

THE DYING COMMUNE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris.

Vanvres Recaptured by the Communists Under Dombrowski.

THE RAMPARTS HEAVILY ARMED.

Proclamation by the Commune to the Parisians.

ROSSEL CHARGED WITH TREASON

Porte Maillot Utterly Destroyed by the Government Batteries.

DELESCLUZE STILL SANGUINE.

Vast Bonapartist Organization Throughout France.

The Communist Army Only 12,000 Strong.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Our special correspondent in Paris sends us the following despatch:—

PARIS, Thursday Night, } VIA BOULOGNE, Friday, May 12, 1871.

At a meeting of Freemasons, held at the Cirque Nationale this afternoon, it was resolved that the property of all absentees not returning to Paris within eight days would be confiscated for the benefit of widows and orphans.

VANVRES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

At four o'clock this morning the disheartened and demoralized garrison of Fort Vanvres evacuated the fort and retired to the encelate. However, on the arrival of General Dombrowski, it was retaken at the point of the bayonet from the Versailles forces which had occupied it.

THE RAMPARTS ARMED.

The southern ramparts of Paris are heavily armed, and those opposite Fort Issy are firing directly into the fort. Fort Issy is now armed by the Versailles troops, with massive cannon, destined to bombard the ramparts.

A NEW MITRILLEUSE.

General Bergeret, who has been again taken into the favor of the Commune, is constructing a small mitrilleuse which will fire 100 balls in succession.

BREACHING APPARATUS.

The forces of the Versailles government are actively engaged in constructing breaching apparatus. Porte Maillot has been utterly destroyed by the fire of the batteries on the opposite side of the river.

A BATCH OF ARRESTS.

The Mayor of Issy was arrested by a captain of the staff of the War Office. Upon him was found a list of the secret imperial police. He was taken to the prefecture this afternoon for identification by the staff officer, and on arriving the latter was arrested also as a bad character. M. Floquet, a Deputy of Paris, was arrested this morning.

TURCOS DE COMMUNE.

To-day the Turcos de Commune have mounted guard at the Hotel de Ville. A double line of sentries has been placed across the street, and all circulation stopped.

ROSSEL'S ESCAPE.

General Rossel has escaped, and the Commune is greatly enraged at the loss of their prisoner. General Bergeret has been ordered to find him, and the authorities are telegraphing everywhere within the city, as it is supposed that he is still in Paris. General Dombrowski declares that Rossel is not a traitor.

THIERS' HOUSE TO BE DESTROYED.

The heads of the Commune have ordered the destruction of M. Thiers' house in this city.

A LITTLE BOMBAST.

The Communists threaten to make a general attack on the army of Versailles, but it is doubtful if they will venture to do anything of the kind.

THE THREE GENDARMES.

Of the three gendarmes discovered and arrested last night one has escaped, another has been killed and the third is still a prisoner. He declares that it is his intention to kill Dombrowski if he gets a chance.

Communal Claims of Victory—Vanvres Retaken—A Communist Proclamation—Rossel Charged with Treason—Newspapers Suppressed—Vast Bonapartist Organization—Communist Emissaries in the Provinces.

PARIS, May 12, 1871.

The Communists claim victories, and deny the reports of successes for the Versailles.

GENERAL MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Fort Vanvres was retaken by the Communists at the point of the bayonet. There was a desperate engagement around Issy, and the Communists claim to have recaptured the park of Issy. The Versailles are cutting trenches in front of the Maillot gate, and concentrating their troops in the Bois de Boulogne. There was a sharp fusillade about Fort Biocro to-day. M. Victor Schoelcher has been arrested.

A COMMUNIST PROCLAMATION—ROSSEL CHARGED WITH TREASON.

The Committee of Public Safety has issued a proclamation to the people, which says:—"The

republic and the Commune have escaped a mortal peril. Treason had penetrated our ranks and bribes had been distributed. Rossel's surrender of Issy was the first step in the drama—the opening of the gates of Paris was to follow. A majority of the guilty have been arrested; a court martial is now sitting, and their punishment will be exemplary."

NEWSPAPERS AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION SUPPRESSED.

Numerous papers have been suppressed. The Commune has ordered that religious instruction cease, and that all crucifixes and Madonnas be removed from the schools.

THE RAMPARTS WELL GUARDED.

M. Delescluze reports to the Commune that the ramparts are sufficiently guarded to prevent surprise.

VAST BONAPARTIST ORGANIZATION.

The *Siecle* says a vast Bonapartist organization exists throughout France.

EMISSARIES IN THE PROVINCES.

Commune emissaries are arranging the convocation of four municipal congresses at Bordeaux, Lyons, Nantes and Lille.

MORE BATTERIES—PESTILENCE APPREHENDED—GENERAL DISCOURAGEMENT—DELESCLUZE CONFIDENT—WEAKNESS OF THE COMMUNIST ARMY.

LONDON, May 12, 1871. The London *Times*' special despatch from Paris says Colonel Brunel has been appointed Commandant at Fort Vanvres.

BATTERIES AND PESTILENCE.

A series of batteries has been prepared in the arrondissement of the Pantheon. A pestilence is apprehended in Paris.

GENERAL DISCOURAGEMENT.

The London *Daily News*' despatch from Paris says the National battalions are thinning out rapidly. The resignation of General Rossel causes discouragement among the Communists.

DELESCLUZE CONFIDENT.

M. Delescluze is unable to move, in consequence of ill health, but in a speech just delivered he expressed confidence in the future freedom of France and in the success of the Commune.

WEAKNESS OF THE COMMUNIST ARMY.

The London *Standard* of this evening has a despatch asserting that the Communist forces are only 12,000 strong, and that the Versailles army could go into Paris to-day if it would.

VERSAILLES REPORTS.

Terrific Fire Maintained by the Government Batteries.

THE CONVENT OF ISSY STORMED

Many Insurgents Killed and Three Guns Captured.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, May 12, 1871. The government batteries maintain a terrific fire upon the ramparts of Paris and the fortifications still held by the insurgents.

THE CONVENT OF ISSY STORMED.

The government troops to-day made a determined assault upon the Convent of Issy and carried the position at the point of the bayonet, though it was stoutly defended by the insurgents. Many of the enemy were killed and three guns were captured.

INSURGENTS UNABLE TO REPAIR DAMAGES.

The insurgents are unable to repair the damages done to their works by the Versailles' batteries, and will possibly attempt the defeat of the latter by an attack in strong force.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William Slightly Indisposed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 11, 1871. The Emperor William is, according to official announcement, slightly indisposed. The Court Circular has not yet issued any particulars as to the nature of His Majesty's indisposition. In spite of his old age (seventy-four) the Emperor is, however, very vigorous, and at present there is no ground for anxiety regarding his health.

AUSTRIA.

Banquet by the Austrian Minister to Mr. Childers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 12, 1871. The American Minister, Mr. John Jay, gave a banquet to-day in honor of Mr. Childers—until recently First Lord of the British Admiralty—who arrived here yesterday. Mr. Jay will probably leave in a few days on a short visit to Constantinople.

SPAIN.

Financial Reforms to Be Proposed in the Cortes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 11, 1871. The Constitutional Congress will meet to-morrow, and M. Moret, the Minister of Finance, will on Saturday submit a statement embodying a complete financial scheme, which provides for great savings in the expenditures of various departments of the government.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Mission Oregon Steamer—Not Much of a Libel.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12, 1871.

The steamer *Montana* touched at San Diego to-day. She will arrive here on Sunday.

There is much anxiety felt for the safety of the steamer *Muench*, now long overdue, from Victoria.

The steamer *Ajax*, from Honolulu, with Australian and New Zealand dates, has been telegraphed.

In the case of the proposed bill for the Commune, the Minister of Finance, charging the jury with neglect of duty in the matter of collecting license fees from places of amusement, &c., the jury, in the municipal court to-day, gave a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

Return of Prince Bismarck to the Prussian Capital.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE TREATY.

The Object Sought by Germany Accomplished.

GREAT BANQUET AT FRANKFORT.

Baron Rothschild President of the War Indemnity Committee.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We have received the following despatch from our special correspondent in Berlin:—

BERLIN, May 12, 1871.

Prince Bismarck returned to this city yesterday, and was greeted with cheers by a large crowd at the railway station.

GREAT BANQUET AT FRANKFORT.

Last night there was a great banquet at Frankfort. There were present Prince Bismarck, Baron Rothschild, Herr Von Arnim and other distinguished persons. The French diplomats were absent, preparing for their departure for France.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

Baron Rothschild has been elected President of the Financial Committee appointed under the treaty of peace. Respecting the war indemnity, the deduction is only three hundred and twenty millions of francs (sixty-four millions of dollars), in return for the French concessions in the matter of the Eastern railways.

THE EMPEROR SICK.

The Emperor of Germany is indisposed.

Bismarck's Account of the Treaty—The Object of Germany Accomplished—The War Indemnity—Abrogation of the Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, May 12, 1871.

In the German Parliament to-day Prince Bismarck gave the particulars of his recent visit to Frankfort to confer with MM. Favre and Pouyer-Quertier. He said that if the object sought had not been accomplished the Germans would have taken possession of Paris and demanded the withdrawal of the Versailles forces behind the Loire.

The treaty which was concluded hastens the payment of the war indemnity to Germany. Half a milliard of it is to be paid by France thirty days after the entry of the Versailles army into Paris, and a milliard more before the end of December of the present year.

Then only will the Prussians evacuate the Paris forts. As to the abrogation of the commercial treaty Prince Bismarck stated that the withdrawal of France from the maintenance of that instrument was merely for the purpose and in the hope of the receipt of increased customs duties with which to liquidate her indebtedness. The ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged on the 20th inst.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. De Cateaux, Russian Minister to the United States, has apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss Kate Field, the fair lecturer, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Craig, of the United States Navy, is a resident of the Everett House.

Colonel T. E. Gowan is a guest at the Grand Central.

Judge J. M. Smith, of Richmond, Va., is domiciled at the St. George.

Congressman H. Price, of Iowa, is a sojourner at the St. Nicholas.

General Herring and wife, of Philadelphia, have apartments at the Fifth Avenue.

F. Braggiotti, of Boston, is sojourning at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge S. D. Williamson, of Washington, is staying at the Astor House.

Colonel J. M. Wilson, of St. Louis, is domiciled at the Grand Central.

C. B. Doreux, of Philadelphia, is residing at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge D. Allen, of California, is abiding at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. R. N. Brown, of Buffalo, is a late arrival at the Astor House.

F. S. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue.

Colonel E. E. Burrows, of North Carolina, is a guest at the St. Nicholas.

Governor Lambert, of St. Louis, is a guest at the Sturtevant House.

J. H. Lathrop, of Washington, is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

High Commissioners Lord Tenterden and Professor Bernard will arrive at the Brevoort House from Boston this morning.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia, has taken up his residence in this city and is domiciled temporarily at the Grand Central.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 12, 1871. Another meeting of the creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was held last night. The committee reported that the best that could be done was to take one dollar in stock and one dollar in bonds for each dollar of indebtedness, and so retire all the floating debt in this country, and thus enable Superintendent Stanton to pay off the parties pressing the road to bankruptcy. A large amount of stock and bonds was subscribed in this way to-day.

A petition was also circulating to-day, and signed by the representatives of half a million of the floating debt, requesting a dividend of the stock in bankruptcy. The heavy rains of the past week will delay the completion of the road until the middle of next week.

ENGLAND.

The Treaty of Washington in the House of Lords.

Responsibility of England for the Depredations of the Alabama Reputed.

Desultory Discussions Discouraged by Earl Granville.

PROTECTION OF LIFE IN IRELAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 12, 1871. In the House of Lords to-day Lord Redeflate asked whether the United States could legally raise the question of remuneration for the vessels and property destroyed by the Alabama. He argued that the Southern States of the American Union were alone responsible for the depredations of the Alabama and kindred ships, and that the government of Great Britain could not have legally detained the Alabama, for she was not armed when she left British waters.

The Earl of Lauderdale concurred in the view expressed by Lord Redeflate.

Earl Granville said he was glad the question had been raised, as it gave him the opportunity of stating that the statement made at Washington had not turned upon the point supposed by Lord Redeflate; that the Crown advisers had not even suggested it. He promised that before the treaty was ratified there should be ample opportunity for the full consideration of its provisions, but in the meantime he expressed regret at the occurrence of desultory discussions.

Earl Granville, in continuation, admitted that it was the duty of the government to give every attention to the view of the subject presented by Lord Redeflate, as well as to all other matters which would aid it in resistance to the payment of these claims. He concluded by stating that the treaty itself would be in the hands of the government by the end of next week, and that it would be promptly laid before Parliament for consideration.

RECESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone announced that the *Windsor* recess would be from May 23 to June 1.

The Marquis of Hartington advocated the bill providing for the protection of life and property in Ireland by authorizing local suspensions of the writ of habeas corpus.

The consideration of the Irish question was continued until the recess.

THE RELATIONS OF THE COLONIES TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

At the evening session Mr. Macfee, member for Leitrim, moved for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the relations of the colonies, both to the mother country and to each other, and to ascertain in what manner they can be strengthened and bound in closer ties of friendship and loyalty to the empire.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OPINIONS RESPECTING THE NEW TREATY.

The Treaty Approved in the New Brunswick Parliament—Views of the Canadian Press—Government Organ Non-Committal.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 12, 1871. An animated debate has taken place in the House of Assembly, on the subject of the new treaty negotiated by the High Joint Commission. The Attorney General stated that the government had no official information, and as yet had only newspaper reports. The House was unanimous in condemning any and all such measures as have yet been made public. The abolition of the export duty alone will take from the revenue of New Brunswick over \$40,000 per year without an equivalent.

The local government papers denounce the Washington treaty as grossly unjust to the provinces. The government papers give a *quasi* approval and want to await the text of the treaty. Among those interested in the fishing business the treaty is not regarded with entire disfavour, because it opens the American market to them; but all others denounce it.

MONTREAL, May 12, 1871. The papers generally express themselves as satisfied with the treaty, saying that the terms are as good as could be expected.

The *Globe* waits for the full treaty, but says the terms, as now published, will never be sanctioned by the Canadian Parliament. The government organs are non-committal.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Effects of a Cyclone at Auckland—Native Troubles in New Zealand—Another Steamship Line in Prospect—Fears of an American Filibustering Raid—Marine Disaster.

NEW ZEALAND. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12, 1871. Advice from Auckland to April 7, state that a great cyclone passed over Auckland on the 25th of March, tearing up trees, unroofing houses, totally destroying a church and several small crafts in the harbor, and doing much damage to the wharves and breakwaters.

Australian papers again cry shame on the island labor traffic, which is carried on with unusual atrocities.

The merchants of Auckland have decided on the central system.

Intelligence of Mr. Vogel's arrangements with Webb & Holland has given unlimited satisfaction. The Marries have stopped the overland mail and the taking of the census. Confidence has been restored in the Malaka district. Troubles with the natives continue elsewhere.

Business is dull and the exports small. Flax readily brings \$19 and \$20 per ton; wool, \$12, a 10 lb. per lb. Kerosene is scarce and higher.

The ship *Mary Russell* is loading at Auckland for New York. The bark *Partridge* is to sail for New York on the 8th April with a full cargo of gum fish. The whalers *Northern Light* and *Hunter* have sailed for home.

The Postmaster General of New Zealand declines to guarantee the delivery of letters by the San Francisco route until a contract shall be made.

Advice from South April 1 state that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of New South Wales, and Sir James Martin have proposed a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to submit a plan to his colleagues for the subsidizing of a mail service to Europe via Fiji, Honolulu and San Francisco, and to the West Indies.

The Australian Parliament has rejected the proposal to double *ad valorem* duties.

Leonard M. Day, a convict, convicted and sentenced for blasphemy, has had his sentence commuted to one month's imprisonment.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Melbourne on April 1.

A rumor of a filibustering expedition from some American port, communicated by the Secretary of State for the colonies, has caused great excitement in Australia.

Bills were introduced into Parliament for an increased military force at the fortifications. Other pecuniary measures are also to be taken.

The bark *Darlington*, with coal, from Newcastle, foundered at sea. The crew was rescued by the steamer *Wingabong*.

A meeting was to be held in Sydney early in April, to consider the subject of the annexation of the *Federated States*.

Business is very dull. Wool is firm and higher. Kerosene steady at 25. 30. & 25. 50. Lintseed, 4s. & 5s. 50.

The worthy School Commissioner Timothy Brennan was the recipient last evening of a testimonial (tendered him by his fellow Commissioners) in the form of a serenade by Griffin's band in honor of his return from his wedding tour.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

A Freight Train on the Erie Road Crashing Through an Emigrant Car.

Five Children Killed and Twenty Adults Wounded.

BUFAFO, May 12, 1871.

An accident on the Erie Railroad occurred at half past four A. M. at Griswold station, a few miles this side of A. A. heavy freight train, with emigrant car and caboose attached, while going down grade uncoupled, leaving the car and caboose. The train was recoupled, the signal taken in and started on the ascending grade, when the coupling broke a second time. While being recoupled and before the signal could be reset the extra freight train came thundering down grade, and crushed everything before it. Thirty passengers were in the car, and five children were killed and about twenty adults more or less injured. The following killed and wounded were brought to this city this afternoon. The coroner took possession of the killed. The wounded were taken

TO THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. hospital in charges provided by the company, and everything possible for aid and comfort was ordered to be furnished by the Superintendent of the Erie Railway.

TITLED. Despo De Laana, aged four years and a half; Maria De Laana, aged one year and a half, children of Cornelius De Laana, of Holland; Jeanette Wilson, aged three years, daughter of William Wilson, of Dumfrireshire, Scotland; Jane Bell, aged six years; Robert Bell, aged two years, children of James Bell, of Scotland.

ALFRED HUNTER, WOUNDED. Alfred Hunter, England, both collar bones broken; John Hickey of Tipperary, Ireland, leg broken; Wm. Waters, of North Wood, England, fractured knee and heel cut; Daniel Conroy, Ireland, injured severely in head; Richard Osborne, Cornwall, England, injured slightly in face; James Burly, of Cornwall, England, fractured leg; Wm. Powers, Canada, arm broken and back sprained; James W. Fen, of England, injured severely in his back, arm and thigh; Mary Bell, aged seven years, Agnes Bell, aged four years, children of James Bell, of Scotland, slightly injured. The mother of the children, Mary Bell, was seriously injured and was left at Aftica; the father, James Bell, with the children, are here; John J. Harris and wife, of England, seriously bruised; the former has an ankle broken; Margaret De Laana, the wife of Cornelius De Laana, of Holland, was injured in her shoulder and ankle; Thomas Stoker, of Stockport, England, has a broken leg; Mary Donohue, of County Ireland, scalp wound; Isabella Wilson, wife of William Wilson, Dumfrireshire, Scotland, injured in her face; Jane, aged eleven years, Agnes, aged seven, children, received broken arms and were scalded.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—"FAUST."—The popularity of Miss Kellogg's *Marguerite* was shown last night to a remarkable degree. Nothing else could have caused the rarely used sign, "standing room only," to be exhibited at the entrance to the Academy, or have filled the boxes, parquet and dress circle with the fashion and beauty of Manhattan. It is, indeed, an extremely rare case in which the Irving Place Opera House is crowded to such an extent, and Miss Kellogg certainly deserves all the credit for it to no other artist in the case is unqualified praise due.

Villani certainly made a good deal of the *opus*, and his *salvo* did not narrowly escape an *opprobrium*. There was a net of that passion and reckless love which produces such an electric effect in the hands of some first class tenors. Miss Kellogg, we are constrained to say, was also worthy of praise. Signor Villani assumed to have a leading part, and certainly excluded all acting from his *role*, and he walked through the part with a nonchalance that was positively provoking. Miss Kellogg's *aria* in the first act, and the last scene in which the death of Marguerite is represented, with a fever, naturalness and artistic finish that places it among the best of her *roles*. Miss Laura Hume's *aria* in the first act, and a very unsuccessful and unsatisfactory one it was. Even the *de parte* *aria*, in which she sang a *contralto* *aria*, some success was rendered by her in a style that completely annihilated any merit in it. We are constrained to say that Miss Kellogg's *aria* in the first act, and the last scene in which the death of Marguerite is represented, with a fever, naturalness and artistic finish that places it among the best of her *roles*. Miss Laura Hume's *aria* in the first act, and a very unsuccessful and unsatisfactory one it was. Even the *de parte* *aria*, in which she sang a *contralto* *aria*, some success was rendered by her in a style that completely annihilated any merit in it. We are constrained to say that Miss Kellogg's *aria* in the first act, and the last scene in which the death of Marguerite is represented, with a fever, naturalness and artistic finish that places it among the best of her *roles*. Miss Laura Hume's *aria* in the first act, and a very unsuccessful and unsatisfactory one it was. Even the *de parte* *aria*, in which she sang a *contralto* *aria*, some success was rendered by her in a style that completely annihilated any merit in it. We are constrained to say that Miss Kellogg's *aria* in the first act, and the last scene in which the death of Marguerite is represented, with a fever, naturalness and artistic finish that places it among the best of her *roles*. Miss Laura Hume's *aria* in the first act, and a very unsuccessful and unsatisfactory one it was. Even the *de parte* *aria*, in which she sang a *contralto* *aria*, some success was rendered by her in a style that completely annihilated any merit in it. We are constrained to say that Miss Kellogg's *aria* in the first act, and the last scene in which the death of Marguerite is represented, with a fever, naturalness and artistic finish that places it among the best of her *roles*. Miss Laura Hume's *aria* in the first act, and a very unsuccessful and unsatisfactory one it was. Even the