing them has commenced. Crowds of persons have visited Pont Anjou, where the shells fell thickest during the siege.

THE WOUNDED.

Thirty patients have been discharged from the hospital of the American Ambulance Corps. Fifty still remain, who mostly comprise men who have suffered amputation of limbs.

TO BE TRIED.

Seven French officers belonging to the garrison of Paris are to be tried by court martial for abandoning their post in the presence of the enemy in the affair at Villacorard.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions continue to arrive in great quantities.

The Triumphal Entry—Fuel Scarce—Provisions Arrivals—Rothschild to the Rescue—The National Guards—Privations.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs the following news, which I forward especially for the NEW YORK HERALD. He says:—

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

No day has yet been fixed for the triumphal entry of the German forces into Paris.

PROVISIONS RECEIVED.

The scarcity of fuel is much felt in Paris. The Great Northern Railway is sharing its supply with the city. Since the 3d instant 14,352 oxen, 15,352 sheep, 1,776 cows, 3,768 pigs, 20,000,991 kilogrammes of grain, 29,327,580 kilogrammes of flour and 9,190,029 kilogrammes of biscuits have been received in Paris.

ROTHSCHILD TO THE RESCUE.

M. Rothschild, the millionaire, has advanced the sum of 800,000 francs to pay the war contribution imposed on St. Denis.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

General Vinoy has issued an order for the National Guards to deliver up all company material. There is great grumbling in consequence of the stoppage of the pay of the National Guards.

SCARCITY OF FUEL.

The greatest privation is still felt owing to the high price and scarcity of fuel. There have been large arrivals of coal in the city, but it has been eagerly bought up in quantities by the rich.

THE PARIS CLUBS.

How War Disturbs the Social Circle.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

As a curious instance of the local consequences of the war between France and Prussia, and anticipatory of the many avengements which will ensue from the struggle, I have to mention the fact that in Paris the Jockey and Rue Royale Clubs have resolved that "all candidates of German birth shall be excluded."

GENERAL REPORTS.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

COMPLAINTS OF GERMAN EXACTIONS.

Condition of the Emperor of Germany.

HIS HEALTH EXCITES GRAVE ANTICIPATIONS.

Swiss Precautions With the French Prisoners.

Return of the German Crown Prince to Versailles.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Paris telegraphs the following news under date of to-day:—

GERMAN EXACTIONS.

Great complaint is made of the heaviness of the requisitions imposed by Germans as the price of the armistice. In Calvados 190,000 francs have been demanded. At Ferdaques the demand was exceedingly large, and, not being paid, it is stated that the Mayor of the place and the Countess Montgomery were taken as hostages for the money.

Bad Health of the Emperor—Movements of German Troops—Swiss Precautions—More Contributions—Sea Captains Released—General Items.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

For the information of the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD I report that the London *Standard* is informed that the health of the Emperor of Germany leads to grave anticipations.

GERMANS JOINING THEIR REGIMENTS.

The *Telegraph* has a despatch from Saarbruck which says all the German wounded capable of rejoining their regiments are being sent to the front. There is a large assemblage of troops at Cologne.

SWITZERLAND TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

A despatch from Geneva dated to-day reports that a number of French soldiers who surrendered to the Swiss troops on entering our territory have been sent under guard to the eastern cantons, to prevent their escape into France.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS.

A despatch from Havre says the city of Alençon having refused to pay a fresh contribution demanded by the Germans, the Mayor and ten Councillors have been held as hostages.

RELEASED.

A Bremen despatch of to-day's date states that the German sea captains taken prisoners by the French and released have reached Orleans on their way home.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has returned to Versailles from Tours, after four days' absence.

The London mails for Paris are now forwarded by way of Calais.

The London *Daily News* says there are seventeen vessels in the French port of Dunkirk, all formidably armed.

FRENCH LOSSES IN ONE MONTH.

A despatch from Berlin says that official returns received at the War Office there show that during the month of January the French lost 860 pieces of artillery and 350,000 men. Of the latter Chanzy lost 25,000; Raye, 12,000; Faidherbe, 11,000; Bourbaki, 30,000; the Army of Paris, 150,000, and of the Army of the East 80,000 entered Switzerland. The loss of the Germans during the same month was 10,000.

REMODELLING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard in Paris is to be dissolved and thoroughly remodelled before the Germans enter the city.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.

The Prefect of Nice has ordered all Garibaldian volunteers to leave that city.

HUNGARIAN CONSTITUTIONALISM.

Non-Intervention in the East—Still Neutral Between France and Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, Feb. 21, 1871.

The principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries is still maintained by the Hungarians.

During the sitting of the lower house of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament in this city yesterday, a declaration was made by the government to the effect that "interference with the internal affairs of Roumania was not intended, so long as the other Powers are agreed upon the principle of non-intervention."

The statement was also made that intervention in the Franco-Prussian war could not well be effected by the government.

RUSSIA.

Sanitary Precaution Against the Consequences of the War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21, 1871.

I am enabled to state that in consequence of apprehensions which are entertained of the outbreak of an epidemic in Europe the Russian government has ordered reports to be made by its agents of the sanitary condition of the countries affected by the war between France and Germany.

Should the reports render it advisable Russia will propose a sanitary conference

LUXEMBOURG.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

Prussia to Receive an Indemnity for Breach of Neutrality.

The Fortress to be Garrisoned by Prussian Troops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

The London *Times* correspondent in Paris telegraphs that paper the following intelligence, dated yesterday, which I forward specially for the NEW YORK HERALD. He says:—

PRUSSIA AND LUXEMBOURG.

The Paris *Gaulois* states that the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg undertakes to pay to Prussia the sum of 2,000,000 francs as indemnity for breach of neutrality during the war. It also agrees to permit Prussian troops to garrison the fortress of Luxembourg.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The Church Reform—Diplomatic Representation in France.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

The attention of the members of the House of Lords to-night was mainly occupied with the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Titles bill and minor measures of local importance.

Earl Granville, in defending the act of withdrawal of the British Legation from Paris, said Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Minister in France, could better serve the interests of English residents outside than within the walls of the French capital.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to the inquiries and attacks of Mr. Johnston and other members, explained that the expressions used by him in his letter to Dr. Deasy were never intended to refer to the habitual character of the Pope. He said he simply advocated the personal freedom of the Pope as the head of a religion, professed by many British subjects, and he proceeded to defend his course at length.

Mr. Bright's Legislative Career—His Health Improving.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

With respect to the condition of Mr. John Bright's health, I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable that a statement which has been circulated to the effect that Mr. John Bright is likely to return shortly to his Parliamentary duties is not well founded. He will not probably resume his duties at this session, and his reappearance in the House is most likely to be preceded by a visit to his constituents.

Mr. Bright's health is progressing steadily toward restoration notwithstanding.

Recruit for the Liberals.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

At a Parliamentary election just held in the city of Norwich the voters returned Mr. Colman, liberal, to the House of Commons.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

A New Plan of Military Reform—Premier Gladstone Defeats It.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

The army estimates statistics, which were submitted to the House of Commons by the Ministry immediately after the opening of the session of Parliament by the Queen, and which were reported by cable to the HERALD at the moment, continue to engross the serious attention of the political leaders.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Trevelyan introduced a resolution favoring army reorganization on a plan different from that proposed by the government.

A lengthy debate followed, which was closed by Mr. Secretary at War Cardwell in an eloquent speech against the resolution.

The House divided and the motion was lost, there being a majority of 118 against it.

AUSTRIAN IMPERIALISM.

Legislative Exposition to Parliament—Constitutional Government—The Foreign Relations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Feb. 21, 1871.

By telegrams addressed to the HERALD from Vienna, under date of 20th inst., I am enabled to inform your readers by cable report that the Austrian Legislature (Reichsrath) reassembled in session yesterday.

The new Ministry were present and the Cabinet statement was submitted to the members.

It appears from this exhibit that the government will abide by the constitution, but is willing to initiate measures for the alleviation of any unnecessary restrictions upon the autonomy of the provinces of the empire.

The *Freidenblatt* (newspaper) says "the relations of Austria with Russia and Prussia are unaffected by the change of government in Vienna."

The Wiener *Press* makes the statement that Prince Metternich is anxious to secure the Embassy to London.

THE POPE AND THE PEOPLES

Will the Pontiff Leave Rome?

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21, 1871.

I have heard it asserted to-day that negotiations are pending between the Court of Rome and the Catholic party here for the transfer of the seat of the Holy See from Rome to Belgium.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 21—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. American securities easier. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 87⅞. Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 109; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—4:30 P. M.—The market closed firmer. Middling uplands, 7⅝d. a 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7⅝d. a 8d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The very latest report of the market reads thus:—"Cotton to arrive is firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction."

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—4:30 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—2 P. M.—Wheat—California white, 11s. 7d. The receipts of wheat for the last three days foot up 80,000 quarters, of which 25,000 quarters were American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—4:30 P. M.—Bacon, 50s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. Pork, 97s. 6d. Lard, 61s. 6d. Bacon, 52s. for short rib middles.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—2 P. M.—Turpentine, 37s. 6d. a 38s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 21.—Clover seed, 58s. 6d. a 58s. per cwt. for American red. Linseed oil, £38 per ton. Refined petroleum, 17d. a 17½d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 21.—Petroleum, 51f. for standard white.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Cargoes of American Cotton Landed at Liverpool February 20 and 21.

Vessel.	From.	Day of Sailing.	No. Bales.
Steamship Batavia	New York	Feb. 9	1,419
Ship Huron	Savannah	Jan. 12	Not stated
Ship Pequot	New Orleans	Jan. 12	3,226
Ship Escort	New York	Jan. 30	1,580
Ship Melicite	New Orleans	Jan. 4	3,015
Bark Sarah Douglas	Galveston	Jan. 7	1,270
Total bales			10,490

THE SPANISH CROWN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Queen Maria Victoria, Amadeus' Wife, at the Point of Death.

HER MAJESTY STRICKEN WITH FEVER.

The Case Pronounced Hopeless by the Physicians, and the Clergy at Her Bedside.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

I received a special HERALD telegram letter from Madrid at an early hour this morning which reports news of very melancholy interest, not only for his Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, but also to those of the peoples of other countries who sympathize with him in his new undertaking in the *rôle* of royalism.

QUEEN MARIA'S LIFE DESPAIRED OF.

The HERALD correspondent dates in the Spanish capital on Monday, February 20, and writes the following despatch for transmission by the cable to New York:—

He says:—Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Maria Victoria Charlotte Henrietta, wife of King Amadeus, who has just landed on the soil of Spain, lies at this moment dangerously ill with miliary fever in the town of Alassio.

The sudden advent of this fever, caused, as I understand, by an eruption from the sebaceous glands of the skin, is considered very dangerous in this climate.

The attendant physicians, as I have been informed, regard the case as hopeless of recovery, in consequence of the excessively excitable nervous temperament of the Queen, and the physical exhaustion which she sustained during her journey from Florence.

Her Majesty has been visited by the clergy and just received—afternoon of the 20th instant—the last sacraments of the Catholic Church.

During the evening the medical bulletins which were issued reporting the condition of the Queen's health announced that her strength was failing hourly, and just now, at the latest moment before forwarding my despatch for the HERALD—eleven o'clock night of 20th—there prevails a very general report of her death.

SPANISH CONSPIRACY.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Plot for the Murder of Senor Zorilla, President of the Cortes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1871.

The special correspondent of the HERALD in Madrid telegraphs the following news for transmission by cable telegram to New York:—

He dates in Madrid, on the 20th inst., and says:—Several persons, who are suspected by the authorities of having been engaged in a conspiracy which had for its object the assassination of Señor Ruiz Zorilla, President of the Cortes, have been arrested by the police and placed in prison in the city.

Señor Zorilla lately transmitted to Florence two hundred piastres as a subscription to the fund which is being raised in that city for the purpose of erecting a statue to Savonarola.

CUBA.

A Railroad Bridge Destroyed by the Rebels—An Important Engagement and Defeat of the Rebels—No Expedition Landed at Vuelta Abajo—Earthquake at Santiago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 21, 1871.

The insurgents have destroyed the Enomitano Railroad bridge between Santiago de Cuba and Villa del Cobre.

An engagement of some importance has taken place at Manacas del Abragrande, in the jurisdiction of Moron, between 600 or 700 insurgents, commanded by Boitel. The insurgents were defeated, and had fifteen killed. The Spaniards had two killed. The insurgents were awaiting the arrival of Salome Hernandez, with 400 men and one cannon from Camaguay, with the purpose of attacking isolated Spanish detachments and protecting the disembarkment of the Quesada expedition.

No expedition has landed at Vuelta Abajo.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba, received today, states that several shocks of earthquake were felt there yesterday and to-day, but no damage was done. Shocks of earthquake were felt at Trinidad de Cuba last week.

REPORTED SHIPWRECK.

Wreck of a British Ship, Said to be Carrying Provisions to France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1871.

The following telegram was received this afternoon from Halifax, N. S., dated February 21, 1871 and addressed to Hon. J. C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State:—

The British ship Zoe, from Boston, bound to Paris, with provisions contributed by American citizens, was wrecked last night on Bell Rock, near Halifax. The vessel and cargo are reported to be a total loss.

NOTE.—We have no knowledge of any such vessel as the British ship Zoe having loaded provisions contributed by Americans in Boston for France. The United States steamer Worcester and the United States ship Supply, the former at Boston and the latter at this port, are the vessels employed upon this duty, and neither of them have yet sailed.—ED. HERALD.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

At South Clinton, Iowa, on Sunday morning, a dwelling house was destroyed by fire and two children were burned to death.

J. S. Keator's saw mill at Moline, Ill., was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago on Monday night elected Rev. David Loving pastor, at a salary of $16,000 a year.

Five men while pushing an empty freight car along the track of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, in Chicago, yesterday, were run down by a switch engine and all the men seriously injured.

Yesterday afternoon Ada Earle, a servant girl in a hotel at East Liberty, Pa., was fatally shot by an unknown person, who fired through the window. The girl refuses to give the name of her assassin.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORREST'S "RICHELIEU."—At the Fourteenth Street theatre "King Lear" has given place this week to "Richelieu;" and although the supposition of rivalry between the veteran American tragedian and Mr. Booth is especially disclaimed, it is impossible to avoid noticing the difference between the two impersonations. Both are great, but they represent schools of acting diametrically opposite. Booth adheres to the severely classic style, both in action and elocution, while Forrest frequently verges upon the freedom of melodrama. In his elocution he is often merely colloquial, and he avails himself of many artifices of accent and expression, which, though certainly sufficiently common in actual life, are not generally introduced into legitimate drama. However opposed such a rendering may be to stage traditions, it is certainly not lacking in power, energy, wonderful and magically impressive, is indeed the leading feature of Forrest's genius, and advancing years have robbed him as yet of but little of his ancient force. The house was carried away captive by the spell of his marvelous power, and broke out again and again into uncontrollable outburts of applause. At present, however, the piece loses much by the feebleness of the support given to the main part. With the exception of Mr. Hill, as De Mauprat, the entire cast is lamentably weak. The mounting also compares very unfavorably with the splendor and costliness of Booth's theatre. Still, in spite of many defects, New York playgoers will doubtless be glad to enjoy the opportunity of seing once more so great an artist as Forrest in what some have looked upon as his greatest part.

STADT THEATER.—Last evening Madame Seebach gave an admirable representation of the character of Fanchon, the Cricket (Die Grille). The theatre was filled in all its parts by a highly intelligent audience, who expressed their delight by frequent and spontaneous applause. In the conception and presentation of this character Madame Seebach has not been surpassed by any actress within our recollection. Her impersonation was replete with flashes of genius, and it was marked by that soft blending of light and shade which gives life and individuality to a character. The performance was from every standpoint a complete success, and her acting the more admirable from its perfect simplicity and from the skill with which slight gestures and movements equally slight were fraught with significance and converted into distinct signs of emotion and passion. She represented Fanchon as the wild and impulsive child of nature, who, from her inherent goodness and under the softening influence of love, is gradually transformed into a gentle maiden. She was equally felicitous in the comic as in the serious scenes, and the subdued pathos with which she invested the character in the last act found a sympathetic response in the hearts of the audience. Other actresses have exaggerated the eccentricities of the vixenish Fanchon. Madame Seebach does never overstep the modesty of nature. There are no sharp angles, but the character is left to its natural development. She was especially fine in the scene of the third act, where she is maddened and convulsed with tears by the scoffs of the village beauties and rushes out in order to give vent to her pent-up feelings. Mme. Seebach found very able support in Mlle. Veneta, who gave a vigorous and life-like representation of the shrewd old grandmother, Fadet. Mlle. Bissinger, a charming actress, gave a good rendering of Madelon, the village beauty. The other characters were satisfactorily performed. The comedy of Anna-Lise is announced for this evening. Mme. Seebach in the title *rôle*. She will take her benefit next Saturday, when the comedy of "Tears and Laughter" (*Der Eine weint, die Andere lacht*) and the drama of "After the Battle of Sedan" will be performed.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—For the first time in the City of Churches Howard's comedy of "Saratoga" was presented Monday at the above theatre. There was a larger audience than is usual in even a crowded house, and the comedy was evidently thoroughly enjoyed by the crowd. "Saratoga" has been played for nearly three months in New York, and, therefore, it cannot be quite a stranger even to Brooklyn. It is one of the comedies of the Robertson school, eminently illustrative of social life, and comes out very strong in the portrayal of the national follies of the Americans. The specialty Monday night was the appearance of Miss Minnie Conway as Effie Rivington, and it derived considerable interest from the evident fact that both nature and art combined to favor her in the representation of a typical American girl. Budding womanhood, that is specially remarkable for its beauty, is always attractive, but when added to that is the enchanting deviltry of an innocent wickedness, that seems entirely to the manner born, the attractiveness speedily becomes fascination. Mr. Lamb's "make-up" as Bob Sackett was sufficient to bring down the house when he presented himself on the stage, and his realization of the character was fully equal to his former successful efforts. This comedy is very attractive to a city that is peculiarly attached to social life and the habits of home. We should therefore expect that the piece will have a very long run.

THE ARKANSAS IMPEACHMENT TRIALS.

The Senate Still Without a Quorum—Governor Clayton Notified of His Impeachment—Government Troops Detailed to Preserve Order.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21, 1871.

A Little Rock special says:—

The situation is at present little changed. The Senate met at ten o'clock, at which time seven Senators were present and nineteen absent.

On motion of Mr. Carroll the Secretary was instructed to notify Governor Clayton and Chief Justice McClure that articles of impeachment would be presented against them by the House, which the Secretary performed. Governor Clayton remarked to him that he would receive the notice, but not officially. No further business was transacted in the Senate.

In the House Mr. Chamberlin introduced a bill to provide for the coming vacancy in the office of Governor. The bill authorizes the Legislature to order an election in case of a vacancy, and if a vacancy occurs when the Legislature is not in session the Secretary of State is authorized to convene that body. The bill was ordered to be printed in a week.

A bill appointing a committee of three to ascertain where the absent members of the Senate were, and to report them to the House and to their own families, was declared out of order.

In the Supreme Court to-day the motion made yesterday by counsel of Lieutenant Governor Johnson for a trial by jury, under the fourteenth amendment, was overruled, after which the court adjourned till to-morrow, owing to the indisposition of Justice Gregg. Johnson's counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the appeal is refused a writ of error will be preferred from the District Court.

The following despatch has been received by the commandant of the post:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1871.

COMMANDANT OFFICER LITTLE ROCK.—It is reported there are indications of a riot at Little Rock. The President instructs you to keep troops on hand to suppress and quiet the factions if a disturbance arise. Troops not to be used to aid any party in the contest between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, but only to preserve order. Acknowledge receipt immediately and report your action.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 22.

1848—The revolutionary riots commenced in Paris, barricades were thrown up, the prisons opened and the Palace of the Tuileries sacked by the mob.
1847—Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, commenced.
1846—Revolution commenced at Uracow, Poland.
1732—George Washington born.

Died.

REID.—On Tuesday, February 21, at 211 South Eighth street, Jersey City, WILLIAM JOSEPH, eldest son of James J. and Mary E. Reid.

Funeral at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

Tiffany & Co., Union square.
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
New patterns of our own make at close prices.

A.—A.—A. BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway,
invite attention to their large stock of
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