

The War Ended.

The capitulation of Paris is announced this morning, and though the terms of surrender as given by the different specials vary somewhat, there is no doubt of the essential fact.

The telegrams of Emperor William, and that of Mr. Moran to Mr. Fish, give the most authentic news, and they state that a general armistice of three weeks has been agreed upon, that the regulars and Mobiles are to be kept as prisoners of war, Paris is to be occupied, and the National Assembly to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux, to arrange final terms of peace.

The news was received in Berlin with a perfect frenzy of delight, and even the most earnest partisans of France will rejoice at the end of bloodshed, and the saving from utter destruction of the imperial city, with its treasures of art and literature.

The terms of treaty are not yet settled, and the German demands are exceedingly severe, though not more so than would have been those of France if victory had turned in her favor.

There are rumors of a Napoleonic restoration, but that will probably be only a last resort on the part of Bismarck, and we hope such terms may be arranged as will establish the republic on a permanent foundation.

Father Hyacinthe on the War.

A German friend has called our attention to an eloquent address delivered by Father Hyacinthe to the French refugees in London, which for the broad spirit of charity and brotherhood it teaches, deserves the fullest circulation the press can give it. He opened his speech with a few sentences, says an eye witness, about the "sore calamity of which for the last five months Europe has been a witness, the yearnings of every friend of humanity that the dreadful tragedy should end, and the anxious questioning of good men as to what could hasten the return of peace. A commonplace enough beginning for a great orator, as one reads it on paper; but as they came from the preacher's stricken heart, the voices of all who ever cried implora pace, of all who ever prayed 'Give peace in our time, O Lord,' were in the few faltering words. As he proceeded, it was plain that Father Hyacinthe had not come to prophesy smooth things, nor to tell the French that they were the most injured innocents and the Germans the greatest brutes in the world. If he had been brought there to curse the hosts of Germany, he did not do it. He paid a high tribute to Germany—to its 'extraordinary, generous seeking for truth, its vast contributions to learning and civilization; and pronounced the German universities, 'even though he stood in England,' the best in the world. He regarded with honor the aspirations of Germany for unity, and launched a bitter rebuke against that 'base envy' which, conjoined with ignorance of Germany, had led France to a criminal aggression upon that country. He uttered an impressive warning to Germany that, if she should now take up the role which France had dropped; if, with a similar blindness and injustice, she should attempt to rebuild in Europe the fabric of Caesarism which belonged to ancient Rome, she would reach her Sedan also.

"He emphatically declared that the transfer of Alsace and Lorraine was a secondary question. He confessed his own ignorance about the condition and feeling of those two provinces and that of his countrymen; and, while hoping that they might remain French, protested against the theory that their loss would impair the greatness or mar the future of France.

"He then appealed to the divinely established fraternity of all mankind, and with sublime eloquence drew all hearts upward to this theme. Beyond the blood stained foreground where race clashed with race, could be seen as pictured by his lofty vivid thought, the peaceful formation of ethnical unities and national unities—Sclavonic, Scandinavian, German, Latin, American—each a strength added to all, separated, indeed, but only as the fingers of the hand are separated, that the common end and need of all may be more completely grasped.

"Then he rose to the height of prophecy, and saw two new nations emerging from this thick darkness—a new Germany and a new France. Germany would never in her unity be content with the threadbare regime of the past; she would attain a new political organization, a body corresponding to her intellectual and moral soul; she would become a powerful focus of civilization in the heart of Europe—paci-

the stronger, truer France that was to be; the France restored to herself, fulfilling patiently the promises so often vowed in revolutions, now renewed because representative of her deepest heart and sure to come to pass; the France which, Catholic though she was, had produced Bossuet, Descartes, Pascal, Calvin—inquirers, thinkers, martyrs of freedom—and which had still the power to raise the noble banner of those ancestors over the ruins of the reign of courtisans and tyrants."

The influence of a mind so catholic and unselfish as that of this great French teacher, seeing the truth beyond all the prejudices of race, cannot fail to be a power for good in that new and grander France, whose coming he foretells, and whose advent some of this generation will live to see.

The Woman Question.

The present discussion of the woman question is a good illustration of a remark that Dickens puts into the mouth of one of his characters, to the effect that when a woman takes to "blowing up" she always "lengthens it out." Not satisfied with such assaults on the tyrant man as would seem most calculated to serve the ends aimed at, the marriage and divorce questions have caused a split in their own ranks, leading to much "ungentlemanly" language and recrimination. A recent article by Gail Hamilton contains some sensible views on this much decried question of woman's sphere, which we commend to the attention of the readers of the Revolution and others of that genus:

"Judging from what we hear, one would suppose that the great and crying want of woman is work; or, as it is sometimes put, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; or, again, freedom to do whatever she is capable of doing. This is not so. What women want is not work, but the wages of work; not freedom to work, but freedom to receive money without working. There is plenty to do now; but they will not do it. They wish to live like women and be paid like men. It has been dinned and dinned into the ears of women that the place where they are wanted is the kitchen; but into the kitchen they will not go.—They are sorely wanted in the sewing room; but the sewing room is to them an abomination. Sick-nursing is an occupation the most honorable, important and remunerative. The demand for nursing is constant and urgent. I am amazed, I am indignant to hear this outcry for a wider sphere, and greater opportunities for women, while her sphere is already a thousand times wider than she spans, and her opportunities a thousand fold greater than she has ever attempted to measure. Everywhere under the sun is open to her but the do-nothing sphere."

The New West.

The resources of the new West opened by the Pacific railroad and its connections, grow upon us each day. The mountain regions contain a wealth of mineral treasures that cannot be estimated, and the regions fit for agriculture or grazing comprise nearly all that section shown on the maps of ten years ago as the great American Desert. The newly discovered salt mines of Nevada are an illustration of what this region will yield, when all its treasures are developed by the large population sure to occupy it at no distant day.

"One bed is reported to cover 52,939 acres, yielding 2,000,000 bushels annually of salt, ninety-five per cent. fine. No bottom to this salt bed has been discovered. As deep as any work has gone, the bed is solid rock salt, and from a depth of thirty five feet the salt water comes so rapidly as to prevent work without efficient working arrangements.—The salt water walls up to the surface and overflows the large floor from which the fine white salt is continually gathered. This floor, several acres in area, has been so well leveled that the water flows evenly over it, and this, by exposure to the atmosphere, is rapidly evaporated, leaving a stratum of fine salt. This yield and production goes on continually, and the more rapidly it is removed the better the quality of this salt.

Shawls and Cloaks at reduced prices.—The balance of our stock of winter goods marked down to close out. Prices marked in plain figures, and sold for one price only.

"How much for those Boots?" \$5.50 per pair for each, making them \$4.75. "Can't you take \$4.50?" My dear sir, we have adopted the One Price system, and supposed we had marked down our Boots and Shoes so low that no man could have the face to hanker. One price and no variation. Please call and satisfy yourself of the truth of the above. LEVING CROCKER, 25 Genesee.

Local and Miscellaneous.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER ONONDAGA.—On Monday the new steamer, Onondaga, being well advanced toward completion, made a trial trip. Steam was got up about half-past eleven; but about three-quarters of an hour were required to get the vessel clear of the mud bar. Finally, at 12:15, she was clear. The trip was made up the lake, for a distance of about six miles. A portion of the trip was made at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, with twenty-five pounds pressure of steam. After a few revolutions the machinery worked smoothly and easily. There was the slightest noise and vibration that could be expected. In fact, the steambot men were delighted with the behavior of machinery and vessel. We have no reason to doubt that the Onondaga can be run the length of the lake,—making no landings,—in about two hours.

The Onondaga is a very fine steamer, the best, unquestionably, west of the Hudson. Among the improvements are a large cabin on the second deck, and eight state rooms. Everything will be finished in the best style, both as to convenience and comfort. At a future time we shall have more to say about the Onondaga.—Geneva Courier.

INTENSE COLD.—On Monday morning last, at 5 o'clock, the temperature of Geneva ranged from 10 to 14 degrees below zero—localities in the northern portion marking the lowest. Again on Wednesday night the mercury fell to within five degrees of the low point above indicated. Such intense cold is unusual in this locality. Yesterday morning the lake was frozen across from west to east shore as far south as the Bluff. The steamers have discontinued their trips for the present.

P. S. The "Langdon" came down yesterday, but encountered so much and heavy ice at the bluff that she could approach no nearer her landing, and put back. The "Magee" quit on Wednesday and lays at her dock in this village. How long the ice embargo upon navigation will continue depends upon wind and temperature, and principally upon the latter, for the ice is so strong as to have withstood without breaking up a pretty strong southeasterly gale yesterday morning.—Geneva Gazette.

THROGGED.—The crowds of customers that daily throng the store of H. Brooks, is the best evidence you can have that he keeps the Largest and most attractive Stock in the city. Such long counters and shelves loaded with Fashionable Goods of the best known makes, that all appear pleased with the high luster of his Pure Mohairs and Turkish Brilliantens, the Superb Quality and Elegant shades of English Sattinets, Irish and French Poplins, Bright Plaids, French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Crestores, Ticoon Reys, Double Crown Alpaca, Pure Lyons Velvets, Velveteens, Mourning Goods, Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Ready-Made Cloaks, Cloaking, Repellants, Paisleys, French and American Shawls, Seamless Kids, Table Linens, Rose Blankets, Domestic Goods, &c. In fact, almost every article of real merit, worn or used by old and young.

The treatment of customers, and the prices, tell why Brooks draws such crowds from far and near to No. 85!

Cough, Catarrh, Consumption.

DR. C. P. HOWE.—We are using your Concentrated Syrup. My mother has been taking it for a terrible cough, which has troubled her for some time. She would cough and raise in this catarrh or consumption, at least one quart of matter or corruption from her lungs each night. We had to keep watchers every night to keep her from strangling. It seemed as if she must die; but she commenced taking your Concentrated Syrup, and in a few weeks we dismissed the watchers, and mother is almost well. She has got over the cough, and is getting strong again. She continues to take your syrup. She is now over 78 years old. Yours, truly, MRS. P. CALDWELL.

Witness, Dr. Weaver, Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 6, 1870. Jan 25

Wood! Wood!—Cornwell & Ross No. 30 State street, will make it for the interest of all in want of Wood, to call upon them for their supply. Auburn, Oct 13, 1870.

"The Prize Collier." d10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARGUS FOR 1871.

THE ARGUS has been so long established, and so closely identified with the history of Journalism in this country, that its Publishers hardly consider it necessary to urge its claims to public support. It has been an earnest and faithful advocate of Democratic principles and of the cause of Constitutional Liberty, through all its phases of suffering, and struggle and triumph. That cause, still imperiled, needs the support of every true patriot. The political contest of 1871 and 1872 are to determine the future history of the country, and the character of our institutions. Either the system of Federal Consolidation, now in progress at Washington, is to continue at the expense of State rights and popular liberties, or the bounds and limits which the Constitution erected against the usurpation of power, are to be restored; and the cause of Republican government saved. In this contest the Press is to be the most efficient arm of the people. We have endeavored to make THE ARGUS not only an advocate of sound Opinions, but

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THE DAILY ARGUS Gives all the News—American and European, the discussions of the State Legislature and Congress, the Market Reports embracing all the principal Grain, Lumber, Live Stock, Leather, Dry Goods, and Grocery Markets in this country and in Europe, Stock Quotations, Intelligence for Farmers, Correspondence, and Political Dissensions.

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REMOVAL.

WOOD & RATHBUN, HAVE removed their Law Office to rooms 3 and 4, over Pomroy & Co.'s, (formerly Chappel House,) No. 85 Genesee street. Auburn Jan 27, 1871.

75,000 COPIES OF THE GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

SHOULD be sold among Professional Men, Business Men, Private Gentlemen, Farmers, Students, Scholars, and others by Indispensable Agents, who are now wanted by the undersigned, to obtain subscribers. This Gazetteer will be made up entirely new, from data obtained by personal research, thus bringing all statements down to the present time. It will embrace a comprehensive account of the Geography, Geology, and General History of the State, and a Complete HISTORY of Every County, City, Town, Village and Locality. Arranged by Counties, and with great ease for ready reference. Full tables of Statistics, &c. It will contain a good Map of the State, and such illustrations as may appear necessary. Royal 8vo., near 600 pages, handsomely printed and bound. Price, \$8.00, \$4.00 and \$2.00, according to style of binding. Exclusive territory given to responsible persons, male or female, and good commissions allowed. FRANKLIN B. HOWE, A. M., M. D., Editor; VAN BUREN STREET PRINTING HOUSE, Printers and Binders. Address Andrew Boyd, Publisher, 306 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Reader, it would pay you to take the agency of your county, or township.

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PROF. O. v. LINGKE,

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