## Che Weekly British Balanish Wodnesday May 31st 1971

Customs Tariffs.

deed we almost hesitate to revert to ment; best, because its terms are the most whole base. Mr Coheo, the representative and the last moments of its of the San Francisco creditors, appears to what the reader may possibly be disposal policy holders will not be disturbed with have acced with much promputade and ener-Yet the pseudo-caution of some and the of the special training of dependent upon you, and resolve at once to the mercural conspired to throw dependent upon you, and resolve at once to the mercural conspired to throw dependent upon you, and resolve at once to the mercural conspired to the mercural construction. In all matters of duty delays are deagerous, procrastination is fatal; but in the matter of file assurance it is especially so. Glancing over the report of the standard Life Assurance Company for last year we find that 2393 proposals were made, representing the sum of £1 498 689

3 10 sterling. Of these there were accepted from the construction at the matter of the assurance in the mercural construction at good extraction to use this question for mercural construction. The logical people of the first by furnishing them with such information as they may possess.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The loyal people of the construction of the construction of the construction at the construction of the constructi p litical purposes. Already has the ember, 1870, the subsisting assurances ember pulous demagogue autounced amounted to £16,691,088 19 2 sterling. These that I will give the people at better magnitude of the company's operations and the magnitude of the company's operations and the will not deny the sincerity of the antique of the company's operations and the will not deny the sincerity of the antique we must refer the reader to the adnouncement, for it is difficult to decide vertisement of the company in another colthe extent to which agotism warps the agent of the company—Robt judyment of some men; but there need be no shesitations in onchallenging the ability of thy man or any set of men in this Colony to do saything of the cort. The reader is already aware that the Terms of Union presented ato British Columbia a choice between the present beal taiff, as it stood at the time of the nego lations, and the Canadian tariff The reader is also aware that during the debate upon the Terms in the Caradien Parliament the apparent disposition of British Columbia to cling to ite present tariff was constantly used on the Government side of the House as an argument in favor ot the Terms as blewed from a Federal standpoint. It was argued that British Columbia, by the retention of her present tariff, would contribute much more largely towards ster and Nanatmo and his name will be intithe Federal resume is proportion to ber bogs and honorably identified with the histogram bogs and would be other Province—that even now the excess would their useful institutions. As a pioneer Mis be over sixty thousand dollars a sionary he has been call upon to make sacrifices and endure hardships and privations such as have fallen to lot of few; and we regret to say that as the result of these, be now returns to his native Canada be cafted in question; but it will readily with a shattered constitution. During the past three years Mr White has occupied is proportion as this argument was cognition favor of the acceptance of the Terms by Canada will it now apply against the retention of the present tariff overseer. During his long and eventual sojourn that we should retain our present that we should retain our present that we should retain our present deeply regret his departure, and still more will they regret the occasion of it; but to productive of Federal revenue. We bimself it must be a source of no little con-prefer to accept the Canadan Tariff solation to know that he has not spent his because nucler it we shall escape a large strength for naught? but that he leaves behind amount of Federal taxation—taxation him many seals to his Ministry, among whom falling for the most part upon the bread of industry. Now, we put it to the intelligent mind whether it is at all reafamily seals to his Ministry, among whom and many seals to his Ministry, among whom and many seals to his Ministry, among whom and seals to his Ministry, among whom actively engaged in the work of proclaiming Gospel truth. We wish Mr. White and his telligent mind whether it is at all reafamily a sale and pleasant journey, and himself sonable to -uppose that, after having a speedy recovery of health British Columbia terms which are admitted on all hands to be highly faror. able to her, the Canadian Government will turn round and ask Parliamen: to agree to material modification which the Victoria eleven will be chosenand reduction of our present very source of revenue which was urged as an argument for making large conce-sions which, in fact, formed a part of the figancial basis of union? We have no hecitation in eaying that it is both unreason. able and absurd to expect anything of the kinde But even if the Dominion Government could be induced to come before Para liament with such a proposition; there would be still another, a constitutional difficulty to the way. If the Government, immediately apon the heels of admission, were to spin round and propose to make a material change in the basis of union, whereby, British Colambia would secure still better terms, what would be the inevitable result? Why most searedly the other Revinces would clamor for changes whereby they also might obtain better terms : and once commence that sor of thing and there would be no telling where it would end. There need not be the slightest best action in affirming that those who promise the people of British Columbia a better latiff than either the one or the other are ei her knaves or fools; add those who would keep the question open from year to year, agitating the people and unsettling commerce for mere political purposes, are no

## better than either. A A-Life Assurance.

Life Assurance is gradually becoming un derstood." It is coming to be recognised as the means best adapted to the condition of the masses whereby fitting provision may be made for old age and for those whom nature and Providence have made dependent upon us. The unequal division of wealth has given point to many a dolorous com-plainty but the principle of life assurance comes the searcet to a remedy of anything yet presented. There are many who cannot hope to leave a landed estate or a balance at the pank, but who is there that cannot take out a policy upon hid life? If you cannot take out a policy upon his there are policy you can take out one for a less amount, A 'bit' a day—the price of a glass of grog or a cigar—will secure an insurance of two thonenodidelians for your wife and children ; and where is the man who cannot afford that amount-where is the man selflab enough F. GRILLSY, Whatf st, Victoria

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to devote a 'bit' a day towards making pro-vision for his wife and children? Do this and then you will be able to meet death like man! Of all the incurance compan-ies in the world, perhaps none presents a stronger claim upon the confidence of the public than the Standard Life Assurance The question of a choice between the retention of our present Customs Tariff and the acceptance of the Canadian one is far from new in these columns. In-Legislative Council conspired to throw dependent upon you, and resolve at once to

> Sunday, May 28th. Passonau. The next steamer will bear away from this colony the Rev Mr White and family. Mr White is the last of a band of 1858: Landing herein January of the following year, the subject of the persent remarks et once repaired to New Westminster (then Queenborough) with his family, where he entered with great earnestness and no little success upon his mission work, and it was not long before a comfortable parsonage and a decent and well-filled church attested that his labors were not barren of results. While visiting Cariboo and nearly all the settled parts of the United Colony, Mr White's twelve years' missionary labors on the Pacific have been mainly divided petween New Westmin-

VICTORIA'S E QUIMALT AND THE PLEET. At Beacon Hill on I'needay next, 30 h ibst, a cricket match will be played between eleven Victorians and eleven of Esquimatt and the Fleet. Following are the names from Richardson, Drake, Pagden, Hubbock, Tolmie, Austin, Hemmingway, Berkeley, O F Cornwall, H P Cornwall, Curtis and Rome, Esquimalt and the Fleet eleven - Royse, Pooley, Howard, Moody, Tuson, Mould, Allman and several blue jackets. More than neual interest attaches to this match from the fact that Howard and Pooley have previously played with the Victoria eleven.

CARIBOO ITEMS .- The Sentine; appounces the arrival at Barkerville of a real live capary .....The Soda Creek steamer makes but one trip each week. ...... Complaint is made by a correspondent that the collector of registra-tion forms for Vanwinkle is an American citi zen ...... Sixty men under Mr Trutch are engaged in opening Giscome Portage ...... On William Creek the Forest Rose Co washed up 125oz for praviuos week, for last four days washing they took out 15002. The Balarat Co took out 7002. On Lightning Creek the South Wales Co took out 104 oz. and the Spruce Co 1330z. The work commenced on Giscome Portage on May 8th, and the work will be nearly completed by this time.

The Government Gazette notifies the public that Her Majesty has assented to an act to enlarge the time fixed by " Road Amendment Ordinance, 1870," for the sitting of the Court of Appeal constituted under the said Ordinance, during the present year.

Sooks.-The steamer Sir James Douglas, Oapt Clarke, went to Sooke yesterday morning, returning in the evening with a few passengers and a deck load of back and

NORTHERN INDIANS. - Ten canoes filed with Indians of a tribe near Fort Simpsop, arrived yesterday. Each cance displayed a

WE direct attention to the card of Mrs R. W Turner, fashionable milliner and dressmaker, in this issue of THE COLONIST.

AWARDED The contract for building Nabaimo Gaol was yesterday awarded to Mr Pinney of Nanaimo.

To ARRIVE .- R F Pickett & Co announce not to deay himself to that extent for so good heavy consignments of new goods to arrive an adjourned to get accurative to account the second of th

Davies' sicre on Wharf street and five crates be removed and not a few decided to take peculiarities, that the winters are warmer of erockery or glassware were bauled from chances and pick up what may be left by Davies' cattleyard on Fort street. These and by. The nuns refused to leave their goods will all be stored on the premises for abode, now an hospital, and only asked for merly occupied by Keyser at the corner of necessaries for the wounded. These brave Fort and Government streets, until the Bank- ladies are in the centre of the converging fire. rapicy Court has had time to investigate the Pending the brief armistice a few soldiers themselves willing to expend the amount due

chiefly engaged in celebrating the Queen's Birthday. Although commencing on Wednesday, the programme had not been got through with when the steamer left yest-rday. The Volunteer Rifle Corps turned out in strong force. In the horse race on Wednesday Mr. George Black's mare 'Lady Sutton' won the prize for the half-mile heat, and Mr J Murray's mare Coquitlam Lass' won the quarter-mile race. The boat races were interesting and good neighbors as can be expected. exciting ..... John Coutts killed a large panther at Maisqui..... The Mainland Guardian supplies voters with registration forms gratis,

four Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries sent out Garesche, who acted as Treasurer to the Or- caught in the act of veritable pillage—that to this Colony by the Canadian Conference in phane? Benefit Concert, for the following fi-

nancial statement: 

Ten Enterprise returned from New Westmin-Tan Enterprise returned from New Westmin-in Paris, yet one of the lending papers of ster yesterday afternoon, bringing Barnard's Versailles states there are 6000 of the for-Express with \$30,000, a Cariboo mail and the mer and 900 of the latter in the ranks of the following passengers: Mr Dobin and wife, Miss Insley, Col Lane, C F Cornwall, H P Cornwall Johns and Riley. The weather up the country is unusually cold, but the crops are very

cellars and houses of Paris. Mostly those proves what a feeway France has to fill up non-combatants-women and children! Probably 250 000 persons will have perished

letter from a resident at Quespelmonth who states that miners at Omineca have struck a changing France-attorneye, anclioneers and New Creek on which they are making from \$40 to \$100 a day to the hand.

Assault.-John Dougherty, for assaulting Miss Stewart by catching her by the throat, was yesterday convicted before the Police Court and was remanded until Monday for

THE London Fire Brigade has gone to Parisus Noble fellows 1 bon : v

THE Lane & Kuriz machinery has all been

READ our Paris Letter published to-day

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE 'COLONIST.'

Letter from Paris.

- PARIS April 29th 1871.

Humanity had eight hours breathing time by the suspension of hostilities in the neigh-borhood of Neuilly, to allow the unfortunate villagers time to come out of their hiding places and seek shelter in Paris or elsewhere.

The Government of Vermiller than the unfortunate remain, Squanarelle-like, a Deputy in spite of himself. Death will follow any further resignations. The Government of Versailles showed a redicu-

mayors, but entrusted it to four citizens with have not yet been relieved of the charge. By the seizing of hostages they have already forced Thiers to give up the practice of shoot- motto. ing prisoners which the Napoleon Generals Vicey and Gallipet so hotly insugarated and nompously proclaimed. The accrety of the citizens to visit Neutly may be judged from rue fact that since fifteen days no intelligence could be forwarded from members of families and relatives who were retuged there.

By a misconception, many people set out on their Samaritan mission a day too soon and the subject is 'British Columbia.' A and became victims of the fire from batteries and barricades: But on Tuesday last the rible-and all by French hands! Trees are ment. ripped open, lamp pillars and telegraph posts leveled, as if some terrible burriesne bad peculiar and entirely unlike that of any ewept over the place. The houses, where bit, other part of the continent east of the Booky. have been reduced to tottering walls. The Mountains. In general leatures it strongly

Sheriff and assistants were engaged in superintending the return of the goods removed
on Friday from Keyser's premises. Thirtyseven drayloads were brought in from J P
seven drayloads were brought in from J P joined the National Guards, but as a general remark the Versai lists where not hostile to fraternization are indifferent. As fighting men they do not appear su erior to the in

The physiognomy of the city becomes terrifying-bow can it be otherwise?-when hoge tarricades are everywhere being erect. ed, like Dutch dykes and armed with artillery and mytallicases. A rampart 40 feet thick and 30 feet high means business. There was no such thing in 1830 and 1848. The barricades then were but minnows beside the tritons of to-day. Defence has become as coltossal as attack. Before these structures are fearful trenches and all around Royal City, as they delight to term it, were the freshly-broken soil confirms the existence of mines. St angers can yet escape, but to judge from the stores filled with baggage at the northern and eastern railway termini, the impedimenta is not so easily sent on. The Prussians have stopped some trains at St Denis bringing food to the capital. because the capital has refused to allow provisions to be expedited to St Denis. Begond this the Commune and the Toetons are as

The stockbrokers do a fi the business yet Change in order to keep their hand in. The Clubs are so harmless that they are taken no notice of. One of these popular reunions THE CONCERT - We are indebted to Mr bas decided to band over to be shot any one is, of private residences, and decree to the same purishment those who are abettors of such a crime. There conclusions have been welcomed, while those decreeing the seques. tration of the property of the rich have been miliculed.

As to the journals I think those of Versailles beat their cotemporaries of Paris in lying. As a cule it is best to believe neither. There are but few Englishmen or Americans insurgents alone. A Paris journal follows up this statement by affirming that the pillaging, athitrary arrests, etc., are done by the foraging foreigners. To be perfect this organ should have John Bull and Uncle Samthe assassins of Lecompte and Thomas. This kind of trash would not deserve mentioning THINK OF IT! -50 000 corpses tound in the did it not go down with the masses, and so in the matter of popular enlightenment. A leading surgeon has improved the occasion in all before the dreadful struggle is over.

In me of liberty.' No one ever interfered with his session hitherro.

The Commune has de reed that her ceforth '- a very short duration of time in this baliffs shall be paid fixed salaries instead of tees. It was formerly mooted to abolish lawyers altogether. Fearing that society might go to pieces in case of a baliff's strike a member had a list of twenty persons ready

to fill the popular office in question.

The Commune has not been of late a model Dorporation. The members indulge in any hing but parliamentary language-and some of their most striking arguments are drawn from the newest article of office furniture af hand. If it were not for the rolling up of shirtsleeves one could believe the throwing of of coats was the consequence of the genial temperature. Every member is for the future ree to visit all public establishments and prisons. The latter would be a dangerous ground when arrests take place in the twinkling of an eye, and in the multiplicity of business prisoners are apt to be forgotten and not brought to trial.

Felix Pyat, who has been one of the master

spirits of the revolution, believing it was time to be looking after his escape, sent in his resignation, which was declined—so be has to

nations.
The Philistines are battering at the gates lous amount of prudery in dealing with the sud every Swiss guard is required. The truce. It would not leave the matter to be Commune has ruled; that no citizen shall be truce. It would not leave the matter to be Commune has ruled that no citizen shall be arranged by the Generals or by the local capable of appointing himself to any public office. This was a blow simed at a M Pilatet. no official standing. It feared to give 300 000 who entered on the duties of Minister of Fine Nationals Guards the shadow of the status Arts without asking anybody's permission, of belligerent rights, although these Guards and having no qualification. He found the hold the city since the 18th March, and they office empty and patriotically sacrificed himself to fill up the vacancy. Indeed, Vise moi a bas toute, le restel is sapidly becoming a general

## British Columbia, as Viewed by a Canadian.

lew extracts may interest the reader: "Of the 220.000 square miles of total area

gates of the city were blocked up by growds in British Columbia, perhaps 150,000 may of persons and every sort of vehicle with food be put down as mountain, atterly until for ready gooked for the starving outsiders. At the plough and incapable of cultivation. But 9 a m the cannonade ceased on both sides there is still left an immense area of tillable with military punctuality and the crowd land on the river basins, to elevated plateaux maked down the grand avenue and into the and prairies, and in fertile valleys shut in by the side streets to find, if it could houses and friends. Little by little women and become a source of immense wealth. In children crawled out from cellars or the the bottom land at the mouth of the Freser crumbling, tettering houses, bringing what there are hundreds of thousands of acres of articles of value they could. There was not alluvium of immense depth, deposited not much time for fremoving. There was great joy over lost ones turning up, mingled River valley for one hundred miles has a with much grief over beloved ones no more; width varying from eight to fitteen miles It is calculated that 700 hon-combatants and is very tertile. The Kootenay District have been killed and wounded of died from is a fertile and picturesque valley, one hun-went and disease during the fortnight's investment the suburb has been subjected to. of the Selkirk Range, on the east by the The villages are not such a perfect heap of grand old Rockies. It has immense farm-The wills as St Cloud, but the destruction is fer-

The climate of the whole Pacific Coast is factories -for this was the quarter which resembles the climate of Western Europe. modern and fashionable industry selected for It does seem strange to us Canadians that its abode—are leveled, some as completely in a latitude several degrees higher than

perature of the Eartern States with these and the summers cooler, and that there is more rain in winter and less in summer. British Columbia has a climate cool and moist, like England, but perhaps warmer in

We have frequently observed to each other: This is just like English weather.' The mornings and evenings are cool, no matter how warm the day has been. It is a grand country for sleep, for while in Canada we are sweltering through the sultry nights of August, too oppressed with heat to sleep, in Victoria at the same season one will sleep soundly if he is furnished with a good thick wootled blacket to keep him warm. Snow is not often seen, except upon the mountain tops, and all winter ice has not formed here half an inch in thickness, Last February, in a coid snap, a little ice was formed, and the lovers of skating gathered around the frozen pend, but almost before their skater were well adjusted, the sleader fabric dissolved, and their amusement was at an end.

Flowers blossom the winter through in the open air. A lady told us that a rose-bash in her garden planted years ago was covered with fragrant flowers the winter through,

These climate features, so marked are account d for by the configuration of the country. Here is an enormous slip of land on the western side of the continent shat of trom all influences of the interior by the mountain ranges which bound it on the east, waters at all times by the waters of the Pacific, warmed by a current flowing across fr m the Chita Sea, cooled in summer by shading forests and snow capped mountains and warmed in winter by the winds constants ly blowing southeastward over the ocean.

Is such a climate desirable for invalide? It may be favorable for some diseases, but it ie molavorble and fojurious to others. For general debility, nervous affections, diseases of the heart and brain, it certainly is not beneficial. It is too cold for the weak and sedentary. The men of vigorous constitution, warm blood, and active habits enjoys it theroughly. It is favorable to the most vigorous activity, both bodily and mental. I should say that for persons sickly and of feeble conetitution a more congenial climate could readily be found, but for the healthy and industrions it is one of the best climates in the

What this country wants is population. It abounds in everything but men, women and children. Here is - vast province without population. There is room enough for mill one, but over all these broad acres there are not more than fifteen thousand of a whitepopulation. Of these there are four or pre thousand in and about Victoria, four or five handred in Nansimo, the same number and about New Westminater, about 200 "in Furt Yale, perhaps 2 000 in the n-ining and tricts, and the remainder are scattered over the farming settlements of the island and mainland.

Victoria, the capital, is the chief town, and situated on an arm of the Bay. Its approach presents a combination of beauty and tability that the traveller does not anticipate. The fields, and gardens smile a cheery we'come, and the loxuriance of veretation everywhere is most pleasing. The streets of the capital are broad and regular. fornished, and many f the private residences neat and beautifut. Victoria harbor is small; but three miles off is E-quimalt Bay, a navel station, to secure the maintenance of which the Domision Government has promised its world, and in its ample waters the havies of Europe and America might safely vide at auchor. From one of the many elevations about the city a magnificent panorama of hil and dale, land and water mueta the eye. In a southerly direction looms up the Olympian range of mountains, class in snowy robes of virgin whiteness; and to the east in the far distance Baker rises in majestic granduer, a lonely mountain sentinel, covered with perpetual snow. It is supposed to be volcanie, for at times its summit has smoked, and the heavens above have been

suffused with a fiery glow.

Cary Castle, the residence of the Goverpor, is about a mile from the city,on a rocky elevation commanding an extensive view of land and water. The Givernment Buildings are situated in Victoria South, across ames Bay and are built of brick in frame, after the pagoda style of architecture. Taking all things into consideration, the town is pretty well organised. It supports two and several private schools, but is without a public school.

The tone of morals on this coast vis very low. Drinking, profanity, gambling, and licentionances are the chief crimes. Such a state of things is to be expected in any colony settled under such remarkable circumstances. Brilish Columbia has not obbloody frays and deadly quarrels; men were not allowed to go armed or take the law into their own bands and commit deliberate murdes. Everywhere throughout this vast country the name of Matthew Baillie Begbis, Chief Justice, has been a terror to evildoers, for open villians, met with summary punishment on As yet society is scarcely developed of rebust of research as most of the second of the seco

-As a body the people of British Columbia are remarkably intelligent. la the commote est paranies are found the young, and enterpricing, and educated; and in the professe ions are men of thorough education and

polished training.
I question whether a more appreciative audience ever gathered in Canada to best the lecture on 'Macaulay' than that assemble ed in Victoria on the evening of the 14th of

April. The people are patriotic, and attached to British institutions. From Cariboo to Comox they are in favor of Confederalion.

THE ARCHRISHOP OF PARIS Just assansinated by Communists makes the fourth Archbishop of Paris that since 1789 have met with violent deaths, and omisman to slugged od sed

## By Glectric Telegnaph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

PARIS, May 23-Versailles troops occupy the Place Vendome, Tailleries, Hotel de

Ville and Issy.
It is reported that Poali has been arrested A terrible cannonade and mucketry firing since daybreak in the direction of Monta

Dombrowski was wounded and tried to escape, but the Prussians prevented him. Thete is immense enthusiasm among the

The battalion of the friends of order is reorganizing in Paris.

The mayors assembled in Chateau Uastle

Sharp fighting is going on at the barricades in Places de Concorde and Clichy. The cannonade slackened at 10 this morn-

versaillists occupy St Anner. The insurgents do not attempt to break the Prussian lines. The latter are ordered to open fire should the Communists ap-Proach within 400 paces.
Outside Paris, May 23-Noon-The

Versailles flag floats over Montmarire. VERSAILLE:, May 22 - The Communal troops railed at Montmartre and the Hotel de Ville. The approaches were defended by barricades and much serious fighting took place which resulted in the Versaillists oc-cupying three-fourths of the city.

A confligration is raging near the Inva-

lides and the insurgent battery on Montmarire is cannonading the city.

Ladmisault telegraphs everything satisfactory. Although fighting may continue for some hours, the city is absolutely won. Many of the Commune leaders were taken and there were some awini massacres.

London, May 22-A di-patch dated outside Paris this evening says fires are raging inside, a dense smoke overbangs Montmartre. frequent explosions are heard and the sound of cancon and musketry continues. VERSAILLES, May 22-In the Assembly to-

day Thiers made a congratulatory speech on the great success of the Government arms and said he had not expected to effect an entrance into Paris for 3 or 4 days more. He gave a detailed account of the movements on Sunday, which terminated so victoriously. He announced that Government has determined to visit with vigorous punishment the most criminal of the insurgents. A bill bas been introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation and the column in the Place Veudome-the latter to be surmounted

by a statue of France.

A vote of thanks to Thiers and the army

was adopted by acclamation.

New York, May 22-A Paris dispatch says the city is in a tremendous commotion. From the windows in the west front of the Pairleries the scene of conflict is distinctly visible. -Immense bodies of the Commune's

troops have concentrated round the Hotel de Ville, having retreated from the outside.

The cultapse of the Commune is immissent.

PARIS. May 22—Over 70.000 Versaillists have entered the city. They marched in all night by six gates, meeting but elight resistacce. The barricades were not defended and no mines were sprung.
Versaillists behaved splendidly, commit-

ting no excesses.

The head quarters of the Verseillists are at the new Opera House. Cissey's head-

quarters are on the south side of the Sieue, at the Eccole Millitaire. There was a great explosion this evening near the Esplanade of Invalides.

LONDON, May 22—In the House of Lords lo-day it was asked if, in view of the evident aversion of the Canadians to the treaty of Washington, Government intended to press its ratification before the 12th of June. Earl Lauderdale quoted the report by At-

lantic cable of Senator Samper's speech, denounced the treaty as a peace measure and ridicaled the idea of an apology from Eogland, declaring that she had never made any. Earl Granville declined to answer Earl Lauderdale or to discuss the terms of the treaty. He sympathised as little with Sumner as with Lord Landerdale. The treaty was not a treaty until ratified. It had already been published in the US and it was for American statesmen to investigate how it had been obtained for publication, but it could not now be submitted to Parliament as it was impossible to anticipate the decision of the Senate.

Lord Granville declined to pledge the Government to a relusal to ratify the treaty before June 15th, simply because notice has been given of an intention to raise discu-sion on it in Parliament. Before ratifications are exchanged it is understood the Canadian Parisment is to be consulted. Earl Russell insi-ted on his demand that

opportunity be given for discussion as a Parliamentary prerogative. Earl Gray said that diplomacy was imposble if it has to be submitted to Parliament

before ratification. It was the prerogative of the Crown to conclude a treaty on its own Lord Granville stated that an official copy of the treaty had only teen received by the Government the day previous. It was now being printed and would be submitted on Thursday. Other official documents will be

withheld pending the debate in the Senate of the United States.
FRANKFORT, May 22 — The negotiators have returned home. The Germans have notified the Commune

that they would bombars Paris if Washburne's residence was sacked.
VERSAILLES, May 22—The Versaillists have occupied Mont Parnasse station and Ulichy

and turned the insurgents' position at the The insurgents have abandoned the Place

Concorde. Zisionimialia. Lieburançes is surrounded at Montmatre, and a battle is now progressing there.

ST DENIS, May 23 .- This evening fighting in Paris ceased, Marshal McMahon and Pre sident Thiers will enter to morrow. The Communist losses are fearful; The troops gave no quarter and all the leaders of the ommune were captured and immediately

LONDON, May 23-A special correspon-