THE LIVE DEMOCRACY.

BURYING THE DEAD PAST AND TANDING ON LIVING ISSUES.

Action of the Ohio Democracy-Vallan digham Accepts the Constitutional Amendments, and will Stand by Them-A Platform Which Means Vic-

The long foreshadowed new departure of the Democratic party, under the auspices and at the suggestion of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, was proclaimed at Dayton, Ohio, on Thursday last. The occasion was the convention of the Democracy of Montgomery County to appoint delegates to the State convention which meets at Columbus on the 1st of June. In expectancy of some new and important movement in politics, or to listen to the new revelations, or to lend their counsel, an unusually large number were assembled. Among them were the leading lawyers and business men of the city and county. The spirit of the meeting was rather quiet and determined instead of boisterous and enthusiastic. Still there was no lack of the latter ele ment, nor of expressions of unbounded confidence in the success of the movement. After the usual preliminary business, Mr. Vallandigham, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

PLATFORM OF THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Whereas, The Democratic party of 1871 is made up of men who, previous to and during the late war, as also for a time since, enterthe late war, as also for a time since, enter-tained totally different opinions and supported totally opposite measures as to the questions and issues of those times; and, whereas, it is reasonable to assume that these same men-still entertain to a large extent their several opinions, and would, if in like circumstances, support again substantially the same measures: support again substantially the same measures; and, whereas, a rational teleprotest and, whereas, a rational toleration among men resolved to unite in a present common purpose does not require a surrender in any particular of former opinions, or any acknowl-edgment of error as to measures heretofore supported, therefore, resolved, by the Demo-cracy of Montgomery County,

1. That agreeing to disagree in all respects

I mat agreeing to disagree in an respects as to the past, we cordially unite upon the living issues of the day, and hereby invite all men of the Republican party who believe now upon present issues as we believe, to co-operate fully and actively with us upon the basis of periect equality with every member of the Democratic party.

ACCEPTING THE RESULTS OF THE WAR. That waiving all differences of opinion as to the extraordinary means by which they were brough: about, we accept the natural and legitimate results of the war, so far as waged for its ostensible purpose to maintain the Union and the constitutional rights and powers of the Federal Government, including the three several amendments de facto to the

settlement in fact of all the issues of the war, and acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country.

3. That thus burying out of sight all that is of the dead past—namely, the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law, and political inequality; and further, now that reconstruction is complete and representation within the Union restored to all States, waving all question as to the means by which it was all question as to the means by which it was accomplished -we demand that the vital and long-established rule of strict construction as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the constitution, be rigorously applied now to war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the constitution, be rigorously applied now to the constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and in-sist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government as designed and taught by its Government as described that the state of th enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to have extended and not to have abridged the reserved rights of States; and as thus construed, according to these ancient and well established rules, the Democratic party pledges itself to a faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons un-

4. That the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal Government, and that no department of the government. no department of the government has power to expel a State from the Union or deprive it, under any pretext whatever, of its equal rights therein, including especially the right of full and complete representation in Con-gress and in the Electoral Colleges.

6. That we will always cherish and uphold

the American system of State and local self-government for State and local purposes, and a General Government for general purposes a General Government for general purposes, and only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the General Government, and more according to the control of the control ment, and more especially when such at tempts are in the form of usurpation by an department of the government; and further, we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining a perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of the government; the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, condemning all encroachments by the one upon upon the functions of the other.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY. 6. That outside of the fundamental law, all legislation is in its nature and purposes temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal, at the will of the majority of the popele, expressed through the law-making power and that the pretence that any act of Congress and that the pretence that any legislative poli-not executed and spent, or any legislative poli-cy of a party, is an absolute finality, is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of Republi-can government; and it is the unquestionable right of the people themselves, and through their representatives at each successive elec-tion and in each successive Congress. to ludge their representatives at each successive elec-tion and in each successive Congress, to judge of what legislation is necessary and proper or appropriate to carry into execution or enforce the constitutional powers, rights and duties of the Federal Government.

7. That as an instance of eminently appropri-ate legislation under the foreteenth amond-

ate legislation under the fourteenth amend ment, in the name of wisdom, justice and Re publican government, and to secure universa publical rights and equality among both the political rights and equality among both the white and the colored people of the United States, to the end that we may have peace at last, we call now, as well on behalf of the North as of the South, upon Congress for a

universal amnesty.

8. That we are in favor of the payment of the public debt at the earliest practicable moment consistent with mod-rate taxation, and the more effectually to secure and hasten the payment we demand the strictest honesty and economy in every part of the administration of

REVENUE AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. 9. That we are in favor of such revenue re form as will greatly simplify the manner of and reduce the number of officers engaged in collecting and disbursing the rever largely diminish the now enormous expense t the government, and the annoyance and vexa-tion to the people attending the same; and, further, will make the burdens of taxation equal, uniform and just, and no greater than the necessities of the government, economically administered, shall require.

10. That we are a favor of a searching and

adequate reform 1. the civil service of the gov ernment, so as to secure faithfuiness, honesty and efficiency in all its branches, and in every

officer and appointee connected with it.

11. That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed in theory and principles to all other just and wise tax laws.

12. That all taxation ought to be based on wealth, instead of population; and that every person should be required to contribute to the support of the government in proportion to the amount, and not with reference to the char-

amount, and not with references to the sacter of his property.

13. That specie is the basis of all sound currency, and that true policy requires as speedy a return to that basis as is practicable without distress to the debtor class of the people.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. 14. That there is no necessary or irrepressi-ble conflict between labor and capital; that

try can flourish; that capital is entitled to the just and equal protection of the laws, and that all men, whether acting individually or in a corporate capacity, have a right, by fair and honest means, and not for purposes of wrong or oppression, so to use their property as to increase and consolidate it to the utmost extent within their power; but conceding all this, we declare our cordial sympathy and co-operation with the producers and workingmen of the with the producers and workingmen of the country, who make and move all capital, and who only see't by just and necessary means to protect themselves against the oppressive exactions of capital, and to ameliorate their conditions of the condition

lition and dignify their calling. OPPOSED TO ALL LAND AND SAN DOMINGO JOBS. 15. That we are totally and resolutely oplo. That we are totally and resolute. Op-posed to the grant of any more of the public lands, the common property of the people of the States, to corporations for railway or other purposes, holding that these lands ought to be devoted as homesteads to actual settlers, or sold in small quantities to individuals at a price low as to induce speedy occupation and setso low as to induce speedy occupation and set-

tlement.

16. That holding still to the good old Democratic doctrice of annexation or acquisition of territory, we are yet totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Doctrices and by the means and for the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Do-mingo as a job, and by the means and for the purposes evidently intended, and accept the issue he has tendered in his late message sub-mitting the subject to the decision of the peo-

DENOUNCING THE EU-KLOX BILL.

17. That the act commonly called the bayonet bill, secretly passed by Congress amendatory to the act of May 31, 1870, and a supplement to the act of July 14, 1870, each and all so ment to the act of July 14, '870, each and all so intended and so contrived as to interfere with and practically subvert free popular elections in all the States, subjecting them to the absolute control through the military power whenever called forth, by the President and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the land and paval forces of the United States; and the more recent acts of Congress commonly called the Ku-Klux bill, extending by its terms to every State, intermeddling with the exclusively local concerns of every State, authorizing the President, upon the existence of a condition of things to be ascertained and of a condition of things to be ascertained and determined by himself, and in the exercise of his sole judgment, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in time of peace, and to march the standing army into any State and declare the standing army into any State and declare martial law therein at his own mere will and pleasure, thus subverting the entire civil pow-er, legislative, executive and Judical, of such er, legislative, executive and judical, of such State, destroying freedom of speech and of the press, and the peaceable assembling of the people, and subjecting every person therein to military arrest, trial and execution, were enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all power in the hands of the General Government, establish a military despotism, and thus perpetuate the present administration without regard to the will of the people; and are not only utt rly inconsis-tent with the whole theory and character of he Federal Government, and revolutionary and dangerous in their nature, but in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the con-stitution, lactuding the ameadments which they pretend to enforce.

THE GRANT PARTT CONDEMNED. 18. That the Radical party of 1871, as now. 18. That the Radical party of 1871, as nowconstituted, is not the Republican party of the
period previous to the war, nor the so-cailed
Union party during the war, and is in no respect entitled to the public confidence as such;
that it is now only an administration or Grant
party, dating back to March 4, 1869, and is to
be judged by its record since; and that upon
that record being totally hostile to the doctrines and policles herein maintained and
wholly computed to the policies and doctrines wholly committed to the policies and doctrines herein denounced, it deserves the emphatic condemnation of the people.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S EXPLANATORY SPEECH. In reporting the resolutions from the committee, Mr. Vallandigham said:

These resolutions, Mr. President, sufficient These resolutions, Mr. President, sufficiently explain themselves. The principles and policies which they enunciate require the honest censure of those only whose hostility is sincere. Carping criticism we both expect and contemn. For more than two years past the bitter and bloody passions of the war have been gradually, but steadily and surely, dying out. Continued and irreconcilable dissent upon the new issues necessarily born of to-day, and even bitter personal discord among men of the Republican party who had stood together on the questions of the past, inevitably followed. The Democratic party wisely remained silent or confined itself to the sincere. Carping criticism we both expect and contemn. For more than two years past the bitter and bloody passbons of the war have been gradualfy, but steadily and surely, dying out. Continued and irreconcliable dissent upon the new issues necessarily born of to-day, and even bitter personal discord among men of the Republican party who had stood together on the questions of the past, inevitably followed. The Democratic party wisely remained silent or confined itself to the new issues. The Republican party having fulfilled its original mission, was rapidly falling into decay. Moderation, justice, and peace were becoming to its more violent leaders the sentence of death. The Administration party, drink rare wines, gilter with dismonds as big entence of death.. The Administration party into which, since the 4th of March, 1869, it has been wholly transferred, had begun from ocuses thoroughly understood to be odious, and even intolerable to the people. Upon the issues of amnesty, of honesty in the legislative and executive departments, of the tarif, of revenue and civil service reform, of land grants to corporations, the currency, taxation. San Domingo, and other similar questions, it was certain to be condemed. Necessity re-

SOME DECISIVE MOVEMENT SHOULD BE MADE to avert impending defeat. Not the states-men, but the mere politicians—the sycophants of the party, the parasites clinging to and de-riving nurture solely from executive favor— were called into council. These Bourbons of the present rour, the men who forget notking, learn pothing, resolved upon one more appeal. learn nothing, resolved upon one more appea to the expiring passions and prejudices of their partisens, the war cries of the past. If civil war in act could not again be inaugura-ed, civil war in form, with all its legislative and executive mashinery and all its political appliances, must be revived in every State to secure first the renomination and next the relection of General Grant. The belligerent pronunciamento went forth, the bloody blast pronunciamento went forth, the bloody bast of the war bugle was again sounded. A distinguished senator, the confidential adviser and main support of the President himself, aconsummate partisan leader, but powerful in proportion to the unskilfulness and cowardice of his foes, was put forth as the chief fomentor of this new crusade; but I say to him that weither he nor they can be permitted to not either he nor they can be permitted to provoke or dictate issues for the Democratic par-ty, or to ignore those which the revolving years or changing condition of the country necessarily bring forth. That which since 1868 has been but a question of time is now

upon us. THE AUSPICIOUS MOMENT,

the golden opportunity, the tide in the affairs of men to be taken at the flood, has now, in my deliberate judgment, reached us, when the Demostatic party of to-day, laying aside every weight and shaking from it the dead body of the past, yet adhering to its ancient principles, can and must at one bound place principles, can and must at one bound place itself upon the vantage ground of the present and defy its enemies to battle upon the living issues of the hour. It is the purpose of these resolutions to establish the Democratic party of Montgoinery County openly and squarely upon this firm and impregnable basis. Tacitly and in fact we have stood upon it for the past two years, and victory has steadily been ours. Confident I am that we shall meet a prompt and very cardial resuonse from our brethren and very cordial response from our brethren elsewhere, and everywhere in this and other States. Personally I care not for denuncia-tion or unjust criticism from any quarter. Upon fullest deliberation and ample counsel, with wise and brave men of the party, I take the responsibility with pride and pleasure. I add to that as these resolutions are the fruit of the joint labors and counsels of the gentle-men associated with me here at home, so also this movement meets their hearty concurrence. It is

NOT A NEW DEPARTURE,

but a return, the restoration of the Democratic party once more to the ancient platform of progress and reform. Establishing the great fact that that party, like everything else in nature intended to endure, is capable of adapting their to the perpetual growth and change which belong alike to the political and the physical world, and retain yet intact the original principles and laws of its belong. Moreover, as to the movement here, we all ovar witness that in it there is nothing of a merely personal character, either to advance or to hinder any member of the Democratic party anywhere-nothing except the earnest and fixed purpose to promote the welfare of the whole party, and with it of the whole country.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting then adjourned after appointing fourteen delegates to the Democratic State convention, where it is understood an effort will be made to engraft the resolutions without capital or consolidated wealth no coun- reported upon the State platform.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY AC-CEPTING THE SITUATION.

How the New York Democrats Feel-Change of Tone in the Tribune To-wards the South-Remarkable Art Controversy-Page's Head of Christ-Summer Travel to Europe-Poor Paris.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 20. The pronunciamento of Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham, published in all the morning papers of yesterday, has provoked general comment-not so much because the man himself is of consequence, as that his abandonment of Is of consequence, as that his abandonment of
the position he has so long defended marks
the breaking away of almost the last vestige of
opposition to the situation as it is (the amendments, negro suffrage and all) luside the
Democratic party. Mr. Vallandigham has been
so long regarded in the North as the mpersonation of what is called "Copperhead.sm," that
his change of front is really a sensation in politics. It may be regarded as certain now that tics. It may be regarded as certain now that the National Democratic party will "accept the National Democratic party will "accept the situation," and in the National Conven-tion will cut loose from the "dead Issues of The drift of Democratic sentiment is nearly

The drift of Democratic Sentiment is nearly all in this direction. The Southern papers which were disposed to take issue with the Northern Democrats on their proposed policy, shortly after the publication of Judge Linton Stephens's letter, have gradually dropped their beligerent attitude, and, I believe, with but lew exceptions, have now expressed a willingness to let the Northern Democrats shape the national convention their own way. The action of the South Carolina Taxpayers' Convention is regarded as another indication of the Williams of the Southern Democratic like the ingness of the Southern Democrats to take the new departure," and it is understood that the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg next Wednesday, will make a bold push and plant the party will make a sold push and plant the party squarely on the issues of the present. Vallandigham's speech shows how rapidly the revolution has progressed in the West.

On this platform it is believed we can win the next Pumiduals also its dealer in

the next Presidential election. It flanks the Radicals. It completely checkmates Morton's tactics; for you will remember that the burden of that person's complaint against the Democrats, in his speech opening the campaign af ladian polls, was that they intended to unsettle reconstruction, re-enslave the negro, and consent to the re-establishment of the Southern Confederacy. It is of paramount import-ance that the Democrats shall obtain posses-sion of the General Government. (which possession of the purse strings and the sword.) and if success can be accomplished by recognizing the validity of the amendments, a moment's hesitation would seem to be a blunder. Time will test the justness of their application to our system of government. If they are inharmonious with it of course they will fall; and it is better for the South that the Democrats should be in power, while the trial is being made, than its enemies. I give you this as a sort of resume of the opinions of all the New York Democrats with whom I have

The changed tone of the New York Tribune The changed tone of the New York Tribune towards the Southern people is also worthy of note. The letters of its correspondents traveling through South Carolina and Georgia have rather opened the eyes of its editors to the real condition of things in those States. A remarkable leading article, published on Wednesday, admits that the Seuth has just cause of complaint against its Radical rubers. Read of complaint against its Radical rulers. Read his extract if you would learn how far the Tribune has become converted:

"Our correspondents have now been so long in the disturbed districts of the South that we can form from their letters a distinct idea of the state of society in that unfortunate part of the Union. It is a melancholy picture, that they draw for us. The most intelligent, the influential, the educated, the really useful men as Fisk's, and steal taxes as fast as a New York street commission. It is no wonder that the impoverished planter, growing pooper every day; the ex-Confederate officer, who fought so bravely for a cause in which he honestly betheved; the professional men, accustomed all their lives to hold office and lead the public sentiment of their communities, look on such things with rancorous hearts. They might submit to be ruled by soldiers who had beaten them in battle; but here they are plundered by sutters and camp-followers. This is a miserable state of things, indeed, for a Republican Government—a burlesque upon the suffrage, when the only restriction upon voting is that the votes shall not be cast for the most intelligent ind virtuous citizens.

and virtuous citizens."

The writer goes on to say that this "miserable state of things" has come to pass because the Republican party has refused to follow the advice of the Tribune and concede general amnesty to the ex-Confederates. Fernaps, however, the real reason of this "new departure" on the part of the Tribune is the secret hostility of its chief to U. S. G. The Redical party is substantially a Grant party. Radical party is substantially a Grant party, and Greeley is not in the Grant ring. Four years more of the present administration is evidently not to his taste. "What will be do with himself" after Grant is renominated, as he will be ?

It is rather fortunate that at this juncture It is rather fortunate that a this judicate Mr. Greeley is making a tour of the South. He was in New Orleans yesterday, and, as you have learned before this, made a strongly Conservative speech. Coming face to face with the best men in the South, this editor of the leading Radical paper of the country will, pro-bably for the drst time in his lie, learn the truth about the Southern people. Though his brain is full of crotchets, he really wants to be fair; he is warm-hearted, and his sympathies are easily touched; his vanity is inordinate, and he is easily flattered. It will be worth the while of the Southern people to cultivate him. His influence is very great here, not with poll-ticians, but with the Radical masses, and he is as independent of public opinion as a wood-sawyer. If he gets the idea in his head that you have been wronged, the entire Radical party will not be able to hold him.

The world of art is very much

party will not be able to note this.

The world of art is very much stirred over a remarkable painting on exhibition among the collection at the Academy of Design. It is a head of Christ, by William Page, who kas just been elected president of the National Academy. No painting in the collection has provoked so much criticism, and artists as well as the public are divided into two hostile factions upon its merits. The picture is simply the head of Jesus, with enough of the simply the head of Jesus, with enough of the neck and shoulders to show that the figure is walking. There are some clouds over head, and a faint palm tree in the distance, which indicate that he is in the open air and in Palestine. There is no halo, no supernatural light and none of the usual accessories used in treating this theme. Indeed, Mr. Page's Christ is so entirely different from the myrad Christs of the old musters that sofiething like a shock is given to the feelings of the be-

nolder upon looking at it for the first time. To the eyes of some the face is ugly, dmost repulsive. The hair is flery red, the forehead repulsive. The hair is nery rea, the total the is flat and broad, the mouth sensual, and the is hat and road, the mouth season, and the eyes staring wide open with vacance. But the admirers of the picture see blended in the countenance love, sympathy and tenderness, with power, majesty and grace. The singular expression of the eye is defended as a wonderful touch of the master's genius. It indicates an inward not an outward gaze; a reverle, a state of mental abstraction. That the spec-

over the picture will never be ended as long as | seene.

diverse ideas of the character of Christ exist.
But the work has created enthusiasm in many, and one gentleman eminent in literature has said to the artist: "Sir, you have painted the only picture in the exhibition."
The bide of summer travel to Europe is com-

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1871.

only picture in the exhibition.

The tide of summer travel to Europe is opening briskly, though not upon the scale of former seasons. The Cunard steamers are full; but it is not true, as has been reported, that every berth on some of the vessels has been engaged months shead. The disposition among intending tourists is to wait until the civil war in France is over. Europe lacks half of its atin France is over. Europe lacks half of its attractiveness as long as its capital is boarded up and out of sight. Those who visited Paris the early part of last year probably saw it, as it shall never be seen again, in the zenith of its magnificence. The rabble iconoclasts are tearing down much that made the city beautiful in the eves of strangers. the eyes of strangers.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 22. Colfax fainted during the session to-day. Corcoran continues to improve. It is proposed to force a vote on the treaty by to-morrow night.

Baron Gerolt, who has represented Prussia here twenty years, departs this week.

Colfax, as required by law, has certified to the district attorney the contumacy of the Tribune correspondents, which will bring the matter to the cognizance of the grand jury. The Senate still holds them prisoners.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner made a personal explanation in regard to a speech attributed to him in the New York Herald, pronouncing it bogue. Edmunds denied having abused the press in secret session. Motions were made to discharge the contumacious reporters. They will go over under the rules.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The directors of the Central Bank of Brooklyn are liable to depositors.

-A policeman killed a youth and a citizen ratally stabbed a soldier at. Chicago yesterday. -Bonner says he will not trot Dexter at Chicago.

-The. Foster trial is progressing in New York, but no new facts have been elicited. -Dr. Jas. B. Cutler, of Newark, N. J., ha8 een convicted of causing three abertions.

-There was a large fire yesterday in Baltimore, burning Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Sharp street. An engine exploded, klifing J. Horry Weaver, member of council.

-Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans, on Sunday received a formal demonstration of welcome upon his return from Rome. . A procession of military and civil societies and an mmense concourse took part.

-The United States marshal at New York, supported by a file of marines, took posses sion of the steamer William Tapscott, over which Morgan & Sons and J. T. Tapscott have een contending.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 22. Partially cloudy and clear weather is proba-

ole for Tuesday in the interior. Noserlous dis turbance is indicated for the Southern and the lake coasts. A rising barometer and clearing weather are probable for the Bastern States.

THE KU-KLUX IN YORK.

Another Foolish and Outrageous Deed. (From the Columbia Union.)

Information from York county, received Saurday, shows the Ku-Klux actively carrying out their programme of driving out of office all Republicans now holding official positions under the State Government in the upper counties. No discrimination is made as to character, or whether the incumbent is competent or incompetent.

or incompetent.

The latest case is that of Trial Justice O'Connell, of Fort Mills, York County. Mr. O'Con-nell is a brother of a highly esteemed Catholic priest, formerly of this city, but at present sta-tioned in North Carolina. He has been held n the highest respect by all honest, law-abid ing citizens, not only for his unsuilled integri-ty, but also for the courtesy, beneyolence and kindness which have characterized his official relations with the different of York County.

His great sin, however, seems to have been in accepting office under the present State Government. Not long since, a band of disguised men visited his residence, but not finding him at home promised to repeat the visit. From unmistakable evidences some of the band were recognized as the near neighbors of the trial justice.

A few days ago, the same parties, it is believed, without disguises, again visited Mr. O'Connell's place, went into the field where the old gentleman was at work, and after making their threats, demanded that he should resign the office of trial justice. Mr. O'Connell for some time stoutly refused, but finding himself in their power, and tearing ing their continued threats of personal violence, finally yielded and signed a document trawn up by the hand, resigning the effice of drawn up by the band, resigning the office of trial justice. This action brings the parties, whom it is said are well known, under the by Congress, and they will no doubt be prose-provisions of the Ku-Klux law recently enacted cuted in the United States Court. We are in-formed that Hon. D. T. Corbin, United States district attorney, has received instructions to prosecute all such cases as may be brought to his attention, and that United States Marshal L. E. Johnson has started for Fort Mills for the purpose of arresting and conveying the parties to Charleston for trial.

RIGHTEQUS RETRIBUTION.

The Fate of General Daval-Lecompte and Thomas Avenged.

General Duval was made prisoner on Chatillon Heights, and was on his way to Versailles with the several hundred other insurgent prisoners captured at the same time, when at the crossroads where the Sceaux, Paris, Versaftles and Bievre roads fork, the prisoners and gpard met General Vinoy and staff, who were riding to Chatillon Heights. He ordered the gnard to halt, and he dismounted, went to the prisoners and said: "There is among you a Monsieur Duval who calls himself general. I should like to see him." General Duval step-ped from the ranks calmly and with dignity, ped from the ranks calmly and with dignity, and said, "I am he." General Vinov added: "And there are two 'che's de bataillon' also with you." They also stepped forward. General Vinoy said to them: "You are frightful wretches (canailles;) you shot General Clement Thomas and General Lecompte, and you know your late." Turning to the commander of the guard, he said: "Captain, detail a plateur of the guard, he said: "Captain, detail a plateur of the guard, he said: "Captain, detail a plateur of the guard, he said: "Captain, detail a plateur of the guard, he said: "Captain your grad do you gentlemen." of the guard, he said: "Captain, deam a partoon of ten riflemen, and do you, gentlemen,
go with him to yonder fleid." The Insurgent
officers quietly walked to the spot indicated, a
narrow-fleid on the road to Meudon, and lying
on the northern side of a white boundary wall,
on which is painted in very large letters, "Duvai Garden." In front of this wall General
Duval and his companions stood, threw off their coats, and placed themselves before the platoon charged with their execution. When the nurskets were levelled at their breasts they shouted "Vive la Commune !" and the next instant fell corpses .- Paris Letter.

with power, majesty and grace. The singular expression of the eye is defended as a wonderful touch of the master's genius. It indicates an inward not an outward gaze; a reverte, a state of mental abstraction. "Let the special term room of the Superior Court this morning, says a New York paper of Thurshuill find these eyes haunting him with a beautiful fascination."

Mr. Page is a Swedenborgian in religious faith. Christ with him is still purely divine, though he assumes a mortal form. Accordingly, he has painted the face of a god instead of that of a man. It is about his conception of the appearance of the Deity that critics will differ. He has followed the traditions of air in respect to beauty in features and form, and has drawn the head from the Greek instead of the Jewish models. Probably the controversy over the picture will never be ended as long as GENERAL PRYOR RAMPANT. - Ex-General

THE COMMUNE CRUSHED!

M'MAHON MASTER OF PARIS AT LAST.

The City Occupied by the Versailles Forces-Fort Montrouge Abandoned by the Communists-The Members of the Commune Disappearing-Fight for the Gates-Heavy Firing in the Champs Elysees-Dombrowski's Troops Surrounded.

Paris, May 22-Afternoon.

The Versaillists army has occupied Paris. The headquarters of Marshal McMahon are established in the new opera-house. The headquarters of General Cissey, whose forces entered the city from the South, are in the Ecole Militaire, which fronts the Champs de Mars. There was a great explosion near the Esplanade des Invalides.

A special dispatch to the New York World, dated Parls May 22, A. M., says: "All is over. Seventy-thousand Versaillists have entered the city, and more are now coming. They marched in all night, coming through six gates, and met but slight resistance. The barricades were not defended, and no mines were exploded. The Versaillists are now moving on the Hotel de Ville, where the Communists will make their last stand. The Versalllists have behaved splendidly, and are committing no excesses.

Yesterday Afternoon's Dispatches. Paris, May 21-Night.

This afternoon three squadrons of cavalry were reviewed amid tremendous excitement. Generals Henier and Fortune presented them with standards, and they shouted, "We will defend them till death." Soon afterwards, Petit Vanvres, by order of the Commune, was evacuated in order to shelter Montrouge. At 6 o'clock to-night the Versaillists entered La Muette gate, and sharp fighting ensued. Extraordinary rumors are afloat. It is reported that the Versaillists have been repulsed. Mounted orderlies have just arrived at the war office with news. 'Colonel Lisbaune, commanding the Francs-Tireurs, started immediately to attack the Versaillists in the flank. LONDON, May 22.

Communication with Paris is suspended The Prussians have cut the Northern Railroad. Dombrowski's capture is reported. The bombardment of that portion of the Paris fortifications held by the insurgents continues. A Versailles dispatch of this morning says the Versaillists hold the gates of St. Cloud, Hossy, Anteuil, Trocadore and Muette. Half the Versailles army are within the walls. Heavy firing s heard in the Champs Elysees.

The committee of the Reichsrath have agreed to address the throne, pronouncing the ministerial plan for concessions to the Nationalists unwise and encouraging to malcontents, and demanding strong State organizations. VERSAILLES, May 22.

Thiers's circular announces that General Donay rushed into Paris through the gate of St. Cloud. Later advices state that Douay holds a position inside the walls. The white flag was holsted at Antenil gate, where two regiments entered. Fort Montrouge is abandoned by the insurgents. It is stated that Pyatt, Grousse and other Commune eaders have disappeared. The only Commune generals now outside the walls are Dombrowski, in the Bois de Boulogne, and Wrobleski, at Chantilly.

LATER .- It is reported that the Arch du Triomphe has been reached by the Versaillists. The guns on the ramparts are turned on the insurgents. Twenty thousand men are i under Issy, and forty thousand are moving on the open gates. General Dombrowski, who was reported taken prisoner by the Versailles troops, is said to have been recaptured by his own men, and has since made an attempt to escape from Paris. It is now stated that Domprowski and his command are surrounded near Saint Onen, and will probably be cap-

-Two distinct earthquakes occurred at Toconto, Canada, on Sunday morning. They were felt also at Quebec, Ottawa, and other places, but caused no damage.

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