

Life to God and to His word whether men will hear or whether they will forbear. There must be no letting down of the standard of Christian duty and morals among us. And when we come up to the full measure of the Gospel we shall no longer have men pious in the church and mean on the street, nor women gentle and meek in the prayer meeting but scolds and tyrants at home. For ourselves we may say that we believe that here in this land there is being nourished and strengthened that manly type of Christianity which is permeating the nations of the earth and is causing the thrones and the kingdoms of the Old World and the New, which have existed for centuries upon fraud and deception, to totter and to fall. The words of Christ and the influence of American Christianity weigh more and go further to-day in directing and shaping the governments and legislation of the earth than ever before. The greatest and the grandest sight which we can imagine here is to see a band of manly men in whose hearts Christ rules supreme doing manly work for Him, and it will be found to be a universal rule that such men are the most popular in the church and in the world. Would that we had more of them in our city and in our land.

The High Commission—Discussions on the Fishery Question Among the British Members.

The Joint High Commission is said to have had some very breezy sessions of late, and it is known that even at their various dinner parties the earnestly interested members of it cannot entirely refrain from discussing the topics formally before them. It is supposed that the fishery question is the present topic, the Alabama claims not having been reached yet, and that England and Canada are fiercely arrayed against one another on the policy or expediency of allowing us the privileges we demand in Canadian waters. The weak and dependent Province even assumes very bold and defiant language in connection with the matter toward the protecting home government, and letters received from prominent Canadians of all parties protest that surrendering their rights on the fishery question would be as bad as ceding the whole Canadian territory to the United States. Of course, our American Commissioners side with the Englishmen against the Canadians in this argument, as it is evident that the English Commissioners are favoring our demands. But our members must not be led away by the superficial importance given to the fishery question. They should reserve their great strength for the final battle on the Alabama claims. At the same time they cannot but observe this want of harmony on the part of the British Commissioners with regret, for the reason that it indicates a possibility of disagreement in the final settlement. The stubbornness of John Bull is proverbial, and it may possibly happen that one obstinate Englishman in the Joint Commission, like the traditional jurymen, may stick out against all the other members, to bring them to his way of thinking or else procure a disagreement and a discharge of the Commission. It further appears that the English Commissioners are telegraphing voluminously and frequently to their home government, and that they are without any very decisive instructions. From this we may very reasonably conclude that they are empowered mainly to settle up with us in some way, almost any that we may please to suggest, and can afford, therefore, to take comfort in the fact.

Muscat and the British Lion.
We publish to-day an interesting review of the causes which have led to the last of the many revolutions that have taken place in Muscat. The facts stated were gathered on the spot, are absolutely reliable and suggest one or two very obvious reflections. As will be seen from the article, the British Lion in the East, true to his pristine instincts of ferocity, has been misconducting himself very grossly. What concerns us still more is that he has, indirectly, greatly damaged our commercial interests by plunging a friendly and independent kingdom into a condition of ruinous anarchy. All this might have been prevented by the presence of an American ship-of-war within a reasonable distance of Muscat, or even by the simple protest of an honest and well-informed United States Consul. In the confusion of the civil war the State Department perhaps lost sight of Oman; but it would be well for them in the future to keep track of its affairs.

The conduct of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, Colonel Pelly, affords a curious view of the vaunted sense of justice of the Anglo-Indian government. It is well known in Bombay that Colonel Pelly was appointed Resident because while employed as private secretary to a certain great man he acquired a knowledge of valuable secrets, which he would not keep unless paid to do so. Such an appointment naturally leads to corruption, like that whispered against him. The home government of Great Britain would do well to strictly inquire into all the charges now made. It is satisfactory, however, to note that Thorke, the new Sultan, will probably be a just and good ruler.

DEDICATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BALTIMORE, March 26, 1871.
The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, corner of Johnson and Clement streets, was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Notwithstanding the driving cold rain, there was a large procession of priests and laymen. Among the clergy present were Archbishop Spalding, Bishops O'Hara, of Scranton, Pa.; Becker, of Wilmington; Deland Gibbons, of North Carolina. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop.

The survivors who were arrested on Saturday by Mr. B. Mott, of Rockaway, for trespassing on his premises, were held in bonds for any damage they have caused or may cause upon his premises. They are engaged in surveying a route for a branch railroad from Willow Free station, on the Long Island road, to Rockaway.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.
Letters from Florida speak of ripe oranges, open windows and a temperature of seventy-seven degrees.
The Massachusetts House has passed a bill providing for the State the hunting of deer by hounds or dogs.
There are 27,000 more males than females in the human population of Minnesota, a masculine excess of twelve per cent.
The general crops from Illinois are the objects of the wheat crop were never better at this season of the year than now.
Toombs, the once prominent Georgia rebel, is still denying the story that he ever said he would surrender the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Sumner Hill.

THE PARIS REVOLT

Latest Phase of the Rouge Rebellion.

The Communal Elections Held Yesterday.

Resignation of the Insurgent Committee.

It Yields to the Newly Elected Municipal Government.

The Men of Order Blamed for the Recent Slaughter.

Insurgent Demand for an Army of National Guards.

ORDER RESTORED IN LYONS.

Arrest of Rouge Agents in Havre.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 26, 1871.
Advices from Paris dated yesterday have been received here and are forwarded for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD. The news is as follows:—

THE SITUATION LESS SATISFACTORY.

NOON.—The situation is less satisfactory. The tone of the official journals indicates that the success of the efforts at conciliation is doubtful and the breaking of all negotiations is imminent. It is still the purpose of the insurgents to hold elections on Sunday.

THE MEN OF ORDER BLAMED.

The insurrectionary official journal, in its account of the massacre of Wednesday, throws all the blame on the "men of order" who made the demonstration. The journal says General Sheridan witnessed the whole affair, and saw shots fired by the crowd, who tried to force their way into the Place Vendôme.

A DEBATE ADJOURNED.

At the sitting of the Assembly yesterday the debate on M. Armand's motion, with regard to the events in Paris, was postponed until two o'clock this afternoon.

PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—The battalions guarding the Marais de the First arrondissement have received orders to redouble their vigilance, and those in the Second arrondissement have been ordered to prepare for defence.

AN APPEAL FROM SANSSET.

Admiral Saisset has issued an address, calling on all loyal citizens and soldiers to rally around the flag of order and trust him to save the republic, declaring that the sole motto of patriots should now be, "Let us preserve the honor of our country!"

BACKDOWN OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SIX O'CLOCK P. M.—The city remains quiet. The Central Committee, the Paris Deputies to the Assembly and the reinstated Mayors and Assistant Mayors of arrondissements have joined in issuing a proclamation ordering the elections for tomorrow (Sunday). The proclamation urges all citizens to vote and to give the voting a serious character, such as alone can insure the peace of the city.

WHAT IS BELIEVED.

In view of this agreement the danger of a conflict is believed to be over.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

In the First arrondissement the present Mayor and Assistant Mayor are candidates for election. It is probable that other arrondissements will make similar nominations.

EVERYTHING ORDERLY.

TEN O'CLOCK P. M.—There has been no sign of disturbance to-night. The shops are open and cabs and omnibuses are running.

CONFIDENCE REVIVING.

The insurgent National Guards have evacuated the Place de la Bourse and the Place Saint Germain l'Auxerrois. The confidence of the people is reviving.

LATER REPORTS FROM PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Opposition to the Elections—A New Demand—Prisoners Released—All Quiet—The Barricades—Voting Going On.
LONDON, March 26, 1871.
I have received later news from Paris, and forward the same for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

OBJECTIONS TO THE ELECTION.
SUNDAY MORNING.—The Journal des Debats objects to the proclamation ordering the elections for to-day, that the people cannot attend the polls; no time has been given them, nor is the sincerity of the measure assured. It advises electors to abstain from voting.

A NEW DEMAND.
The official organ of the insurgents prints a manifesto, signed by Barvier and Florens, strongly maintaining the right of municipal autonomy as a defence against arbitrary political encroachment, and demanding the creation of an army to be composed only of National Guards.

PRISONERS RELEASED.
The Central Republican Committee has released Generals Chanzy and Langoureaux.

ALL QUIET.
ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—All is quiet, and the city is resuming its normal appearance.

THE BARRICADES.
Barricades still remain in the streets, but the cannon which were mounted upon them are withdrawn or turned inward.

VOTING GOING ON.
The voting commenced this morning and is now quietly going on. There are few voters. The list of candidates endorsed by the Central Committee has been extensively distributed.

A QUIET ELECTION.
SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—The election passed off without disorder and the city is now perfectly quiet.

RESTORES ITS FUNCTIONS.
In a proclamation just issued the Central Republican Committee resigns its functions and yields to the newly elected municipal government.

GOING TO VERSAILLES.
General Chanzy, on being set free, left for Versailles.

THE LOYAL BATTALIONS DISBANDED.
Admiral Saisset has disbanded the loyal battalions under his command and gone to Versailles.

A CONDITIONAL SUPPORT.
At a meeting to-day the Deputies of the republican left in the Assembly resolved to support the government as long as it remained true to the republic.

THE INSURGENT COMMITTEE

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Interview with the Insurgent Committee—Why the Revolt Took Place—Thiers Revolted with Bismarck—Object of the Revolt—The Versailles Government Ignored—Accessions—Military Commanders.
PARIS, March 26, 1871.
I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that on yesterday the whole Central Committee in the Hotel de Ville were interviewed. The members of the committee said:—

M. THIERS PLOTTING AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

We organized, in the first place, on account of information that Thiers was co-operating with Bismarck for the overthrow of the republic, the evidence of which was overwhelming.

WHO CAUSED THE REVOLT?

Thiers had endeavored to provoke the Committee to acts of violence, but failed, and had himself committed the first outrage by attacking Montmartre.

OBJECTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The objects of the Committee are to secure municipal rights for Paris, free elections and the abolition of the payment of rent due during the siege; to form one vast republic under the régime of the Commune, which is to be more comprehensive than ever, as advocated by Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo, and to be based upon compulsory education.

IGNORING THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT.

We ignore the Versailles government, and declare all its acts null. Fresh elections will be held and a new Assembly chosen, having its seat in Paris. The members of the Committee will not accept office in the new government, but will form a *comité salutaire*, having supervising powers over it.

ACCESSIONS.

The people of all ranks are daily offering their services to us, and officers and men are deserting from Versailles and placing themselves at our disposal. We do not want any needless effusion of blood.

TRUCE AND TROOP THREATENED.

General Chanzy will not be executed, but Generals Ducrot and Trochu will be, if caught.

MILITARY COMMANDERS.

We appointed Garibaldi Commander-in-Chief. He will arrive to-morrow. Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi are his aides, not officers.

THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Order Restored in Lyons—Soldiers Praised—Arrest of Insurgent Agents in Havre.
LONDON, March 26, 1871.
I am enabled to report that a despatch from Versailles dated to-day states that a proclamation to the prefects assures them that order conquers disorder and the republic triumphs over anarchy.

ORDER RESTORED IN LYONS.

Order has been restored in Lyons and the Prefect of the Department has been released.

SOLDIERS PRAISED.

M. Picard praises the troops and marines under General Cosmas for their patriotism and courage in restoring order in Lyons.

INSURGENT AGENTS ARRESTED.

Lavalette and three other agents of the Central Republican Committee of Paris, who came here on a mission of agitation, have been arrested.

NAPOLEON.

His Majesty in Good Health—"Passive," but Watching Events.
TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, March 26, 1871.
The movements of the ex-emperor Napoleon are watched with the most attentive, profound interest by the people on this side of the channel in consequence of the rapid and alarming evolution of events in Paris and France generally.

GERMANY.

Imperial Congratulations on the Restoration of the Empire.
TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BERLIN, March 26, 1871.
The European Powers have accepted the revived empire of Germany as it has been announced to them from the marble throne of Charlemagne, in Berlin, with the best grace possible.

THE PEACE CELEBRATION.

Meetings of German Societies to Arrange Preliminaries.
A large number of meetings were held yesterday afternoon by the German population of this city to take preliminary steps toward the celebration of the Peace Festival. At 129 Spring street the Eighth ward Germans held a meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Stein, where it was decided for that body to turn out together. At No. 7 Delancey street delegates from forty benevolent societies convened and passed resolutions to take part in the procession. The revolutionaries of 1848-9 met in Third ward German hall, where they decided to meet to-morrow to make their final arrangements on Tuesday evening next. Among those present at the last mentioned place were Mr. W. W. Wheeler, Colonel Hoffstaedter and Mr. Joseph Navele. The latter gentleman was a Senator from Baden to the Diet at Frankfurt in 1848.

MEETING OF GERMAN BUTCHERS AND MECHANISTS.

A meeting of the German butchers of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity was held last evening at Germania Hall, 291 Bowery, to receive the reports of captains of the German Butchers' organization, about to take part in the Peace Celebration Easter Monday. Philip J. Seiler presided. Ten captains reported their companies fully organized. Before the meeting adjourned it was decided that Philip J. Seiler, who is to be Grand Marshal of the United Butchers, shall have six mounted aids, and that open barouches be provided by each company for such of the members as will not take part in the procession on horseback. The German butchers expect to turn out 1,500 men.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM THE NEWTON PRISON.

THURSDAY, N. Y., March 23, 1871.
William H. Jacques escaped from the State Prison on Saturday night. He was born in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, and was in for grand larceny. A reward of \$100 is offered for his apprehension.

CHRETIEN IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23, 1871.
A despatch from Memphis says several large crevasses lately occurred in the Mississippi in the upper part of the river, which will inflict great damage upon some of the most productive portions of the low lands in that State.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Stormy Discussions on the Fishery Questions.

The Canadian Member Stoutly Contesting Against His English Associates.

The Little Dominion Getting Petulant.

Earnest Deliberations at the Dinner Parties.

Earl de Grey and Secretary Fish Talking "Fishery" Between Courses.

Proposed Renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Doubts of Any Acceptable Result of the Deliberations of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1871.
The Joint High Commission were in session yesterday from noon until after four o'clock, when they concluded the third week of their deliberations. In the evening there were several dinner parties.

A DINNER PARTY AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

This was attended by Secretary and Mrs. Fish, Postmaster General and Mrs. Cresswell, the Spanish Minister and Mrs. Roberts, Sir John A. Macdonald and Lady Macdonald, Earl de Grey, Professor Montague Bernard, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Lord Teatenden, Secretary Robeson, Senator and Mrs. Sprague, Hon. Le Poor Trench, Sir Edward and Lady Thornton being the host and hostess. On Tuesday the British Commissioners will pay a VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

and on Saturday next they intend participating in a fox hunt in Maryland. Notwithstanding it is announced that the Commissioners are progressing favorably and that their deliberations are harmonious, there are good grounds for believing differently. During the past week they have had some rather stormy sessions.

and it was difficult for some of the members to retain their equanimity. The British and American Commissioners are in each other's company almost constantly. After the adjournment of their business meetings they frequently confront each other in the evening at the dinner table or a party. Conversations between individual members of the Commission touching the questions at issue sometimes occur on such occasions, so that consideration of the relations between the two countries is now

NOT EXCLUSIVELY CONFINED

to the council chamber. At the reception given by Sir Edward Thornton the other evening, the session of the Joint Commission on that day having been somewhat breezy, it was remarked that Earl de Grey and Mr. Fish became completely absorbed in conversation upon the deliberations of the day. The British Commissioners are in constant telegraphic communication with the home government, and their telegraph expenses are said to be enormous. Earl de Grey is recognized as the ruling spirit among his colleagues, but it is understood that

HIS EMBARRASMENTS

are augmented by the lack of prompt and positive instructions, indicating indecision on the part of the home government. Sir Stafford Northcote, who represents the Tory element, is decidedly indisposed to swerve from any of the positions heretofore assumed by the British government. He stands up for what the aristocracy assume to be

THE RIGHTS OF ENGLAND.

Sir John A. Macdonald is the champion of Canadian interests, and it is said that his pertinacity in this respect does not receive the cordial concurrence of some of the other British Commissioners, who are disposed to consider the rights of England of more importance than

THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF THE CANADIANS.

The Canadians are unyielding, the English are unyielding, and so are the Americans. Well informed persons here, whose judgment is more than mere inference, believe that the points of difference are so great as to be all but irreconcilable, and they do not see how the Commission can come to a satisfactory settlement. At least two of the American Commissioners have not hesitated to express themselves as doubtful of the probability of any of

THE QUESTIONS BEING ADJUSTED.

The fishery question, which has taken up so much of their time, has not advanced a single stage toward a practical solution, for it is found that Canada, holding to her three-mile limitation as an undoubted right, is not disposed to consent to any arrangement of that matter which does not provide for an entire revision of the trade regulations between the two countries, and that in this respect the position taken by Sir John A. Macdonald is acquiesced in by his colleagues. It is understood that

CONSTANT COMMUNICATIONS

have been passing between the Canadian government and Downing street, the Dominion authorities holding that under the Imperial Dominion act, "the Queen's Law," England is debarred from insisting upon any arrangement of the fishery question inconsistent with the views and desires of the Canadian government. It is held that this is a question of much more importance than might be supposed at first, as it involves either an acknowledgment of the violation of that law, or else it would be construed by the Canadians as violative of the

LIBERTIES GUARANTEED TO THEM BY THE ACT OF UNION.

Sir John A. Macdonald takes the ground that the three-mile limit is as much a matter of sovereignty to Canada as the possession of any portion of her territory on land, and that if England were to insist upon Canada giving up this sovereignty she might as well lay claim to the actual soil of Canada, and the personal government there would be

NOTHING BETTER THAN A FARGE.

Letters have been received here from leading men, without distinction of party, in Canada, declaring that under no circumstances will they submit to be overruled in what they claim to be their rights by the action of any Joint Commission, and that

IF NECESSARY THEY WILL APPEAL

to the people of England to have their rights protected. In the old reciprocity treaty it was provided that the convention should not go into effect without the consent of the several provinces affected. The Canadian contention is that the present form of government, so far from weakening their rights, has strengthened them, and that England might just as well declare

THE TERRITORY CDEED

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