

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Herald Special Report from Paris and Versailles.

A QUIET ELECTION ON WEDNESDAY.

All the Red Republican Candidates Elected.

The Work of Revictualing Progressing.

The French Delivering the Armament of Paris to the Germans.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871. The Paris special correspondent of the New York Herald has just this instant arrived in London and I hasten to forward his report of the situation of affairs in the French capital.

A QUIET ELECTION.

Your correspondent left Paris on the morning of the 9th inst. (Thursday). The election closed on the previous night (February 8). It passed off quietly. Except from the excited discussions which took place among groups of persons on the avenues there was little to indicate that an event of the greatest importance to France was transpiring. Nevertheless ample precautions were taken to prevent riots. By permission of the German authorities, which was promptly granted, the number of twelve thousand regulars allowed, under the terms of the armistice convention to retain their arms, were temporarily increased to twenty-five thousand men, who were posted in various parts of the city, ready for any emergency. Their services, however, were never needed at any time during the day.

CANDIDATES PROBABLY ELECTED.

The tickets of candidates for the National Assembly were mixed up so confusedly that it will take several days to ascertain officially who are elected. It is known, however, that the vote of the conservative element was surprisingly strong.

The following named candidates are doubtless elected.—M. Louis Blanc, Henri Rochefort, Basson, Descluse, Flourens, Rollin, Dorain, Galnet and Valant. All these men belong to the extreme wing of the republican party.

The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country.

REVICTUALING.

The work of revictualing Paris is proceeding well, and fears of famine are removed; but the organization is wretched. The crowds which assemble before the butcher and baker shops are as large as usual, and the bread that is sold to them is worse than ever. Great difficulty is experienced in distributing rations to the poorer classes, many of whom are suffering badly.

ANXIOUS TO LEAVE.

The mortality among the children of the city is terrible. Many respectable persons are making strenuous exertions to leave Paris, they having no confidence in the armistice leading to the conclusion of a treaty of peace and dreading lest the renewal of the war bring on worse horrors than they have yet experienced.

CONDITION OF PARIS.

Considering the siege through which Paris has passed the actual condition of the city is little changed. The Champs Elysees is very little damaged. At the entry to the Lake the Bois de Boulogne is destroyed and other parts partially so.

FEELING ON THE PROPOSED GERMAN ENTRY.

Popular sentiment has been intensely excited at the idea of the German army entering the city, but the feeling is gradually abating, and as it does so becomes more lenient towards the enemy.

BEFORT TO BE CARRIED BY ASSAULT.

A report was current in Paris when your correspondent left that the Prussians sent off one army corps to the south on Tuesday last, it having been resolved to carry Belfort by assault.

MINISTER WASHINGTON.

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister to France, went on Wednesday from the city for a few days' relaxation from the arduous duties of his office. He is now in Brussels.

GENERAL ITEMS.

There is no gas in the city yet. The nights are still terribly dull and very dark, and it is singular that there are no street robberies reported. Public order remains good.

Shops are slowly commencing to re-open. The theatres are re-opening.

The French Delivering the Armament of Paris to the Germans—Probable Early Entry of the Victors—Great Reaction Among the Parisians—The Food Supply Holding Out.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the New York Herald correspondent at Versailles, dated on the 8th instant. Your correspondent writes:—

SURRENDERING ARMS.

Yesterday eighty field guns and one hundred and forty thousand rifles were delivered up by the French to the Germans at Vanres and Irvy. To-day the consignment of the armament of Paris is proceeding quietly.

PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

Paris may be entered by the German forces

before the 19th instant. Formidable preparations for a heavy bombardment have been made by the Germans should any possible complications arise. The attitude of the city, however, is quite apathetic at the present moment, and the reaction is much greater than was expected.

FOOD.

The food supply is working tolerably well, and the prospects now are that there will be no actual starvation endured by the people. Provisions are arriving in considerable quantities, and by using them economically all distress may be arrested until Paris is fully revictualled.

NO BLOODSHED YET.

The mines at the gates of Paris have been destroyed. There was a riot at Holles on Monday, but there was no bloodshed. In fact, however intense may be the animosity against the Germans, it has not yet displayed itself offensively.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Bismarck Quite Ill—Grave Uneasiness in High Circles.

Preparations to Resume the War After the Armistice.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

The New York Herald correspondent at Versailles sends me the following despatch, dated the 8th inst. He says:—

ILLNESS OF BISMARCK.

Things look gloomy to-day, but I am precluded from explaining the cause. Count Bismarck is again quite ill, and his condition excites grave uneasiness. There is a general feeling of gloom in high circles.

FAVRE AND GAMBETTA.

Immediately on the receipt of Gambetta's proclamation of January 31 Count Bismarck sent a message to Jules Favre protesting against it. Favre at once sent a satisfactory reply. He declared that measures would be taken for the arrest of Gambetta if it was necessary to proceed to such extreme action.

IN HIGH FAVOR.

M. Favre is in high favor at the German headquarters. He has won the esteem and confidence of all the German officers and diplomats with whom he has come in contact at Versailles.

THE RED PRINCE AT VERSAILLES.

The Red Prince has arrived at Versailles from Le Mans. He announces that the district of France occupied by the Second German Army is quite peacefully disposed.

PREPARATIONS TO RESUME HOSTILITIES.

Should the National Assembly, which has been elected to-day, reject the German conditions of peace the war will be resumed with unsparring rigor. All the German preparations are complete for a campaign on a gigantic scale. Paris will be heavily mulcted in the event of a resumption of hostilities.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in Versailles are passing off quietly. They will probably result in the success of the moderate republican candidates. The same result is expected in the North and East of France, but grave apprehensions are felt in regard to the Southern departments.

THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE.

The departure of the Emperor of Germany from Versailles on his return to Berlin is a matter still unsettled. He will, however, probably leave here some time during the last week of the present month.

AID FOR FRANCE.

The people of this country are rapidly responding to the cry for relief of those destitute people of France, upon whose territory was enacted the bloody drama of the war. A meeting of the French Relief Committee was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. Much correspondence giving offers of assistance and enclosing subscriptions was read. Among this was the following letter from the Shakers of Mount Lebanon:—

MOUNT LEBANON, Feb. 8, 1871.

Friend CHARLES LAMER, Treasurer, No. 27 Pine street, New York:—

By letter, in various papers that there is an effort being made by the citizens of the United States to relieve the sufferings of the poor, starving people of France, we have concluded to contribute our share to the good Christian cause. We have at Chamber Four Corners city barrels filled with white flour, subject to your order. Please give the following shipping directions and we will forward immediately:—

THE FAMILY GATES.

Trustees Society of Shakers, Mount Lebanon, N. Y. Mr. William Patterson, of North Moore street, also by letter, informed that the object of the organization is for the purpose of soliciting money, grain and seeds to send to the suffering and impoverished French and Germans in Europe.

Subscriptions in Boston.

The amount already subscribed to the French charity fund in this city is \$60,000.

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE.

No Intelligence of Her at Havana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1871. Up to noon to-day no intelligence had been received at the Navy Department concerning the steamer Tennessee. It is suggested that perhaps the Commission, after they got to sea, resolved to commence their examination in a part of the island distant from the capital of St. Domingo, intending finally to visit President Bazet. This is given as the only reasonable explanation of the delay in hearing from the Commission, as the naval authorities here have faith in the strength of the vessel.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Bonapartists, Orleanists and Clericals Elected.

VERY FEW REPUBLICANS CHOSEN

PROBABLE EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE

Sympathy of the Swedish King with France.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Radicals Elected in Havre and Brest—German Official Courtiers—Returns from Eleven Departments—Orleanists, Bonapartists and Clericals Elected—Few Republicans Chosen.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

From information received I am enabled to report to the New York Herald that in the election at Brest and Havre the Gambetta ticket has been carried by a heavy majority.

GERMAN COURT TIERS.

The Germany telegraph offices in France have been ordered to transmit French official messages relative to the elections and the provisioning of Paris.

ORLEANISTS ELECTED.

A despatch from Havre, dated to-day, says that Generals Lefo and Trochu are among the candidates elected to the National Assembly in the Department of Finistere.

FEW REPUBLICANS CHOSEN.

A Versailles' despatch of to-day's date states that returns from eleven departments indicate the election of the Bonapartist, Orleanist and Clerical candidates, but of very few republicans.

EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended, in order that the Assembly may have time to perfect the work of restoration.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

The King of Sweden Sympathizes with France—A German Imperial Army Forming—Appointment of the Paris Contribution.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

Advices received by me for the New York Herald state that the Prussians have captured a letter from the King of Sweden expressing the warmest sympathy for France.

A GERMAN IMPERIAL ARMY FORMING.

A despatch from Versailles of the 10th gives a report that an imperial German army is in process of formation. The Nineteenth Army corps will consist of Wurtemberg and Hessian troops.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PARIS CONTRIBUTION.

A despatch from Berlin says the war contribution of 200,000,000 francs exacted from Paris has been apportioned—150,000,000 to North Germany and 50,000,000 to South Germany.

FAVRE'S MOVEMENTS.

The French Minister Communicating with an Orleans Prince.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

According to a report in the Gaulois, M. Favre has gone to Antwerp to communicate with one of the Orleans princes.

A despatch just received from Brussels states that M. Favre arrived in that city on Thursday night.

SWISS NEUTRALITY.

Executive Vigilance Against War Difficulties.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, Feb. 10, 1871.

I can assure the Herald by telegraph despatch for transmission through the cable to-day that the government of the Swiss republic remains conscientiously alive to the importance of an exact maintenance of the neutral position which it has declared between the belligerents of France and Germany.

Cases which appear difficult of treatment present themselves almost daily, however. In one of these the members of the Swiss Cabinet have ordered the sale of the horses belonging to the French cavalry interned in Switzerland.

Sixty-two railway wagons, laden with provisions for the French prisoners, have arrived in Switzerland from France. They have been permitted to discharge their freight, as the men for whom the food is intended come within the rules of the articles of war which apply to the treatment after surrender, and are held by the action of the German authorities.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST

The Sultan Pacific Towards the Danubian Principalities.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

A report, which has been circulating in the various capitals durin some few days past, to the effect that the Turks were about to form a camp at Shumla, threatening Roumania, is denied to-day, on "credible authority," in England.

A FAILURE OF ADJUSTMENT.

Without, therefore, being understood as questioning the success of the Commission, it will be seen his anxiety was to secure such a result as would insure peace, and therefore asking for such deliberative action on the part of the Senate as would enable the merits and responsibilities of the step to be carefully understood.

SOME DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

exists with reference to the composition of the American Commission. Some say it is a capital Commission, and others say that while at least three of the English Commissioners are conspicuous for their familiarity with the subjects which will come under discussion, our side fails to present any prominent name, except, perhaps, that of General Schenck.

JUDGE NELSON

is acknowledged to be an able admiralty lawyer, but it is argued that, aside from his duties having removed him from that general intercourse which would familiarize him with public opinion, his extreme age forbids the hope that he can exercise any great influence on the deliberations. The name of General CALEB CUSHING

has been mentioned as a proper person to have been selected as one of the commissioners, connected as he has been in the past with the questions between the United States and the British provinces.

THE CLAIMS OF GENERAL BUTLER TO BE ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

To General Butler, however, is generally awarded the credit of having so thoroughly aroused the English government to the dangerous character of the pending questions as to have impelled them to come down from their high horse and sue for an adjustment of the outstanding differences. His friends say that had he been placed on the commission there is no doubt that any report which might be agreed upon would have been acquiesced in by the country as embodying the best terms obtainable. General Butler, they say, is so thoroughly American that even those most opposed to him would have been satisfied that in any arrangement to which he was a party there would, at all events, be no truckling to England. These are the sentiments freely expressed in certain circles here, where the subject is discussed. General Butler has been somewhat reticent in expressing an opinion regarding the probable results of the commission, but it is evident he is not very enthusiastic about it. He declares, however, that any patched

up arrangement which will give Canada advantage will be in fact a reward to the Canadians for their hostile and unfriendly course towards us and for their outrageous treatment of American fishermen, and as such will not be endorsed by the American people. At the same time he is not forgetful that an opportunity is afforded for securing a satisfactory adjustment of the grave questions between us and Great Britain, and that much will depend upon the ability with which our side of the controversy is managed.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

England Not to Abandon Her Position on the Alabama Claims Question.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

The London Times of to-day, in its remarks upon the portion of the royal speech announcing the reference of the American questions to a joint high commission, says:—Although the Alabama question is secondary to that of the fisheries as a subject for consideration by the commission, yet there is no doubt as to which question will mainly engage its attention. But it is erroneous to suppose that it is the purpose of the Commission to find ground for England to abandon her position or to concede her liability upon the Alabama question.

More Information Wanted.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.

The London Standard of to-day, in an editorial on the Queen's speech, says:—"The fact of the appointment of a joint commission for the settlement of the Alabama difficulties with the United States would be more interesting to the public if the basis upon which the Commission is to operate were known."

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

The following are some points about the English Commissioners. The English Commissioners appear to have been selected with special reference to the subjects which will come under discussion, and in this respect they seem to have the advantage of the American Commissioners.

EARL DE GREY AND RIPON

is a comparative young man, about forty-two years old. He was formerly well known in the House of Commons by his courtesy title of Lord Gederich. While in the House of Commons he acted with the radical party. Upon succeeding to his title as Lord Ripon he took his seat in the House of Lords. Subsequently falling heir to the older title of Earl de Grey, he has assumed the double title by which he is now known. Since he has occupied a seat in the House of Lords his name has not been very prominent. He is regarded as a man of fair abilities.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, K. C. M. G.,

the present British Minister, is a courteous gentleman, and was promoted to the mission here by regular gradations, commencing in the Foreign Office and gradually rising in the diplomatic service. He is regarded as a safe if not a brilliant man.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K. C. B.,

is the present Premier of Canada, and is conceded to be the foremost statesman of the Dominion. A man of studious habits, he unites with suavity of manner and plausibility talents of a very high order and great determination of character. Possessing a keen insight into human nature and a certain personal magnetism, he has generally succeeded in carrying out his plans as much or even more by the warm friendships he invokes as by the strength of his arguments. As one of the provincial delegates in 1865 to England to adjust the terms of the confederation of the provinces, he was at once recognized as the leading man of the delegation and carried off whatever honors belong to the establishment of the Dominion. By birth a Highland Scotchman, he has resided in Canada since his boyhood, and before engaging in politics possessed one of the largest practices at the bar. He has only recently recovered from a long and dangerous illness, and it is understood contemplated soon retiring from public life, the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, a tribunal which is about to be established—being supposed to be his objective point. His Canadian admirers are now engaged in getting up a testimonial in his behalf, which, it is desired, shall reach the sum of \$200,000.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

is thoroughly conversant with the questions of the fisheries and all other Canadian questions. He will, therefore, probably be regarded as an authority on these subjects by his fellow members of the British commission. He is about fifty-six years old. His title is that of a Civil Knight, Companion of the Bath, received in 1867 as an acknowledgment by the British government of his services as chief of the colonial delegation to adjust the establishment of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR JOHN ROSE, K. C. M. G.,

is also a Scotchman by birth, but has resided in Canada since his early childhood. He is a lawyer by profession, having amassed a competence in Montreal by his practice, principally in commercial cases. He was recently Minister of Finance of Canada, and resigned that position in the summer of 1869 to enter the banking house of Morton, Rose & Co., of London. Since his residence in England he has had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him as a reward for his Canadian services. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an old and accomplished lawyer, recently restored, with the avowed object of rewarding colonial and other officers. The number of members in the Order of the Bath being strictly limited, the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the numbers of which are unlimited, has been found very convenient. Sir Edward Thornton is a member of this order. Sir John Rose is a very courteous, mild-mannered man, and to be very timid in his public acts, and it is supposed that both he and Sir Edward Thornton will probably vote on all questions with the majority of their colleagues. His wife is an American lady, very much resembling Mrs. Fish in character and accomplishments.

MR. MONTAGUE BERNARD

is a man of decided ability. He is Professor of International Law at Oxford, and is known in connection with American questions as the author of a ponderous work on the neutrality of England during our civil war, a publication supposed to have been written at the instance of the late Lord Clarendon. The work takes the extreme English view of the case, and is a laborious effort to prove that the United States have no just cause of complaint. He is about forty-three years old.

LOLD TENTERDEN.

With the exception of Sir John A. Macdonald, perhaps the ablest man in the English Commission is Lord Tenterden, the Secretary. He has very recently come to his title, being better known as Mr. Abbott, of the Foreign Office. He is the author of the famous "Notes and Observations" presented by Lord Clarendon in answer to Mr. Fish's despatch of the 23rd of September, 1860, upon the Alabama question. He is also about forty-three years old.

It will thus be seen that on the British Commission are two men who have made the Alabama and kindred questions their peculiar study, while upon the fishery and other Canadian questions the leading Canadian statesman is placed in charge.

Earl de Grey and Ripon and the Masonic Fraternity.

The appointment of Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Masonic Grand Master of England, as president of the English members of the commission on the Alabama claims, and his visit to this country, will afford the Fraternity an eligible opportunity to testify their appreciation of his merited eminence as a Mason and his noble benevolence as a man. The public and the private life of the Earl has been distinguished for a liberal and enlightened co-operation with every measure for the public good and for the exercise of a bountiful and beneficent charity. His brother Masons in America will do well to avail themselves of this occasion to testify their fraternal regard for the worthy Grand Master of England and for his estimable virtues and shining talents. I make this suggestion because I believe that Masonry is calculated more than any other institution to unite the nations of both continents in the bonds of mutual good will and common brotherhood. Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN ENGLISH, 137 Broadway, NEW YORK, FEB. 10, 1871.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Confirmation of All the American Commissioners by the Senate.

Senator Sumner's Views Regarding the Negotiations.

Shrewd Statesmanship Represented in the British Commission.

Diplomatic Ability of the American Appointees.

Diversity of Opinion Among Washington Authorities.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEWS.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Their Confirmation by the Senate—Interesting Discussion Upon the Constitutional Eligibility of Senator Williams—Sensible Course of Senator Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1871.

The Senate went into executive session at an early hour to-day for the purpose of considering the nominations of the joint High Commission. After some discussion as to the law authorizing the appointment of the commission all the Commissioners were confirmed except

SENATOR WILLIAMS.

Objection was made to him that he was not eligible, because of his being a member of the Senate, the constitution containing a provision that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during such time. Senator Sumner made an argument

AGAINST THIS OBJECTION.

quoting precedents to show that the clause of the constitution with regard to the appointment of a Senator or Representative to an office created during the term for which he was elected did not apply to a case like that before them.

During the discussion Mr. Sumner spoke of his knowledge of three of the British Commissioners, they being not only shrewd statesmen, but thoroughly acquainted with the questions with which they will have to deal. The point decided was that the office to which Williams was nominated is not a civil office created by law, it being held that he is appointed merely to

REPRESENT THE PRESIDENT

in an executive capacity. Williams was accordingly confirmed. This settles the whole business for the present, so far as the Senate is concerned.

Views of Senators Regarding the Success of the High Commission—The Gravity of the Question—Senator Sumner's Position—Public Opinion of the Commission in Washington—Lack of Heavy Weights Among Our Members of It—Caleb Cushing's and General Butler's Claims to Membership—Butler as the Prime First Cause of the Prompt Adjudication Upon the Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1871.

There are Senators who voted to confirm the Commissioners who regard the whole thing as an experiment, and not as a certain settlement of the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. So far, it is stated, the only point gained by our government is that the Commission meets in Washington instead of London. The correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and Secretary Fish shows, it is alleged, that the British government still holds to the terms of

THE CLARENDON-JOHNSON TREATY,

and that she assents to a commission on those terms. Of course the action of the Commission will not be final. It will be subject to review by both governments, and if it is not satisfactory to the United States it will not amount to anything.

SENATOR SUMNER'S POSITION

regarding the appointment of the joint commission is that he thinks so grave a question should be investigated by the Senate and examined in all its bearings before final action is taken. He states his desire to be for a real and lasting peace with England, and points to his celebrated Alabama speech as being a proper statement of his feelings in this respect. He opposed the Johnson-Clarendon treaty because he believed it failed to

TOUCH THE SEAT OF THE DISEASE,

and without doing so, any real and permanent peace based upon mutual good feeling was impossible. So gingerly was that convention worded that it even avoided mentioning the Alabama question. He believes that the idea of a joint commission should only be entertained upon decided convictions that it will succeed in effecting a just and satisfactory arrangement which will not endanger the self-respect of the one side or fall short of the just expectations of the American people on the other. To fall now would be, he thinks, to leave the questions in an infinitely worse position than if no commission had been established, because in proportion to the importance and dignity surrounding this high Commission must be the disappointment at

A FAILURE OF ADJUSTMENT.

Without, therefore, being understood as questioning the success of the Commission, it will be seen his anxiety was to secure such a result as would insure peace, and therefore asking for such deliberative action on the part of the Senate as would enable the merits and responsibilities of the step to be carefully understood.

SOME DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

exists with reference to the composition of the American Commission. Some say it is a capital Commission, and others say that while at least three of the English Commissioners are conspicuous for their familiarity with the subjects which will come under discussion, our side fails to present any prominent name, except, perhaps, that of General Schenck.

JUDGE NELSON