

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles.

Proclamation of M. Thiers to the People.

Acceptance by MacMahon and Ladmiraunt of Their Commands.

Good Understanding Between the President and the Assembly.

RUMORS OF A FRESH CONSPIRACY.

The Government Forces Fortified at the Bridge of Neuilly.

INSURGENTS REPULSED AT CHATILLON.

The Official Journal Reviews the Political Situation.

"Napoleonism and Communism Must Perish."

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 11—Evening.

The New York Herald's special correspondent at Versailles telegraphs me the following intelligence under date of to-day:—

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM M. THIERS. President Thiers has issued another proclamation to the people, in which he says that Marshal MacMahon and Generals Ladmiraunt and Assay (Cissey?) have all accepted the commands tendered them and are now engaged in the work of suppressing the insurrection.

General Vinoy is at the head of the reserves, while the army increases in numbers every day.

SINISTER REPORTS DENIED. Continuing, M. Thiers advises the people to pay no attention to the false reports which are in circulation. A good understanding exists between the President of the republic and the National Assembly, and both are devoted to the work of restoring the country to order and prosperity.

M. Thiers declares that there is no truth in the rumors which are about respecting a fresh conspiracy in their ranks, adding that only the insurgents of Paris are perfidious.

NOTHING TO FEAR. Irresistible measures, says M. Thiers, are in preparation to suppress the rebellion, and so put an end to the effusion of blood. Good citizens are assured for themselves they have nothing to fear.

THE SITUATION AT NEUILLY.—Fighting at Chatillon—Circular from Thiers—The Government Consistent—Legitimacy of the Versailles Authorities—Napoleonism and Communism Must Perish—Insurgent Requisition on the Chateau.

LONDON, April 11, 1871. Advice received from Versailles, dated yesterday and to-day, contain the following intelligence, which I forward for publication in the New York Herald:—

THE SITUATION AT NEUILLY. The Versailles are completely masters of the situation at Neuilly, but spare the inhabitants as far as possible from bombardment. The fire of Fort Mont Valerien is consequently very slow. There was sharp musketry firing yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne.

FIGHTING AT CHATILLON. A despatch from Versailles, 10th, says:—"Yesterday Forts Vanvres and Issy were shelled. The insurgents at Chatillon twice attacked our troops and were repulsed."

Another despatch says:—"The village of Chatillon is occupied by twelve thousand insurgents, who have made a sortie against the plateau, in which they were repulsed."

CIRCULAR FROM M. THIERS. M. Thiers has issued a circular to prefects for the information of the people of France, in which he says:—"The status of Paris is unaltered. The insurgents have returned to Asnieres. Our troops have fortified the bridge of Neuilly. Their conduct has been admirable. There has been an attempt at insurrection at Toulouse, but it has been suppressed. The disarmament of the Nationale at Marseille proceeds. Outside of the capital all is tranquility. The government is satisfied that the citizens have given it their confidence."

THE GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT. An announcement was made in the Assembly by one of the members of the government confirmatory of previous statements as to the general re-establishment of order in the country; and it was added, in regard to Paris, that the government had the most implicit reliance upon the courage and constancy of the army.

THE VERSAILLES AUTHORITIES THE ONLY LEGITIMATE ONES. M. Favre, in a speech to the National Assembly, said that all the Powers had expressed their sympathies with the government of Versailles as the only legitimate government of France. He also stated that the German Administrator in France, Herr Fabric, had declined the overtures made to him by the Commune, which he believed must shortly succumb to the power of the government.

NAPOLEONISM AND COMMUNISM MUST PERISH. The official journal guardedly denies that

the National Assembly is in favor of a kingdom as the government of France, but says positively that Napoleonism and Communism must perish.

MONEY DEMANDED FROM THE CHURCH. The insurgents are said to have made a demand upon the Church for 1,000,000fr., and avow that they will kill the Archbishop of Paris if it is not paid.

FUNERAL OF FALLEN GENERALS. The funeral of the generals killed in the battle of Neuilly took place to-day, and was attended by immense crowds of the people.

TAKING AWAY THE PLATE. The insurgents have taken away the plate from the Foreign Office in Paris.

THE COMMUNE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris.

Engagement of the Insurgent Gunboats With the Government Forces.

SEVERE FIRE FROM THE FORTS.

Traitors Among the Communist National Guards.

ASNIERES COMPLETELY OCCUPIED.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 11—Evening.

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

INSURGENT GUNBOATS IN ACTION. Last night (Monday), at eleven o'clock, five of the gunboats in possession of the insurgent Communists, which were lying in the Seine, near the Pont de la Concorde, got up steam, and, moving down the river toward Billancourt, went into action. Heavy firing was heard coming from that direction, but the result of the engagement is as yet unknown.

FIRE FROM THE FORTS. This morning (Tuesday) at six o'clock the forts held by the insurgents on the south side of the city reopened fire on the government forces. The bombardment was furious and incessant.

AN ACCUSATION. The Communists accuse the forces of the Versailles government with using explosive bullets against them, and assert that some of these missiles have been found near Fort Vanvres.

TREACHERY. At Fort Issy, yesterday, it was discovered that the bolts on some of the gates were either drawn or broken off, thus proving the existence of traitors amongst the insurgent National Guards.

THE PARIS AMAZONS. A meeting of the women of Paris is to be held to-night (Tuesday) for the purpose of organizing for the defence of the city.

NO ONE TO LEAVE. In view of the recent escape and departure from Paris of a large number of men drafted into the insurgent ranks, and to prevent spies communicating with the Army of Versailles, General Dombrowski, the commander of the Communist forces, has issued an order prohibiting any person leaving the city without permission from the military authorities.

ST. DENIS REINFORCED. The Prussian garrison at St. Denis has been reinforced by a corps of five thousand men. It is stated, however, that the Germans will respect the terms of the treaty of peace, and abstain from interference in the civil war.

ASNIERES COMPLETELY OCCUPIED BY THE INSURGENTS.—Affairs at Porte Maillot—The Versailles Commanders—Precautions Against Desertions—Railway Traffic to be Stopped—What the Commune Demands.

LONDON, April 11, 1871. A despatch from Paris, dated to-day, contains the following intelligence, which I forward for the HERALD:—

ASNIERES COMPLETELY OCCUPIED BY THE INSURGENTS. Dombrowski reports the complete occupation of Asnieres by the Nationals and the effective operation of the iron-clad cars on the Versailles and St. Germain Railway.

AFFAIRS AT PORTE MAILLOT. Affairs at the Porte Maillot have improved for the Nationals, who repaired during the night the damages caused by the cannonade in the day. They have also erected additional batteries and otherwise strengthened the defences around the gates.

THE FIGHTING RENEWED. The cannonade and musketry firing was renewed this morning at Porte Maillot, Neuilly, the Porte des Terres and in the Bois de Boulogne.

A PEACE DEPUTATION GONE TO VERSAILLES. A deputation has gone to Versailles for the purpose of proposing measures of conciliation. They are instructed to insist on the maintenance of the republic and the continuance of

municipal franchises, and to demand that the Nationals shall alone guard Paris; and if Thiers rejects these terms to inquire what conditions the Versailles government has to propose.

THE VERSAILLES COMMANDERS. General Ladmiraunt commands the forces around Mont Valerien and General Cissey those on the plain of Chatillon.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FLIGHT. The Communal authorities have redoubled their precautions against the departure of persons from the city without passports.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC TO BE STOPPED. It is said that Herr von Fabric has informed the government at Versailles that the Paris Commune has notified him of its determination to stop traffic on the Northern railway.

WHAT THE COMMUNE DEMANDS. A manifesto of the "League for the Defence of the Rights of Paris" demands communal liberties and that Paris shall be guarded by the National Guard only.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The reported arrest of M. Delescluze is contradicted. The *Soir* announces the death of the Abbe Dutvery from congestion of the brain.

GERMANY. What Will be Done With Paris?—Remored Action of the British Cabinet.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, April 11, 1871. The situation of affairs in Paris still attracts the most serious attention in the very highest circles here. The subject is canvassed also, and with still more freedom of expression, in the Prussian press.

To-day the Prussian *Cross Gazette* says that "the British government is endeavoring to persuade Germany to intervene for the restoration of order in Paris."

Cabinet Changes in Hesse. BARON DALWIGK VON LICHTENfels, President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hesse, has resigned, and is succeeded by Baron von Lindelof, late Minister of Justice.

SWITZERLAND. The French Prisoners of War—Number of the Men Sent Home.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERNE, April 11, 1871. I have just been informed on official authority, for the use of the HERALD, that the total number of French soldiers sent home from Switzerland is 84,024.

THE DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS. Communication from London to the Far East.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, April 11, 1871. I am enabled to report the consummation of an event which is of great importance not only to the commercial interests, but also to the great newspaper enterprises of the world.

Telegrams have been received in the city to-day from the far East which announce that the repair of the Singapore and Batavia telegraph cable has been effected.

Messages for Java and Sumatra can now be forwarded by wire direct.

Personal Intelligence. Mr. W. G. Hibbard, member of Congress from Boston, is among the latest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. B. Brockway, the commander of Rickett's famous battery during the war, is stopping at the Grand Central.

Senator L. C. Latham and Thomas J. Jarvis, Speaker of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, are quartered at the St. Nicholas.

Governor Page, of Vermont, is a guest at the Fifth Avenue.

Dr. J. W. Livingstone and Señor Casanova, of Guatemala, Central America, have arrived at the Astor House.

Commodore A. Babcock, United States Navy, is registered at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. W. L. Griswold, president of one of the Indiana railroads, is temporarily stopping at the Fifth Avenue.

Ex-Governor W. W. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are domiciled at the Brevoort House.

General A. J. Meyer, United States Army, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. Pollok, of Washington, is stopping at the St. James Hotel.

Judges Nelson, of the Court of Appeals, and Anthony, of Poughkeepsie, are late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lately arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel are E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Springer Harbaugh, of Pittsburg; Dr. E. D. Payne, United States Army, and John F. Joy, of Detroit.

Hardy Solomon, of South Carolina; Judge A. C. Reustis, of Indiana; General P. Adams, of Massachusetts; Dr. M. W. Fish, of California, and R. B. Quinn, of London, are installed in quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

The most prominent of the lately arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel are M. C. Mercier, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania; General Wickham, of Poughkeepsie; J. A. Griswold, of Troy; Señor Lopez, of Brazil, and Colonel Bushnell, of Connecticut.

WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, APRIL 11—7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The storm which was Monday evening in Illinois has moved eastward, and is now over Lake Ontario and Central New York. The barometer has fallen over the country south of the Ohio, and brisk south-westerly winds, with light rains, are now reported at points on the South Atlantic. Brisk westerly winds have been experienced from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario. A northeasterly storm was experienced last night on Lake Superior, where the winds are now fresh westerly. Fresh easterly winds with light rains have prevailed on the East Atlantic. Brisk southerly winds have prevailed on the mid-Atlantic coast with clear weather succeeding the clouds of last night.

Probabilities. It is probable that fresh winds from the southwest and northeast will prevail on Wednesday on the upper and lower lakes, with clearing up weather; partially cloudy, with fresh winds, on the Gulf and South Atlantic; cloudy and falling weather in the Eastern States, followed by clearing up weather on Wednesday night. A storm of some dimensions, but short duration, appears to threaten the country from West Virginia to Connecticut.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK. A branch organization of the Knights of St. Patrick was established last evening in Jersey City, with the following officers:—President, James Fitzpatrick; Vice President, Dr. James Mulcahy and James M. Hagan; Recording Secretary, Patrick E. O'Brien; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Donnan; Treasurer, James Crowley; Sergeant-at-Arms, John C. Bailey. The next meeting of the society will be held at "The Ivy," in Warren street, near Montgomery, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and Paris.

Grand Coup de Main Prepared for Last Night.

Loyal National Guards Within Paris to Have Attacked the Hotel de Ville, Belleville and Montmartre.

PREPARATIONS TO STORM PORTE MAILLOT.

General Vinoy in Supreme Command of the Forces.

The Versailles Authorities Sanguine of Success.

The Old Imperial Guard Again in Service.

Failure of the Insurgents to Entrap the Versailles Army.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE SACKED.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, April 12—Morning.

I have just received the following despatch from the New York Herald's special correspondent at Versailles, dated Tuesday night. Your correspondent telegraphs:—

A GREAT BLOW TO BE STRUCK. To-day a great blow is to be struck, which the Versailles authorities hope will result in restoring Paris to lawful government and in suppressing the Communist insurrection.

A COUP DE MAIN IN PARIS. The spies of the government in Paris have arranged the following programme for a grand coup de main within the walls of the city:—

Eighteen thousand loyal National Guards of Paris have been fully organized and armed, and at a fixed hour to-night are to rapidly concentrate in three columns of equal strength. Six thousand men are then to advance rapidly upon the Hotel de Ville and carry it by storm, a similar number are to attack Belleville, and the remaining six thousand are to attack and capture the Montmartre district.

Simultaneous with the operations of the loyal National Guards inside the city a grand attack is to be made by the Army of Versailles on Porte Maillot, and if the insurgent batteries are carried by storm the troops will next endeavor to get possession of the Saint Lazare Railroad station. Large reserves will be on hand ready to support the storming columns.

SANGUINE OF SUCCESS. General Vinoy will take supreme command of this coup de main. The authorities here (Versailles) are sanguine that the movement will result in complete success. The soldiers and sailors of the old imperial army are to form the leading attacking column.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD READY. Twelve thousand men of the old Imperial Guard are in camp near Versailles, ready to march at a moment's notice should the coup de main be unsuccessful, and twelve thousand more of the same guard will be ready in ten days. There are eighty thousand soldiers now in the vicinity of Versailles.

LATER FROM PARIS. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Failure—Placards of Conciliation Torn Down—Another Church Sacked.

LONDON, April 12—Morning. The New York Herald's special correspondent in Paris sends me the following despatch, dated Tuesday night. He says:—

This morning the insurgent forces unsuccessfully endeavored to draw the Army of Versailles into a trap set for them at Asnieres.

PLACARDS TORN DOWN. Placards advocating and advising a policy of conciliation with the Versailles authorities, which were posted on the walls of the city, were torn down to-day by mobs of red republicans.

ANOTHER CHURCH SACKED. To-day the church of Notre Dame de Lorette was sacked by a mob of men and women.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. The third class vessel Constellation, of 1,230 tons, carrying twenty-two guns, and recently repaired at Norfolk, and the Saratoga, of 787 tons, carrying fourteen guns, and recently in ordinary at New York, have been ordered to the practice ship station to carry the midshipmen from the Naval Academy on their annual cruise this summer.

Commander Seward reported himself at the Portsmouth Navy Yard yesterday to take command of the Vandana.

NAVAL ORDERS. Surgeon A. A. Hoelling, Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Davis, Boatwain H. Dickenson, Carpenter Joseph E. Miller and Sailmaker Joseph J. Stanton have been ordered to the practice ship station on May 1; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. S. Whitehouse, Acting Boatwain C. E. Hawkins, Carpenter G. U. Thomas and Acting Sailmaker George R. Hawkins, to the practice ship Saratoga; Lieutenant W. W. Reisinger has been detached from torpedo boat and ordered to the Navy Yard at Washington for ordnance duty. Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the practice ship Saratoga. Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Yancey from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to practice ship Saratoga. Paymaster M. B. Cushing has been detached from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and ordered to the practice ship Constellation. Gunner James Hutchinson is ordered to the practice ship Constellation.

CLEVELAND FIRE IN CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, April 11, 1871. Early this morning an agitator at the oil works of Hesser, Payne & Co. exploded with great violence. The shock was felt all over the city, and in the vicinity of the works many windows were broken. No lives were lost. About 800 barrels of oil were burned. Loss about \$10,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

The town elections took place in New Jersey yesterday. In Essex county the republicans elected twenty-six freeholders and the democrats twelve. Morris county elected eighteen republican and twelve democratic freeholders. Sussex and Warren counties went democratic. Morristown and Somerset county elected the demo-ratic ticket. Hackensack county went republican for the first time in twenty years. Union county is divided. Trenton went democratic. The vote in Paterson was very close.

Republican Victory in Jersey City—The Democrats Allow the Election to Go by Default. The election for Aldermen in Jersey City yesterday resulted in a republican victory. The democrats allowed the election to go by default. The vote polled was the smallest ever known in the city in proportion to the number of voters. The democracy was positively demoralized, so that even the Executive Committee would not respond to an invitation to meet four days before election. The accounts from the several precincts for the midnight show a return of eight republicans out of the twelve Aldermen. It is possible they may have two of the remaining four. The democrats are confident of carrying the Second and Fourth Aldermanic districts. In the former there were half a dozen democratic candidates, yet it is probable that two of them, Heaton and Egan, are elected. The successful republican candidates are:—First district, Farrier and Humsted (not Hill); third district, Stier and Savage; fifth district, Holden and Williams; second district, Smith and Mauleville. The democrats probably elected in the Fourth district are Giunocchio and Burges. There was no dissolver, whatever, and little interest was manifested in the election.

In Hoboken the voting was more secret than on any previous occasion. Up to a late hour last night it could not be definitely determined who were the successful candidates. The city, however, is democratic, and there is no doubt but that the democrats have been generally successful. The office-holders do not expect the least changes. Schimmsahl, the independent candidate for Mayor, will receive the vote, owing to the peace celebration going so near election-day.

A Curious State of Affairs in Paterson—The Helix-Box Seized During a Riot and Smashed. A curious state of affairs exists in Paterson, N. J., resulting from the election held in that city on Monday. The contest was very hot and the vote close. Owing to the splitting it was well along towards yesterday morning before the counting was finished. All had been heard from excepting the Eighth ward. The republicans were ahead; but the democrats expressed much faith in the Eighth ward, as it had polled upwards 1,000 votes, and was one of their strongholds. It was more than usually closely contested, as the candidates were an unpopular man on the democratic side, named Edward Fanning, and a popular democrat on the republican side, in the person of ex-Alderman Chris. Braun.

At three o'clock upwards of 700 votes had been counted, and Braun had run some thirty ahead of Fanning, with every evidence of his sure election. The Fanning crowd, finding themselves beaten, resorted to a riot. After three o'clock, the counting progressing, the lights were suddenly deprived of power, and a riot was started by the very ones who had intended such a proceeding. The judges were hurried off and the mob took possession of the box, and a scene of terrific confusion ensued in the dark, only lightened by the occasional striking of a match. Such an attack was made upon the judges, and was delivered to the judges for their lives and escape through a back window.

The box was wrenched nearly to pieces by the mob, and many of the tickets were scattered over the floor. Finally the ballot box disappeared altogether, and the affair broke up in the most denouement confusion. It seems singular that no one was killed in the riot, and it was delivered to the police authorities. Whether the tickets were legally here or "stuffed" cannot be said.

At all events, there was no election in the Eighth ward. What to do is now the question. There is no authority for filling the offices by appointment; neither does it seem fair that the ward should be deprived of its representation. The democrats claim that the riot was instigated by the republicans in order to secure their Mayor, while the republicans charge it to the instigating of the democrats. The democrats demand a new election for that ward, and claim that that would elect Watson, democratic for Mayor, besides giving them a majority in the Common Council.

In the absence of authority on such a matter, however, the republicans seem determined to accept the situation at all hazards. This would elect Fanning (republican) for Mayor by some 200 votes, and give the republicans a majority of one in the Common Council and a two-thirds majority on the Boards of Education and Freeholders. How the matter will be settled it is impossible to tell, but, as possession is nine points of the law, it is most likely that the republican view of the case will stand, and that the democrats will be excluded out of the control of the city, solely on account of the riot in the Eighth ward, in which ward the republicans claim the election is vitiated altogether.

In New Brunswick, April 11, 1871. At the charter election in this city to-day G. Conover, the democratic candidate, was elected Mayor.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE. Watervliet Republican. Troy, N. Y., April 11, 1871. The Watervliet town election yesterday resulted in a republican triumph by an average plurality of nearly four hundred. The town includes West Albany, West Troy and Green Island.

Lockport Democratic. LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 11, 1871. At the charter election to-day, Origen Steers, democratic, was elected Mayor, and the entire democratic ticket was elected.

Albany Democratic. ALBANY, April 11, 1871. At the charter election here to-day the democrats elected their ticket by about the usual majority of from 1,800 to 2,000 votes. The republicans have elected seven out of sixteen Supervisors in the city, with a prospect of receiving a majority of one in the Board.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION. Postponement of the Official Canvass—Kendrick's Plea. HARTFORD, Conn., April 11, 1871. The Board of Canvassers met to-day and postponed the canvass of Governor, state officers and members of Congress till the 21st. Unofficial certificates were issued to Congressmen elect Strong, Starkweather and Barrow, but owing to the close vote in the second district none was given to Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Kendrick appeared by counsel and claimed that the Board of Canvassers is the final judge of the election, and asked that the decision be put into the wrong box in New Haven and elsewhere be counted for him. The hearing of this question was postponed till the 23d inst.

LYNCHING IN VIRGINIA. STAUNTON, April 11, 1871. Thomas Hodges, the noted demagogue, horse thief and murderer, who shot and fatally wounded Whitcomb on Friday night last, was taken from the jail in this place about one o'clock this morning by a mob and hanged, at a place about one and a half miles from town. The jailer and ex-Sheriff McCutchen were both in the jail and refused to surrender the keys to the mob, whereupon they broke open the doors and took Hodges out. None of the men who entered the jail were disgraced; but they were strangers to the officers and not recognized. Hodges had shot and killed four men in this locality before he shot Whitcomb.

This is the first act of lynching that has ever occurred in this community, and it is universally condemned.

MAINE RACES. NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1871. To-day at the Metairie races the attendance was large and the weather pleasant. So far it has been the most successful meeting since the war.

In the first race, two miles, eight hurdles, for a club purse of \$750, Beacon beat Chalmere, Virgil, Handford, Jersey and Chockasaw in the order mentioned. Time—3:58.

In the second race, a mile and a quarter, for a club purse of \$500, Corsican beat W. H. Johnson, Styria and Woodburn in the order mentioned. Time—2:14.

The third race, two mile heats for \$1,250, was run as follows:—

1 1 Pigrin..... 1:52

2 2 Alaska..... 1:52

Time—3:44 and 3:50. The contest between Defender and Pigrin was very close, being won by only a few inches.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

The Settlement of the Fishery Question.

Trade Equivalents, Instead of Cash Compensation, to be Given for the Freedom of the Fisheries.

The Adjustment of the Alabama Claims.

Probable Reference of All Accents, Claims and Counter Claims to Another Joint Court.

The Negotiations Not Satisfactory to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1871. There was no session to-day of the Joint High Commission. The English members, as usual on Tuesday, were busy in the preparation of their mail for the home government. This evening Mr. J. A. King, of Long Island, entertained the members of the Joint High Commission at Wormley's. There were present Earl De Grey, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald, Professor Montague Bellard, Lord Tenterden, Secretary Fish, Justice Nelson, J. O. B. Davis, Secretary Bontwell, Secretary Robeson, Senator Conkling, Justice Bradley, the Russian Minister, George H. Rigg, Generals Parke and Hamsey and Mr. King.

The statement telegraphed from here to the Associated Press that the Joint High Commission have arrived at a basis of settlement, which, among other things, provides for the payment by the United States of a sum of money to Canada for the freedom of the fishery fisheries, is not ascertainable.

NO FOUNDATION IN FACT. It seemed incredible that the American Commissioners should have agreed to such a basis, and it now turns out the so-called information as to the basis has no basis to rest upon. As it is understood in well informed circles that the position of the negotiations is substantially as presented in the *Illustrated* correspondence, that the time of the Commissioners has been occupied in an interchange of views, in a presentation of the facts and arguments on each side and in an endeavor to reconcile these views. From the commencement the anxiety of England to have all outstanding questions adjusted between herself and the United States has been openly avowed, and this at once relieved the discussion of even an approach to ill feeling. The Commissioners now say they have no doubt of being able to close their labors by the 1st of May; but if reliance can be placed on the opinions of leading men here, there are grave doubts of the conclusion being acceptable to the Senate or the country. However

THE FISHING QUESTION may ultimately be disposed of, it is known that the proposition regarding the freedom of the fisheries has been upon a basis of trade equivalents, and no suggestion of a money payment for the concession has been mooted to the Commission in joint session. The Canadians claim that their fishery fisheries are worth many millions of dollars every year.

A MONEY EQUIVALENT. To be in keeping with such a valuation, would be no trifle. So far as the internal politics of the Dominion are concerned, unless the money was paid to Nova Scotia, which claims really to own these fisheries, it would create great dissatisfaction. The people of the United States, outside of the small district of Massachusetts engaged in that fishing would scarcely consent to be taxed to pay the millions which the concession is valued at, and which would be of no benefit to them. Fortunately for the fate of the contemplated treaty in the Senate, no such extraordinary proposition is yet entertained. It is well understood here in official circles that

THE CONTINGENTIAL QUESTION looks to the adoption of certain general rules regarding the rights and duties of neutrals and then an agreement providing for leaving the Alabama claims and the counter British claims to either a referee or a joint court, composed of English and American members, with a provision for reference on points and cases where it is found impossible to agree. This is the crude idea which the Commissioners are endeavoring to lock into such a shape as they hope may commend it to

THE FAVOR OF THE SENATE. While Senators are reticent as to their opinion of the Joint High Commission—some of them, it is stated, having been consulted—the President can easily satisfy himself if he desires it that no treaty stipulating Canada money or attempting to adjust the Alabama question, looking to arbitration or based on the Johnson-Clarendon model, will have the ghost of a chance in the Senate. The Senators generally are

OPPOSED TO BRING KEPT HERE with a view of acting upon any project the Joint Commission may determine upon, and but few of them conceal their surprise that the matter should be magnified so much as to force it out of the usage with all treaties, which have to wait till they are reached by the Senate in regular order and due time. While England's anxiety to adjust the Alabama question is easily understood, it is not so readily perceived what possible reason there is that the United States should be so anxious about the matter as to require a called session of the Senate to consider and dispose of it.

COMPETITIVE DRILL. The Seventy-first Regiment in its 42d Y. In consequence of the severe storm which set in about eight o'clock