

FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

M. THIERS TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY.

The People to Decide Upon the Form of Government.

French Generals Working to Restore the Empire.

Numerous Bonapartist Meetings in the Provinces.

THE NAVY TO BE REDUCED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the New York Herald correspondent at Paris, dated to-day. Your correspondent says:—

THE ASSEMBLY TO BE DISSOLVED. I am able to report on good authority that M. Thiers has resolved to dissolve the French National Assembly at an early day and appeal to the people through the plebiscite to decide upon the form of government which France shall have.

FRENCH GENERALS WORKING FOR NAPOLEON.

This resolution is partly due to the reaction which is taking place throughout France among the leading military men, the soldiers and the citizens. Generals Ducrot, Chanzy and Faidherbe, the last two commanding the principal French armies now in the field (the Army of the Loire and the Army of the North), are known to be working energetically for a restoration of the empire and to be using all their influence to that end.

BONAPARTIST MEETINGS.

It is significant of the drift of public sentiment that for the first time since the overthrow of the empire last September the adherents of the dynasty of the Emperor Napoleon have come out openly and declared their purpose to re-establish the empire. They are holding numerous Bonapartist meetings throughout the provinces.

THE FRENCH NAVY TO BE REDUCED.

The French navy is to be greatly reduced in strength and efficiency. All the dockyards at L'Orient and Rochefort are to be rented to private companies and the foreign squadrons are to be recalled.

CHANGARNIER ILL.

Advices from Bordeaux report that General Changarnier is seriously ill.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Return of the Grand Duke of Baden to Karlsruhe.

Fatal Railroad Collision Near Puteaux.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

Advices from various points contain the following news, which I forward for the information of the New York Herald:—

RETURN HOME OF THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.

A despatch announces the return of the Grand Duke of Baden to Karlsruhe, and says the event was the occasion of great public rejoicing.

A FATAL COLLISION.

A Paris despatch, dated to-day, says that a long train of cars, filled with German wounded returning home, was run into yesterday by a freight train, near Puteaux, on the Paris and Versailles Railway. Nineteen passenger cars were broken to pieces. The number of soldiers killed and injured is unknown.

AN ACCOUNT OF GERMAN DEPREDACTIONS.

The French Minister of Finance, M. Poyer-Quertier, has requested from the heads of the departments an exact account of the depredations committed by the Prussians, as a basis for the abatement of taxes in the revision of the next budget.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT DIEPPE AND ROUEN.

A despatch from Dieppe to-day says that discharged Mobile Guards from the Army of the North are arriving at that place.

A review of 40,000 French troops will be held at Rouen to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The telegraph lines leading into the city of Paris are still unrepaired, and messages are transmitted via Versailles.

The Anti-German League in Paris grows rapidly in strength and numbers.

It is thought that the first instalment of the indemnity will be raised solely in France.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

No Session After the Latest Adjournment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

The members of the European Conference on the Black Sea navigation question and the revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 were to have reassembled in this city to-day after the adjournment which has taken place since the 16th of February.

Contrary to expectation the Conference did not sit.

When the next session will be held is not known at the moment when I forward this telegram by cable to the Herald.

THE PARIS REDS.

Herald Special Reports from the French Capital.

Continued Turbulence of the National Guards.

An Immense Barricade on the Rue Saint Pierre.

An Attack on the Insurgents Expected.

Threat of the Reds to Dissolve the Assembly.

The Government Preparing to Restore Order.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

The New York Herald special correspondent at Paris sends me the following important despatch, dated to-day. He says:—

AN ATTACK ON THE REDS EXPECTED.

The insurgent National Guards at Montmartre have erected and armed an immense barricade on the Rue Saint Pierre. The forces of the government are in readiness, and an attack upon the barricade is expected to-day.

THE SITUATION AT MONTMARTRE—ORDER TO BE RESTORED—CONTINUED AGITATION—A THREAT FROM VINOY—INTERVIEW WITH DE PALADINES—THE ROW WITH SAILORS.

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

I have received the following news from Paris, dated to-day, and forward the same for publication in the New York Herald:—

THE SITUATION AT MONTMARTRE.

One despatch reports that the situation in the Montmartre district, where the disaffected battalions of the National Guards are entrenched, remained unchanged this afternoon, nothing new having transpired there. All of the other quarters of Paris were quiet and orderly.

ORDER TO BE RESTORED.

It is stated that if the National Guards persist in maintaining their hostile attitude the French government will soon issue orders to General de Paladines to restore order in the disaffected districts.

CONTINUED AGITATION.

The Paris special correspondent of the London Telegraph reports that paper under date of yesterday (March 9) that the National Guards continue their agitation. It is said that they have threatened to forcibly dissolve the French National Assembly in the event of its meeting at Versailles.

A THREAT FROM VINOY.

The situation continues so grave that General Vinoy, the military commander of Paris, threatens to concentrate a large force upon the turbulent National Guards and compel them to pay obedience to the authorities.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DE PALADINES.

Yesterday the officers of the National Guards of the Belleville district were received by General de Paladines. At the conclusion of their interview the officers retired apparently satisfied with the assurances of his republicanism given them by the General.

THE ROW WITH SAILORS.

The London Times' special despatch from Paris says that a party of sailors attempted to substitute the tricolor for the red flag on the column of July, which created a great disturbance. The sailors were arrested and imprisoned, quiet restored and the red flag replaced.

AMMUNITION WAGONS PLUNDERED.

The Place de la Bastille is guarded by eight battalions of the National Guard. Three ammunition wagons have been plundered by the malcontents and their escort wounded.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Progress—No Reply from Prussia—The American Loan—Canadian Defence.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

The report of the proceedings of the British Parliament during this evening, which I forward by cable to the Herald, does not embrace anything of exciting moment.

During the session of the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Viscount Enfield, Under Foreign Secretary, admitted that "England's offer of mediation between Germany and France was sent to Count Bismarck through the Prussian Ambassador at London a fortnight ago, and that it still remained unanswered."

Premier Gladstone stated that the government "had no intention of proposing any legislation to prohibit the exportation of arms."

Mr. Huggesson, Under Colonial Secretary, explained that of the £5,000 appropriated for the defence of Quebec all was to be applied to the erection of works south of the river St. Lawrence, none to the fortifications on the north bank.

The American Loan.

The London firms authorized by the United States Treasury Department have invited applications to the new American loan.

Queen Victoria to Appear in State.

The Royal Albert Hall, a new and magnificent building erected for the London Exhibition of 1871, is to be formally opened to the public on the 29th of March by the Queen in person.

FRENCH FINANCE.

The Paris Bourse and the Bank of France.

PARIS, March 10, 1871.

The rentes are quoted at fifty-one francs. The Bank of France will hereafter publish its weekly and monthly returns, as usual previous to the war.

THE WEST INDIES.

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

Project for a Confederation of the British Islands.

Inhabitants of Martinique Desire Annexation to the United States.

Proposed Irrigation of the Barren Portions of Jamaica.

Great Inducements to Men of Capital to Come and Settle.

AFFAIRS IN DEMERARA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, March 9, 1871.

Governor Pint, of Antigua, has sailed for England, leaving Major Monday administrator in his absence. He takes with him to the Colonial Office his celebrated scheme for the confederation of the West Indies under Sir Charles Peter Grant as Governor General, with the capital at Jamaica.

BARBADOS.

The British Flying squadron has arrived at Barbados, and a grand ball has been given by Governor Rawson in honor of Admiral Seymour and the officials of the fleet.

Our finances do not make a very satisfactory exhibit, the expenditures exceeding the revenue some nineteen thousand pounds sterling. The Governor proposes an extra tax of five per cent on duties.

TRINIDAD.

Two ships have arrived at the island of Trinidad from Calcutta with 800 coolie laborers for the plantations.

MARTINIQUE.

At Martinique an uneasy feeling prevails and a general desire is expressed that the United States may acquire possession of that island, the French rule being detested. The colored population have a great admiration for Jamaica and the manner in which it is ruled.

JAMAICA.

Mr. Hutchins, the celebrated Indian irrigation engineer, has arrived to superintend the great irrigation projects of the Governor, which have for their object the reclaiming of "tacks" land, which, being over lime rock, is useless for agriculture in consequence of the periodical drought to which the island is subjected, the rain fall being greedily sucked from the earth, and the mountain streams after a rain are swallowed in subterranean reservoirs. The Governor, who contemplates diverting the river courses, says that the country sees its valuable gold rushing into the sea when it could be turned amid the plains to make fertile gardens of priceless value. The Governor also contemplates, for the good of the colony, looking after the Jamaica railways and extending them into the interior to the base of the Manchester Mountains, with the object of bringing produce to the seaboard and opening up goods traffic to at present inaccessible regions, but which contain boundless natural wealth, and which only need development and the means of going to and fro. He (the Governor) is anxious to see American capitalists come forward and aid in this enterprise; there are fortunes to be made in the large estates that will be offered if Americans will only come and settle. The government is willing to give the crown lands to capitalists as an inducement to come and locate plantations and improve them.

Such confidence is felt in the Governor and his project for the improvement of Jamaica, that he is asked to receive capital for investment in Jamaica securities. He this week asked for £4,000 to invest it in the city market, and £10,000 were instantly offered, the capitalists offering, if their bids were accepted, to give a premium of seven per cent for the chance of placing their funds so securely.

The British government has consented to consider the propriety of reducing the postal rates between England and the West Indies in consequence of the remonstrances of the Governor of Jamaica against the present excessive rates. He compared those now existing to those of the United States and Australia and then asked a reduction.

In order to give a certain idea of the undisclosed wealth of Jamaica I will cite two cases that have been brought to my notice to-day. One gentleman purchased, for a small sum of money, an estate in a deserted locality, paying the money for it on the delivery of the deeds. He then turned in gangs of woodcutters to fell hard timber. In the course of a few days the ship timber alone that had been cut returned him the amount of the purchase money, and he has still a countless forest before him, with house and land all his own, and is now rapidly making a fortune. Another person arrived from Scotland a few years back, as ploughman for a sugar plantation. He saved money by working industriously, bought a few small properties, put them under cultivation, sold out, bought again and made a fortune, and now is about

leaving Jamaica for England, where out of his savings in Jamaica he has purchased fine estates for nine thousand pounds sterling. There are countless opportunities equally as good for those Americans who wish to come and do likewise.

DEMERARA.

At Demerara a large meeting of planters has been held, at which they resolved to ask the government to make arrangements for reopening Chinese immigration on a basis of ten or fourteen years' residence in the colony, five of them to be under indenture; they are then to have a free passage back after the ten or fifteen years' residence. The Chinamen are considered superior laborers to the coolies.

A grand exhibition of native industry has been opened by Governor Scott, of Demerara, in the newly erected Museum. Gold and silver medals have been distributed. Some meritorious paintings by Chinese laborers have attracted crowds. They are views of local places, and the coloring is excellent, but grouping and perspective have been totally disregarded. Yet they are works of high merit, and the Governor has purchased the entire lot at a high figure.

THE HENRY CHAUNCEY.

The Pacific mail steamer Henry Chauncey has arrived from Aspinwall, where she was detained waiting for the steamer on the Pacific side. She has one hundred and eighty-four passengers from Aspinwall, and will take eight from here, with \$8,500 in specie and eight hundred packages of Jamaica fruit. She sails this afternoon. All well on board.

THE ASPINWALL CABLE.

The steamers Dacia and Suffolk will commence grappling for the Aspinwall cable as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

A project has been started for a branch line of British steamers from Jamaica to New York via Santiago de Cuba and Havana.

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Interview With Captain General Valmaseda.

Location and Condition of the Rebels—The End of the Rebellion Near.

HAVANA, March 3, 1871.

Although not a professional reporter of interviews, I give the condensed result of one had with the Captain General yesterday, obtained through the medium of our able and efficient Consul General, Biddle. I think the Captain General was desirous that it should be placed before the American public, to many of whom it must be interesting, as conveying an exact reflex of his convictions. His recent return from an extended tour through the island led at once to a discussion of the present and prospective condition of the insurgents and their cause, upon which the Captain General expressed himself very fully and freely, with a frankness and apparent freedom from prejudice, as if talking of an outside affair, with which he was in no way connected. He sums it up briefly thus:—The armed insurgents do not exceed 1,400 men. They are very much scattered—and, consequently, in small bands—over the extreme southeastern part of the island, especially about the mountain ranges which run along the coast south of Bayamo, and which are crowned by the lofty Turquino and Ojo del Toro, the former 11,000 feet high. They tally forth occasionally from these mountain fastnesses and their other retreats in small bodies and commit some outrages of a predatory character, which usually results in the loss of several of their number. They also in squads of half a dozen, more or less, surrender themselves all over this district, and are thus meted out upon the map the various places formerly occupied by the insurgents, and from which they have been generally driven into the comparatively small district already referred to. In the meanwhile the country about them is being stripped of everything edible, except the few vegetables and fruits which may be picked up, and the insurgents are reduced as near to the starvation point as well may be in a climate like this. Outside help can no longer reach them, and the negroes having entirely deserted their falling fortunes, they can look for none inside. In fact, the smouldering embers of the attempted revolution alone exist, and it is only a question, which each one can resolve for himself, how long they will continue to faintly glimmer before their final extinction.

It is the full belief of Count Valmaseda that the end is very near, and there can be no question whatever of the perfect sincerity of his belief. If so, it certainly seems a great pity that any more lives should be sacrificed in so hopeless a contest, if contest it can be called. Our conversation was somewhat protracted, but I have given all the salient points. The Captain General entertains and expresses very friendly feelings towards our country, whose good opinion he seems desirous of securing. He is a gentleman of middle age, urbane in his address, courteous in his manners, plain and emphatic in speech.

I learn from a totally different source, but almost equally high and trustworthy, that Spain would gladly rid itself of its sovereignty for a valuable consideration, and I think the tone of this population strongly favorable to such a consummation.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

London Change in Neutral Financial Diplomacy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

As I predicted to the Herald by cable telegram yesterday the London Change is likely to use the treasury necessities of the Czar of Russia for a new loan as a means of obtaining a settlement of the Black Sea navigation question; it may be in favor of Turkey.

I have to report to-day that a protest is circulated for signature in the Exchange against the introduction of the Russian loan into the market, pending the decision of the Black Sea Conference.

MEXICO.

HERALD SPECIAL REPORT VIA HAVANA.

Meeting of Congress—Trouble on Account of War Expenses.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 27, 1871.

Congress will meet on the 8th of March, when the impeachment ball opens by reason of \$1,000,000 being charged for extraordinary secret expenses of the War Department, which are accounted for as being necessarily expended in putting down the San Luis revolution.

Manuel Asperes, Acting Secretary of State, goes to San Francisco as Mexican Consul, matters on the Pacific coast requiring a first class statesman.

The Italian Minister is en route from Italy with the new treaty.

The Mexican government promises to protect Americans in Tehuantepec who are threatened because they have claims before the mixed commission.

Another Candidate for the Presidency—The Governor of Jalisco Deposes—The Million Deficiency in the Treasury—Charges Against Juarez—Destruction of Timber on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Prospects of Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 3, 1871.

Governor Pasqueras, of Sonora, has been put into the field as candidate for the Presidency. Four candidates are now running, and two more are spoken of.

The Legislature of Jalisco has deposed the Governor of that State.

The Governor of Oaxaca having grossly treated some citizens of the United States, Minister Nelson has addressed the general government on the subject.

The investigating committee of Congress has discovered a defalcation of \$1,000,000 in the Treasury Department. Señor Romero has determined to resign before the meeting of Congress. The press attack him and point with suspicion to the large amount of property owned by him in the city and country, which they say is estimated at \$300,000 in value. When the books of the Treasury Department were demanded by the Congressional Committee Romero refused to deliver them, and the chairman of the committee has signed a statement to the effect that the Treasurer refused to obey the laws at the express order of the Minister of the Treasury.

The Central Club of the capital has appointed General Negrete and Villabos to draw up an act of accusation against President Juarez.

Washington's Birthday was duly celebrated here. The American colors were displayed in various quarters of the city.

The Federalists complain of the indiscriminate destruction of trees on the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The election excitement continues. It is the general belief that revolution will follow the election.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The New Government of Bolivia—Executive Platform.

AN EXILED EX-PRESIDENT.

FIGHTING IN URUGUAY AND CHILE.

ASPINWALL CITY, March 7, 1871.

The South American steamer, at this port, brings the following news:—

The new government of Bolivia was established. It promises to maintain friendship with Peru, and had withdrawn the notes addressed to Peru by its predecessors.

Margarita, the ex-President, barely escaped with his life, the Indians pursuing him over the frontier into Peru. Of his escort of thirty-six souls only five accompanied him to Lima, all the rest having been slain. The Indians committed terrible atrocities after the battle of La Paz. Many bodies were mutilated.

Morales, in command of the revolutionists, resigned after the battle, but was subsequently proclaimed Provisional President of Bolivia. The Messrs. Dreyfus have been appointed fiscal agents of the new government in Europe.

News has come by way of Bolivia from Uruguay that the rebel General Lopez Jordan has been defeated and fled into Entre Rios.

Advices from Chile to the 10th report a fight between the troops and 300 Indians, in which the latter were defeated.

Guerrilla warfare was kept up. The Caracacas mines were yielding wonderfully. It was asserted that veins of pure silver were found almost on the surface.

The harvest was abundant. The wheat especially was the finest ever produced.

The San Felipe Railroad was nearly completed. Shocks of earthquake were felt at Valparaiso, and they were accompanied by a severe storm, which did much damage to shipping.

The news from Peru is unimportant. Two new lines of railroad were projected.

UNITED ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel Annoyed by Newspaper "Specials"—The Papal Guarantees.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, March 10, 1871.

The King of Italy reads the foreign newspapers with a considerable degree of attention. He is frequently annoyed by the productions of some of the European "special" letter writers so far as they pretend to speak of his diplomacy and mode of executive rule.

I have to announce by cable to the Herald to-day that His Majesty Victor Emmanuel denounces as "a forgery" a letter credited to him by the Paris correspondent of the London Times expressive of "surprise and disappointment at the hard terms inflicted upon France by Prussia, and especially as to cessation of territory."

The letter was stated to have been written to the Emperor William.

The Italian Legislative Chamber is still engaged in the discussion of the Papal Guarantees bill.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Eastern Imperial Budget—Favorable State of Finance—The Revenue from Opium.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

I have received a telegram report from British India, dated at Calcutta yesterday evening, the 9th instant.

Its contents are quite interesting.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Mayo, has laid the budget of Eastern empire before Parliament with great care. The financial statistics show a very favorable exhibit of the finances of India. The budget provides for a reduction of the income tax, and estimates the revenue for 1871-72, from opium alone, at £2,999,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Herald Special Report from Panama.

The Revolution in Colombia—Defeat of the Rebels.

Meeting of Congress—Murelo Likely to be Elected President.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PANAMA, March 7, 1871.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, to the 15th of February. Private advices regarding the rebellion in the State of Boyaca state that it has not been ended.

Another battle has been fought on the boundary line between the provinces of Soata and Susaco, in which the revolutionists were completely defeated and compelled to evacuate the capital. The legitimate government is likely to triumph. Señor Reyes, Secretary of State, has charge of the government until President Perez returns from Santander.

The Congress of the republic is now in session, and Señor Murelo is likely to be elected President of the republic.

The remaining States of the Union are not likely to be disturbed by the revolution in Boyaca.

The Darien Exploring Expedition.

ASPINWALL CITY, March 7, 1871.

Commander Barclay and Paymaster McMahon, of the United States steamer Resaca, have arrived here from Panama.

They report that Commander Selfridge, of the Darien Expedition, with four officers, fourteen men and ten laborers left Paya on the 15th ult. in a steam launch, expecting to be gone one week.

Others of the expedition were prosecuting the survey of the course of the Tuyara river, and would continue until they met the party from the Atlantic coast.

NAVAL NEWS.

The United States men-of-war Oasippe and Jamestown are expected to arrive at Panama within a few weeks.

The steamer Henry Chauncey has sailed from Aspinwall for New York.

The bark Gussil from Baltimore, with a cargo of coal, ran on a reef, and has been condemned.

SAN SALVADOR.

The general news from the Central American States is unfavorable.

San Salvador advices to February 13 show that war with Honduras is still imminent. Both sides were preparing for it, and San Salvador had been declared in a state of siege.