THE ROUGE REBELLION.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

More Bloody Work Outside the Walls.

Advance of the Insurgents Through the Neuilly Gates.

Terrible Artillery Fire from Fort Mont Valerein.

FLIGHT OF THE COMMUNISTS INTO PARIS.

General Bergeret and Ten Thousand Men Cut Off.

Immense Communist Force Under Arms.

MacMahon Commanding the Government Forces.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 3, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated this (Monday) evening. Your correspondent telegraphs:—

ADVANCE OF THE INSURGENTS.

By four o'clock this morning great preparations had been made by the Communists for an advance movement on the government forces, and very soon a large force of insurgent National Guards commenced passing out of Paris through the Neuilly gate. In all the Nationals numbered about fifty thousand men, who were commanded by Generals Bergeret, Gustave Flourens and Menotti Garibaldi.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

It was understood by the insurgents and their leaders that the garrison of Fort Mont Valerien would not fire upon them. Accordingly the Communists marched out boldly, and by six o'clock all their artillery was well up in front.

MONT VALERIEN OPENS FIRE.

General Bergeret's column, numbering some ten thousand men, was in the advance, and was marching confidently along the road when suddenly Fort Mont Valerien opened fire upon the insurgents. The first round killed Commandant Henry. General Bergeret had just got out of his carriage when the vehicle was struck by a bombshell and smashed to pieces.

FLIGHT OF THE COMMUNISTS.

By this unexpected fire the troops were thrown into the wildest confusion, and a scene of panic and excitement ensued. The Communists had been allowed to advance so far that they were within point blank range of the guns of Fort Mont Valerien, which raked their line with much effect. In a few minutes the unequal contest told upon the insurgents. They broke ranks and in the greatest possible confusion tried to retreat beyond range of the guns of the fort.

A HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

Although not without suffering serious loss, the main body succeeded in making good its escape and finding safety by flight into Paris. General Bergeret, however, with his column of 10,000 men, was cut off and left alone. The General acted with great courage. He tried to fight with field artillery against the heavy guns of Fort Mont Valerien, notwithstanding he must have seen that success was impossible in such a contest. And, in fact, it was not long before his column was badly beaten.

BERGERET CUT OFF.

The main body of the Communists, as stated before, succeeded in getting into Paris. Bergeret and his men, however, are completely cut off. They cannot pass Mont Valerien, as the guns of that fort sweep the road to Paris in every direction, and any attempt to force a passage would result in a horrible slaughter.

THE LOSSES.

The main body escaped with a loss of some hundreds in killed, but General Bergeret must have lost large numbers. Altogether the loss was not less than twelve thousand men in killed, wounded and missing, the latter including the column under General Bergeret.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

A Communist force estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand men are now under arms in and around Paris. I cannot give an adequate idea of the excitement which now prevails in Paris. It is something tremendous.

THE ROUGE REPUBLIC.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Proclamation by the Commune—Distant Cannonading Heard—Theirs and his Cabinet Arraigned—General Suppression and Abolition.

LONDON, April 3, 1871.

I have received the following intelligence from Paris and forward the same for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD:—

A COMMUNIST PROCLAMATION.

A despatch from Paris this forenoon says the Commune has issued a proclamation couched in the following language:—

"Attacked by the Versailles government, we have a mission to protect the city, and count upon the aid of the citizens."

DISTANT CANNONADING HEARD.

There was a continual movement of the Communal forces during the night, and a distant cannonade was audible this morning. The *rappel* is beating everywhere throughout the city.

THIERS AND HIS CABINET ARRAIGNED.

The Paris Commune have issued a decree arraigning Thiers, Favre, Picard, Dufaure, Simon and Pothuan before the tribunal of the people and ordering their properties to be seized.

GENERAL SUPPRESSION AND ABOLITION.

Another decree pronounces the separation of the Church and State, suppresses the religious bodies and abolishes national property.

THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MacMahon Appointed Commander-in-Chief—The Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, April 3, 1871.

The following news is forwarded for publication in the HERALD:—

MACMAHON COMMANDING THE FRENCH ARMY.

A despatch from Versailles to-day says Marshal MacMahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A despatch from Brussels, 3d, says the second sitting of the Peace Conference was held to-day.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Debate on the Revolt in Paris—Report of the Paris Deputies—Speeches of M. Thiers and Others—General Sentiment of the Deputies—Proposal to Surrender Chanzy—The Assassination of Thomas and Lecomte—Decision to Give Paris the Right of Self-Government.

TRANSLATED SPECIALLY FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following is a translation of the debate in the French National Assembly on the revolt in Paris on the 21st of March:—

The Assembly met at noon. The discussion was opened by

M. LOUIS BLANC. He said: M. de Juigné imputed to me yesterday the disorders of June, 1848, as well as those of the day before yesterday. I solemnly declare that M. Juigné is mistaken. I reject both accusations as an attack upon my honor and dignity. (Movement on the left. "Very good!")

General BILLOT said:—In the midst of the sad crisis through which the country is now passing it is necessary that an understanding should be arrived at. I have learned that my name has been put forward in connection with a command. If people suppose that I would make a compromise with the revolt they are very much mistaken. In the presence of the deplorable events in Paris I have only one sentiment. I stigmatize the criminal insurrection of which the French republic has been made the victim. (Approbation).

The PRESIDENT—General Trochu has proposed the following resolution, which I am going to read:—"The National Assembly is moved by gratitude for the services which Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas have rendered, and is filled with sorrow at their foul assassination. It is therefore resolved that the murder of General Clement Thomas is a public calamity which the nation and the Assembly mourn. The family of General Lecomte, who has been assassinated in Paris, in the fulfilment of his professional duty, is adopted by the nation."

The proposition was adopted.

M. PICARD—All the despatches which we receive from the departments inform us that all adhere to the National Assembly and recognize no other authority. Several have even offered their armed aid. The government is about to present a bill, according to which all the electors of France would be called upon to renew their municipal powers.

M. J. DE LASTEYRIE—Gentlemen, the commission which has been appointed by you has thought that the sovereign authority of this Assembly and the gravity of the circumstances demanded something more than the following proclamation, which we submit to you. The commission has also, in concert with the Executive, devised the measures which should accompany this proclamation. We are, at the same time, happy to inform you that the news received by the executive from the different departments are, without exception, very satisfactory. We are now occupied in employing the best means for defending throughout France the right against violence. ("Very good.")

Mr. VITET then read as follows the proclamation to be addressed by the National Assembly to the people and army of France:—

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS—The greatest crime that a free people can commit is the open rebellion against the national authority. It is a new disaster added to the already great misfortunes of the country. Criminals and madmen, the very day after our unparalleled disasters, when the foreigner had scarcely left our ravaged fields, have not feared to carry into this same Paris, which they pretended to defend, disorder and ruin—nay something more—dishonor. Their misdeeds are arrayed against themselves, they are not worthy to utter the noble name of republic (Movement.) Already we know that the whole of France rejects with indignation this odious enterprise, and we tell her:—"Do not fear that we shall have that moral weakness which would aggravate the evil if we compromised with the revolt. We shall fulfil the mandate which you have confided us, the mandate which we owe to your free suffrages, more free than they ever were before. We are your only representatives. The smallest shreds of our territory cannot be separated and governed by any other than your legitimate representatives. Paris, the heroic city, the heart of France, has allowed herself to be surprised by a factious minority. Soldiers! When the country is at stake it is for you to sustain her representatives. Her safety rests in your hands." (Loud approbation.)

After an animated discussion the President announced that the proclamation had been unanimously adopted.

M. THIERS—The situation can only be mastered by conciliation.

A VOICE—And by firmness.

M. THIERS—It must not be—I do not suspect any party; I respect them all—it must not be that the Assembly should seem to be ruled by a single party. It must not be that its enemies should even suppose it. (Noise and interruptions.) I speak to you with a perfect knowledge of what is going on in France. (Noise.) I should not be worthy to represent and defend you if I could not obtain a hearing by you. If you desire that I should have some authority in the country hear me.

SEVERAL VOICES—What is he going to say?

M. THIERS—Rest assured you will not add to your dignity by interrupting the Chief of the Executive. ("Bravo, bravo.")

M. SCHOELCHER then proceeded to give an account to the Assembly of the measures which he had taken to obtain the liberation of General Chanzy. He said—Citizens, I am sorry, very sorry indeed, to tell you that the mission which M. Clemenceau and I have undertaken has not met with success. We arrived at the Hotel de Ville without incurring any danger. We even penetrated as far as the door of the hall where the Central Committee is sitting. We have announced that "we had instructions to demand the liberation of General Chanzy and General Lambourion. The persons were sent, one after the other, to inform the committee of our presence. Not one returned. At last a commander of the National Guard, seeing our grief, resolved to go in personally. He came back with the following answer:—"The committee has been deliberating ever since your arrival, but the majority has decided that General Chanzy and his colleagues should not be liberated, but at the same time I must tell you that M. Chanzy is in perfect safety. I assure you that he runs no risk, and, as in two days we shall surrender our powers, the General will probably be set at liberty." (Movement.) I may add that Paris is in a terrible state of anxiety; and that she suffers much from the position in which she is placed.

A VOICE—She has placed herself in that position.

M. SCHOELCHER—It is not for me to argue the matter. I merely expose a fact. Paris is without a government. All those who desire order and liberty can find no centre around which they could rally.

A VOICE—And Admiral Saisset. Is he not Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards?

M. SCHOELCHER—I maintain that Paris has no government, and that she therefore does not know around whom to rally for the re-establishment of order. I therefore ask that Admiral Saisset should announce a review of the National Guard for to-morrow. All those who do not wish to separate themselves from that government will attend the review. I hope that Paris will give him two hundred thousand men, then the Central Committee, whatever its intentions may be, cannot do anything but retire, as it has promised to do, immediately after the communal elections.

M. LOCKROY—I am grieved to say that I do not agree with my honorable colleague, M. Schoelcher. This review might have fatal consequences which we now cannot foresee. You are going to divide Paris into two camps. (Noise.) Take care. I am animated as you are by a patriotic sentiment and a spirit of conciliation. Listen to me. I tell you that you are going to divide the capital into two camps. See whether this might not lead to a collision. And I hold that a collision in Paris would precipitate France into a yawning abyss, and I conjure you not to do as it is proposed to you.

M. CLEMENCEAU—It is my ardent desire to see your authority re-established throughout France. To do this there are but two means; the use of force or conciliation. As to the first, let us not speak of it, for you have not the intention to resort to it. Let us, therefore, devise conciliatory means. There is no other way to interfere. (Noise.) You do not wish to besiege Paris, do you? Do not let us pay attention to means of coercion. Besides, the battalions do not listen to their chiefs. But if you do not wish to employ force, hasten, or it will be too late, when the capital will be steeped in blood. (Noise.) There is but one means to save us—to proceed at once to the elections.

M. LANGLOIS—I am of same opinion as M. Clémenceau. But it is necessary that you should combat the irregular elections, which are to take place tomorrow, by a vote. I have just learned that honorable men, such as M. Jules André and Alphonse de Rothschild ask the same thing. This is the only practical solution. (Very good.)

M. THIERS—It is true, gentlemen, that the question is a very grave one, not only in itself, but also in connection with the present circumstances. It is necessary that the government should explain itself and tell the population of Paris that they will be respected as the rest of France. Yes, France will not accept the domination of Paris, but she cannot subject Paris to another system of legislation than that which is in practice all over France. If we accept the terms of the proposition which has been made there is one word which requires an explanation. I mean what is said about Paris, that she could not be governed as under the old *régime*. It is not the time, gentlemen, when a *régime* has fallen that it should be insulted. When it has gone out of existence it should be left to history to judge its defects and merits. I do not believe that you wish that Paris should be governed like a city of three thousand inhabitants; you are too reasonable to ask that. Paris shall be represented. But we ask you to give us the necessary time for deciding upon the form of government which she ought to have, in order that Paris may, without danger to herself, transact her own affairs. (Very good.) If Paris needs this guarantee let her have her own municipal administration, her representatives, her Commune—this last, however, in the sense of the word I understand it. Yes, we shall give her these guarantees, and we are not the men to break our promise. (Very good.) But if Paris wants to have that form of administration, which no government could tolerate, if she will not herself be the mistress of her own affairs, but the slave of her passions, we love her too much to allow her to place herself in such a position. I repeat, we shall lose no time, but do not lose sight of this—that a law framed in haste cannot be serious or made to last. Give us a few days yet and Paris will be in possession of her senses; but before that can be done it is necessary that she should not be in the possession of the factions. (Very good.)

M. LOUIS BLANC—It is urgent that the question should be decided at once, for, as my colleague said, it is necessary that there should be a centre around which all good citizens could rally. To do this it is necessary that the Assembly should be resolved to give a municipal council to Paris.

M. CLEMENCEAU—I am not disposed to allow Paris to be delivered to the horrors of civil war. In my opinion, if you do not vote this law at once, we shall fall into an abyss. Admiral Saisset says that in spite of all his efforts he has not been able to find more than three hundred orderly National Guards to fight against the insurgents. He, therefore, advised that every facility should be given to the elections.

M. THIERS—I ask pardon for addressing again the Assembly, but our position is so grave that it is necessary that we should get as much light as possible on the present all-absorbing question. Paris complains that she has not the same right to choose her representatives as all the other communes of France. We reply that Paris is right, and that she will be represented as all the other communes of France. And we do not mean to accord her this as a favor; we acknowledge it to be her right. We only ask her to be reasonable enough to see the absolute impossibility in which we are placed to frame an organization in a few hours. For you cannot establish the same form of government for a city of two million inhabitants as you would for a commune of three thousand souls. We must arrive at an understanding; we must discuss the matter, and how can you ask that all this should be done in twenty-four hours? But you will grant that some time is necessary for a question of such great importance. If twenty-four hours suffice for us to come to an agreement let us take up the matter at once; but if it is not possible to do it in twenty-four hours we shall take forty-eight. I grieve to remind you of these assassinations, but believe me the assassins of Generals Thomas and Lecomte——

A MEMBER—The assassins were Bonapartists. (Noise and agitation.)

ANOTHER MEMBER—Assassins do not belong to any party. ("Very good! Very good!")

M. THIERS—Do you think that these men who now detain Chanzy will be more or less guilty from the fact of our adopting any resolutions? And can you satisfy such men when you, Messieurs Lockroy and Clemenceau, yourselves could not do it? And if they do not believe you to be republicans whom in the world can they believe? They have not listened to you; no more have they to Admiral Saisset. They have told us that Admiral Saisset is very popular; we replied at once by saying that he should be appointed—that it was the homage rendered by the people of Paris to the brave commander who had so nobly contributed to her defence. Of what could they suspect him? Of being a hero? Well, then, has he been listened to? No; he has even been condemned to death—(movement). I have not the honor to know M. Scheelcher, but I know that he is a republican. I ask you, have they listened to him ("No, no!")? And do you believe that a law framed and adopted in haste by the Assembly would have more influence than these men, who have so long been devoted to their country and to the republic? Think of this, gentlemen. They say that we have abandoned Paris. It is well that the whole world should know the facts; that the responsibility should fall where it belongs. We wanted to keep within the bounds of the law; we have waited a fortnight for the return of the cannons of Montmartre to the parks, whence they had been taken. As long as there was a chance to avoid the use of force my colleagues and I have decided to wait with patience. When we arrived in Paris they did not cease to tell us that the spectacle of two hundred mouths of fire on the heights of Montmartre was offered to the public. And against whom were these two hundred mouths of fire directed? Not against the Prussians, but against the Parisians. If they had been intended against the Prussians, we should have liked to fire them off ourselves; but they threatened Paris and her commerce, they prevented the return of work, and that the workman should earn bread for his family; they moreover arrested the Prussians on the soil of France! ("Very good, very good.") If a group of soldiers is drowned amid a large stream of the population when it is surrounded on all sides by women and children, this same group, which would not waver before the Prussians, will waver before the women and children. It was with grief that I witnessed the fall of the government in 1848. But why did it fall? Because detached troops of soldiers were drowned—or absorbed, if you like it—by the population of Paris. When I saw the same event take place a few days ago, without calculating the army I said to myself that it was a matter of judgment and resolution, and that we should take the resolution in the interest of France. We must not allow detached columns of soldiers to be drowned in a chaos in the midst of a numerous population, and for that reason we have retired behind the Seine. You are now amid a faithful army, which will make the laws respected. ("Very good.")

M. CLEMENCEAUX said without the removal of the government to Versailles and the suppression of five journals the cannons would already have been returned to the government.

M. THIERS—It is necessary that the world should know that France does not wish to make war against Paris and that the rights of the latter would be respected. We are ready to receive Paris with open arms. Let her open hers to us. I say this in order that Paris may not mistake the great debate which has taken place to-day.

The Assembly then unanimously adopted, by a standing vote, the following resolution:—"The Assembly is resolved, in concert with the Executive, to reconstitute in the shortest possible time the municipal administration of Paris and the departments on the basis of councils by election."

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The Practical Route First Discovered by a Frenchman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been much interested in your report of the latest movements of the Darien exploring expedition, and desire to add a few words that may serve to confirm the probability of the successful construction of a canal through the Paya Pass, and also to give to whom it is due the credit of the discovery of this route. During a temporary residence in the United States of Colombia, I three years ago made the acquaintance of M. Louis Lacharme, an accomplished French engineer, who had been attracted thither some years before by the discovery of gold in that country. In January and February, 1869, this gentleman, at the solicitation of persons interested in the Darien Canal project, had made an exploration of the isthmus from the Pacific side, entering the Gulf of San Miguel, ascending the Tuyra and Paya rivers and descending the Caquirri or Cacarica river, the route being precisely that described in the latest letters from the present United States party. Although the canal project for various reasons was not carried out at the time, M. Lacharme always expressed the greatest confidence in the practicability of the route he had discovered, and subsequently prepared a memorandum of his expedition, which was published in *Putnam's Magazine* for March, 1869, with a map exhibiting clearly the track shown in the HERALD map of the 1st instant. The discoveries were communicated to the authorities at Washington, and it is hardly to be doubted that in the official reports their value will be properly acknowledged. Meanwhile, it is but justice that these facts should be more widely made known. Yours very respectfully,

OSCAR B. IRELAND.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 3—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and the account. American securities firm. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 93¾; 1865, 92½; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 89¼. Stocks firm. Erie, 19½; Illinois Centrals, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 42½.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 3—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96½ a 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 3—5 P. M.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged. Middling uplands, 7¾d. a 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. a 7¾d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export.

The following vessels have landed American cotton cargoes since the 1st inst., viz.:—Steamers City of Dublin, from New York, 774 bales; Idaho, New York, 3,651 bales; Algeria, New York, 1,548 bales; ship Carrie Reed, from Mobile, 4,066 bales, and bark Sarah A. Staples, from Galveston, with 1,467 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 3—Noon.—Breadstuffs opened firm.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, April 3—5 P. M.—Linseed oil, £27 a £27 5s.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—We doubt if one person in ten, even of those who, without being bothered by the book, have witnessed ten times the performance of the opera of "Rigoletto," clearly understands the horrid plot. Tom Taylor's dramatic rendering of the dismal story, in the tragedy of "The Fool's Revenge," as performed at Booth's last night, makes it as plain as Othello, in reducing it to plain English. The play is a very clever transformation of the opera, and it brings its incredible social atrocities within range of belief. In its costumes, scenery, &c., as usual at Booth's, it is admirably produced. The leading characters are Bertuccio (Rigoletto), a court jester, Mr. Booth; Deli Aquila, a poet, Mr. Barrett; Manfred; Lord of Faenza, Mr. Sheridan; Malatesta, Mr. Fenno; Fiordelisa, daughter of the Jester, Miss Blanche De Bar; Francesca, wife of Manfredi, Miss Bella Pateman; Geneva, wife of Malatesta, Miss Teresa Seiden; Brigita, Bertuccio's servant and duenna over his daughter, Miss Mary Wells. Mr. Booth, as the Court Fool, was completely transmogrified; but it is a strong character, charged with revenge and full of the caustic and pungent diabolisms of Iago and of that deep, redeeming home affection of Shylock. Accordingly it is exactly in the line of Mr. Booth's especial dramatic qualifications, and from the start he makes us see that the devil is in him and that a horrible and complicated tragedy will be the ending of his blind and credulous revenge. Mr. Barrett, as the chivalrous, sentimental and faithful poet, is so satisfactory that we fully endorse at once the confidence of the unfortunate girl in trusting herself in the face of the greatest hazards, and upon his own protestations, to a desperate night adventure under his protection. Mr. Sheridan, as Manfredi, is the cool and daring villain we expect to find him; Mr. Fenno, as Malatesta, is almost too good for the *role*. Miss De Bar, as the heroine of the story, reminds us much of Jessica, only she seems even a sweeter character, and it will suffice for the other ladies in the play to say that each, within her sphere, contributed her full proportion to the effective rendering of the representation. The play is in three acts, and the plot thickens and darkens and is regularly developed to the dismal ending. There was a very large audience present, including some of our City Fathers, and from the reception given this first performance we infer that there will be as large a house at this evening's repetition of "The Fool's Revenge."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," Bayle Bernard's mirth-provoking comedy, was repeated here last night with the same success which attended its revival on Saturday evening. Mr. Gilbert personated exceedingly well Aspen, the Nervous Man, whose tormenter alike in town and in country, McShane, the Man of Nerve, a reckless, good-humored Irish adventurer, was represented by Mr. Brougham in the inimitable style by which he has identified himself with this peculiar type of character. The droll contrasts between Aspen and McShane can never have been brought out into sharper relief than they are by Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Brougham. Both were rewarded by that hearty laughter which is the best applause for such *rôles*. Mr. Ringgold was a perfect portrait of the foppish Lord Lounge. Mr. Rockwell was propriety itself as Captain Burnish. Mr. Lanagan once or twice broke out into unwonted life and energy as Vivian. Mrs. Sefton played Lady Leech with a thorough conception of the part. Miss Deland was a model of a landlady as Mrs. Clackett, and Miss Flora Clayton did all that was required of Emily Vivian. The play was followed by "The Unfinished Gentleman," a farce which even Mr. Stoddart as Bill Downey, Mr. Ringgold as the Hon. Mr. Frisk Flammer, Mr. Rockwell as Charles Denvers, Mr. Williamson as Jem Miller, and Miss Effie Germon as Mary Chintz could not render lively and interesting. A farce which is both coarse and dull is unpardonable, and the best "make up" and acting cannot save it.

STADT THEATER—"LOHENGRIN."—The first performance in America of Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin," was given at the Stadt last night before one of the largest audiences of the season. The event, as it may be considered one, has excited much attention and interest in musical circles, and many of the most eminent artists in America honored the occasion by their presence. It was first heard at Munich in the year 1853, where it was directed by the composer in person. It was afterwards produced at Weimar and Berlin, and Wagner experienced immense trouble in the difficulty of getting singers capable of interpreting such difficult music. The story is one of the most charming of those romantic legends of the Middle Ages, in which chivalry takes a hand in everything. Henry, Emperor of Germany, and his court make up the cast. The story is this:—Elsa of Brabant (Mme. Louise Lichtmay) and her brother, Gottfried, were committed to the care of Friederich of Telramund (Mr. Vierling), by their father before he died. Through the acts of Ortrud (Mme. Frederici-Himmer) and their false guardian, Elsa is accused of the murder of her young brother, who has mysteriously disappeared. She appeals to the judgment of God, a tribunal well known in the days of chivalry, and names as her champion an unknown knight who has won her heart. This proves to be Lohengrin, (Mr. Habelmann), who comes at her call in a boat drawn by a swan. He fights Friederich and worsts him, and the curtain falls on a magnificent pæan of triumph sung by the nobles of Brabant and the rest of the imperial army. The second act opens with the plotting of the two conspirators, Friederich and Ortrud—man and wife—and they agree to charge Lohengrin with witchcraft. They make this charge when the grand bridal procession is about entering the cathedral, but are foiled. The third act opens with a wedding chorus, followed by a duet between the newly-married couple, which is interrupted by an attack made by the vengeful Friederich, who is killed by Lohengrin. The latter then, in the last scene, announces his name and rank, and reveals that he is a knight, favored specially by Heaven, and that he must now leave his wife and the imperial court to return to his chosen sanctuary. The swan that has drawn him to their shores turns out to be Elsa's lost brother, and the opera closes with the departure of Lohengrin amid the tears of the assembled nobles. Such a romantic tale, as may be seen, gives ample room for everything that is grand in music. The orchestration, from beginning to end, is of the most magnificent and effective kind and far better than what we have been accustomed to in Wagner's works. The vocal *ensembles* and choruses are of like magnitude, and there are a few pleasing solos, although, as a general thing, the composer prefers to work out the story vocally on metaphysical principles and to give as little melody as possible. It would be impossible at this late hour (midnight), and after a single hearing to pass a definite judgment on the opera, and we shall speak of the music in detail after another representation. Still our general impression is that it is in every sense of the word a great work, and the instrumentation is colossal and worthy of the most earnest attention of every musician. The first and last acts are better than the second, which is very tedious. Mme. Lichtmay, Mme. Frederici and Messrs. Habelmann, Vierling and Franosch deserve great praise for their admirable impersonation of their extremely trying *roles*. No more difficult task could be applied to an artist's voice than the music of this opera. Mr. Neuendorf proved himself a conductor of rare ability and courage, and both chorus and orchestra were far beyond the usual average. But to the Messrs. Rosenberg is due the highest credit for their enterprise and liberal management in giving to New York this remarkable work, from which many European *impresarii* have shrunk in dismay.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Florence, the comedian, who contemplates giving representations of Dickens' characters, including Captain Cuttle, in "Dombey & Son," and Obenreizer, in "No Thoroughfare," at the Olympic, in London, has engaged passage by the steamship Scotia, which sails on the 3d of May. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who go abroad for a protracted stay, with a view to the education of their daughter, accompany Mr. Florence.

Gye's company for this season, at Covent Garden, comprises such artists as Adelina Patti, Parepa-Rosa, Pauline Lucca, Miolan-Carvalho, Mathilde Sessi, Vanzini, Madigan Dell'Anese, Demeric Lablache, Fonbelli, Scalchi, Corsi and Orgeni, *prime donne*; Mario, Naudin, Bellini, Mongini and Urio, *tenori*, and Graziani, Cotogni and Faure, *baritoni*. What on earth, then, has Mapleson left for Her Majesty's? He opens on April 15, nearly three weeks after Gye.

Miss Fanny Davenport's recent benefit at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, was in every respect a great success. The house was crowded to repletion and Miss Davenport's personation of Volante in the comedy of "The Honeymoon" was enthusiastically applauded throughout. At the end of the performance the *bouquetiere* was called out, and, in response to repeated demands, returned thanks for the warm support which the public of Philadelphia had given her during her engagement. Miss Davenport remains at the Chesinut street theatre for some time longer. At present she is playing the character of Fron-Fron in the play of that name and Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance." An admirer of Miss Davenport, writing to the Philadelphia *Press*, in most enthusiastic terms of her histrionic abilities, refers regretfully to the fact that New York monopolizes all the favorite actresses who have made reputations in Philadelphia, and asks why Miss D. cannot be induced to return to that city and become a permanent member of her father's excellent company." Perhaps the best answer that Miss Davenport can make to this question would be that all true genius in America intuitively seeks New York to manifest itself, for in this metropolis alone of all the American cities is there a scope in which genius can have full play.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

A Citizen of Caldwell, N. J., Accidentally Shoots Himself Dead.

An occurrence of a very sad and shocking character took place in the village of Fairfield, Caldwell township, N. J., a few days ago. On Saturday, while Mr. E. A. C. Ogelvie, a highly respected resident of that place, was changing the position of his gun in his wagon it suddenly went off. The entire discharge entered his thigh, near a vital part. He lived only a few hours afterwards. No inquest was deemed necessary. Mr. Ogelvie leaves an interesting family. His melancholy taking off has cast a gloom over the entire community, where he was well known, both as an estimable gentleman and an exemplary Christian.

WASHINGTON.

The President's War on Senator Fenton.

Changes in the New York Custom House—The Joint High Commission—Gastronomic Diplomacy Abandoned—Important Decision in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1871.

Another Anti-Ku Klux Bill.

There was considerable private consultation to-day among republican members of the House in regard to amendments to the pending bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Representative Bingham has prepared a substitute for the bill, on the basis of that heretofore introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, for the protection of persons resident within the United States against unlawful combinations. It provides that if two or more persons shall aid or conspire, or attempt by force to subvert or resist the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States, or by force attempt to prevent or abridge the due execution thereof; or if any person attempt by force or intimidation to prevent or hinder any person in the free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured by the constitution of the United States, or shall injure or wound any person because of the exercise or enjoyment of such right or privilege, or destroy his property, such person or persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one year or more than twenty years, and subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000. In a case of killing the offender or offenders shall suffer death. Whenever, in consequence of unlawful combinations or conspiracies, it shall, in the judgment of the President, become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the President to make proclamation thereof and call for the militia of such State in which combinations exist, and also employ naval and military force to suppress them. No person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, upon an inquiry, hearing or trial under this act who cannot take the oath that he has never, directly or indirectly, counselled, advised or voluntarily aided such combination or conspiracy. Any person swearing falsely shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime.

A substitute is now in course of preparation, which meets with the approbation of the Southern republicans, proposing:—First, that any State officer whose duty it is to afford equal protection to citizens shall, when he refuses or wrongfully neglects to do so, be liable in damages; second, such officer is also criminally liable for the same offence; third, any citizen or person who aids, advises or procures the neglect of such officer is liable to civil and criminal prosecution; fourth, the marshal, in the execution of the process or writs, is authorized to call on the *posse comitatus*. If resistance be made then apply to the President for the calling out of the militia and for the use of the army and navy. The prosecutions are to be in United States Courts.

Senator Blair's Speech on Southern Affairs.

Senator Frank Blair, of Missouri, made a speech occupying four hours to-day in the Senate in reply to the speeches of several republican Senators on the condition of the South. For some reason or other Blair seems to be regarded by the republicans as the most important and formidable man on the democratic side. When he speaks there seems to be a general desire to answer him on the spot. Probably his distinction arises from the fact that he was the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1868. At all events, Blair always attracts attention. His speech to-day was an arraignment of the State governments of the South which have been reconstructed under radical rule. It was cool, calm and deliberate, and when the republicans attacked Blair on his Brodhead letter of 1868 he gave notice that he was not the democratic party, but that he spoke for himself. It is understood that Governor Morton will reply to Blair to-morrow.

The President Declares War Against Senator Fenton—Changes in the New York Custom House.

The nomination of Addison H. Ladin to be Naval Officer at New York, in place of Moses H. Grinnell, and William A. Darling to be Appraiser of Merchandise, in place of General Palmer, has created a good deal of comment here among the Fenton men. It is stated on good authority that the removal of General Palmer was consummated without consulting Secretary Boutwell, who regarded Palmer as one of the ablest men under him. This is another blow at Fenton, but it is set forth that the nominations were made in the interests of the harmony of the republican party in New York. It is stated that Fenton was notified that he must either make peace or else be driven into the democratic party and have all his friends removed from office. Fenton refused to capitulate; hence the slaughter of his friends. The federal patronage of the State has now been turned over to Conkling, with the understanding that he will manipulate the New York delegation to the National Republican Convention in 1872 in the interests of Grant.

The Report of the St. Domingo Commissioners

is not yet ready to be sent to Congress. So far from pressing the question of annexation, as asserted in some newspapers, the President will, in a brief message transmitting the report to Congress, recommend that no action be taken during the present session.

Health of the President.

The President was slightly indisposed to-day. He was obliged to suspend the transaction of business and he limited his interviews to Ben Wade, Judge Barton and Commissioner Pleasonton.

Hurrying Up the Reports from Internal Revenue Officers.

As the Secretary of the Treasury deems the statistical information of the cost of collecting the internal revenue important to Congress in shaping future legislation at the next session, the Fifth Auditor, who has the settlement of this class of accounts, has issued a circular of instructions in which he says:—

In order to secure the adjustment of accounts of officers of the internal revenue in time to have the books posted and table of expenses made up and printed in the regular annual report of the Fifth Auditor, revenue officers are notified of the necessity of giving special attention to forwarding their accounts for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, to the Commissioner of Internal revenue immediately after the close of the present fiscal year. The delay heretofore in promptly forwarding these accounts has rendered it impossible for the Secretary to furnish Congress with this statistical information.

The cost of collecting the income tax will be exhibited in the tabular statement in his next annual report.

The Joint High Commission Going to Work in Earnest.

The Joint High Commission were in session to-day at the State Department for several hours, adjourning about four o'clock. It has been the custom of Earl de Grey to give two or three dinners every week since the English Commissioners arrived in Washington, but this week there will be no dinners at the residence of the British Commissioners, and they will probably devote their time to the consideration of the question pending before the Commission.

Protecting the American Fishermen.

Two vessels will, as heretofore, be sent by the government to the fishing grounds for the protection of our citizens.

Important Decisions in the Supreme Court.

Some time since the Collector of Internal Revenue demanded of Judge Bullinton, of Barnstable county, Mass., the income tax on his salary. The tax was paid under protest, and the Judge brought action to recover the amount. The Court below held that the tax was unconstitutional and awarded judgment for the plaintiff. That judgment was to-day affirmed by the Supreme Court, which held that the judicial power of the State was exempt from taxation, it being a power in possession of all the original States at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and no grant of that power being conferred upon the general government by the constitution, it remains one of those sovereign attributes of the States in respect to which the States are independent of the general government. The Court likewise rendered a decision in one of the confiscation cases under the act of July, 1862, affirming the constitutionality of the law.

Subscriptions to the New Loan.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were one million nine hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, making a total of over fifty-two million dollars subscribed for in this country to date. The information from the European agents as yet is not of a definite character, and it is not known at the Treasury Department what amount has been subscribed abroad. The banking house of Henry Clews & Co., in London, has subscribed for two millions of the five per cent bonds, and information expected next week will probably give some idea of the success of the new loan in Europe. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will not be prepared to furnish the new bonds before the first of May.

The North Carolina Senatorship.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting this morning to consider the case of contest between Messrs. Vance and Abbott for a seat in the Senate from North Carolina. The main questions to be decided by the committee are, first, whether Mr. Vance, under the fourteenth amendment, was ineligible for election by the North Carolina Legislature; and, second, whether, if this be so, Mr. Abbott is entitled to the seat in the Senate on the ground that he received the next highest number of votes, although not a majority of all the votes cast. The committee arrived at no conclusion, and will hold another meeting on this subject on Friday next.

Reduction of the Public Debt.

The reduction of the interest-bearing portion of the public debt under this administration exceeds $200,000,000, saving thereby $1,000,000 interest in gold per month.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Addison H. Ladin, of Herkimer, to be naval officer at New York city; William A. Darling, to be appraiser of merchandise at New York city; Lockwood L. Doty, to be pension agent at New York city; William J. Smith, to be surveyor of customs at Memphis, Tenn.

Postmasters Thomas Blodgett, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Joseph H. Speed, Marion, Ala.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day:—

L. A. Doty, Pension Agent, New York city; S. B. Allis, Postmaster at Cold Spring, N. Y.

GERMANY.

Emperor William's Reply to the Parliamentary Address—The Misfortunes of France by Revolutions—Persistency of the Teuton Nationality—A Word for the Dynasty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, April 3, 1871.

I have already reported to the HERALD by cable the fact that the German Parliament voted an address of congratulation to the Emperor William on his successes in the war with France, and his accession to the government of a united nation, ruled from the throne of Charlemagne.

This Parliamentary paper was duly presented at Court.