The Weekly British Colonist,
Wednesday June 7th 1871

The Canadian Cabinet and the Treaty of Washington.

It is not always easy to reach an intelligent and correct conclusion from the meagre and fragmentary intelligence which reaches one through the medium of the electric telegraph. And it is a noticeable circumstance that whenever the subject happens to be one of vital importance the telegraphic news is especially incoherent and unsatisfactory Looking at the whole matter in the flickering and uncertain light of electricity, the position of the Canadian Cabinet in relation to The Treaty of Washington may be presumed to be somewhat as follows:—Great Britain and the United States agreed to refer certain matters of dispute to a Commission of ten, of whom each nation appointed five. Such was the Joint High Commission whose labors have brought forth The Treaty of Washington. The subjects of dispute referred to this Commission were three in number, viz, the Alabama Claims; the Fishery and Navigation question, and the territorial dispute involving the possession of San Juan Island. The first and third of these might be regarded as purely Imperial questions, that is to say, disputes between and concerning Great Britain and the United States, although in the third the Dominion of Canada has a very deep and direct interest. The second is a question which, although in one sense a national or Imperial one, may be regarded as essentially Canadian; and the appointment of a Canadian statesman upon the Commission was probably a recognition of the right of the Dominion to have a voice in the matter. Let the reader bear in mind that the Fishery question was only one of three distinct subjects submitted to the Commission, and that Sir John A Macdonald was only one of five British Commissioners. Assume that Sir John fully concurred with his brother Commissioners as to the disposition proposed to be made of the Alabama and San Juan questions, and dissented from them in regard to the Fishery and Navigation question, what was to be done? Some will say that he should have entered his protest and resigned. Well, that is, perhaps, the first idea likely to occur to the mind, when the importance of the question and the unsatisfactory nature of the proposed disposition of it are kept in view But, we think a little calm reflection must tend to modify that idea. We have said that this question was only one of three, and that Sir John A Macdonald was only one of the five Commissioners appointed by Great Britain to settle them. Suppose he had adopted the extreme course suggested, would not the protocol have been killed and the labors of the Commission thrown away? Sir John, feeling the responsibility which devolved upon him as one of five Commissioners appointed to adjust disputes which might not impossibly otherwise seek the arbitrament of war, might be supposed rather to say, 'I will join you in signing a protocol which proposes the adjustment of two Imperial disputes in a manner which meets with my hearty concurrence; but I must sign it with a reservation in so far as the disposition it proposes to make of the Fishery question is concerned; for, as a representative of Canada, I entirely disapprove of the mode by which it proposed to settle that question, and I desire to hold myself free to oppose it elsewhere and in another capacity.' We can readily conceive that it was under such circumstances as these that Sir John A Macdonald joined the other Commissioners in the protocol which has been so ill received in Canada. And this view would appear to be supported by the telegraphic news published in our Exclusive Dispatches yesterday. If this theory be correct, Sir John A Macdonald and his Cabinet will, in all probability, be found in opposition to that portion of the Treaty of Washington which relates to the Fisheries; and, without the concurrence of Canada it is difficult to see how the Treaty can come in force, for we are disposed to discredit the assertion, made by telegraph, a few days ago, that the Governor-*General* would sign the Treaty without the consent of Parliament; at any rate, it is not to be believed that he would sign it without the consent of his Responsible Ministers, and there would appear to be little probability of that being given. For our part, we sincerely hope that the theory we have suggested may turn out to be substantially correct, and for two reasons: We do not want to see the valuable fisheries of the Dominion thrown open to the subjects of the United States under any circumstances which will not secure to Canada, on the Pacific as well as elsewhere, a full and substantial equivalent in the form of a free market for the productions of the country. We do not want to see the present *Government* of Canada weakened, much less driven from office on account of being identified with a measure so essentially and, as we think, justly unpopular.

The Communist Shows the White Feather.

We took occasion a few days ago to animadvert upon the conduct of the editor-in-chief of the Communist organ in this city in alluding in terms of commendation and praise to the doctrines and doings of those sons of Belial who have deluged Paris with the blood of its best citizens and caused humanity to blush on account of the enormity of their crimes. Our contemporary made a puerile attempt in his issue of yesterday to extricate himself from the odium and the, doubtless, very inconvenient consequences of previous enunciations. His readers are invited to believe that while he lauded the principles for which the Paris Communists were contending, he condemned the means employed for the attainment of their praiseworthy object; but even if this were true, his case is a very weak one, for the world will be disposed to judge the Communists by their acts rather than by their professions. But the two leading articles in which our contemporary bestowed praise upon the Paris Communists and censured the Versailles authorities for the severity of the measures employed in the suppression of one of the most unprovoked and devilish revolts recorded in modern history are chiefly important as indicating the real character of one who aspires to positions of power and responsibility in this colony. It is a matter of little importance to the people of France or to the cause of human liberty what opinions may be entertained or expressed by the editor of the Communist organ in Victoria; but it may be of some importance to the people of British Columbia to be assured by a person who aspires to take a leading part in the management of their affairs that he holds views and entertains sympathies in common with a set of Socialists whom every right thinking man must regard with horror and aversion—men steeped to the lips in the foulest crimes that can be committed by human instrumentality. All thoughtful men in British Columbia will be disposed to regard with extreme distrust, if not with absolute aversion, a man who openly avows his sympathy with, and his belief in the so-called doctrines of, the Communists of Paris, and most of all will they be disposed to do so at this critical juncture in the history of this colony when the management of its affairs is about to be entrusted to the people. Complaint is made of our having 'belied' the Communist; but we are not alone in the view we have taken of his position and utterances. Indeed a very sensible correspondent of his own took precisely the same view, and we have reason to know that intelligent public opinion is in accord with it. In so far as the Communist's article of yesterday relates to the editor of this journal, we have only to remark that the charges therein preferred are at variance with the truth; but even if they were true they would come with ill grace from one who has at his elbow, as editor and factotum, an Orangeman and an ex-Master of an Orange Lodge. In so far as the letter which appears to have so disturbed the equanimity of the Communist is concerned, we have to say that he has again wronged us by recurring to the habit of measuring other people's corn by his own bushel. The editor of this journal was no more the author of the communication signed 'M R' than was the Communist himself the author of the communication which appeared in his own columns on Thursday, under the *nom de plume* of 'Subscriber.' The editor of this journal is accustomed to express his views upon all public subjects without fear or favor, openly and in the usual way. But, after all, what have motives and details to do with the case? What the public have to do with is the bald fact that the ostensible editor of the local print in question is a Communist in heart and principle—socially, politically and religiously; and, as such, all good men and all lovers of order and constitutional government will learn to eschew him.

Sunday, June 4th.

Import Returns.

In yesterday's *Gazette* was published a statement of the import returns for the first quarter, ending 25th March 1871. The total value of goods imported foots up $302,160 69. The value of imports for the corresponding quarter of 1870 was $336,582 20; and for 1869 $305,145 40, thus showing a falling off of $34,421 51 on the corresponding quarter of last year and a falling off of $2984 71 as compared with 1869. Continuing the comparison to last year, we find that the importation of butter has fallen off from $2651 72 last year to $785 16 this; eggs have fallen off from $6 to $3 75 (it is to be presumed this is the last of eggs we shall see in the list); flour has risen from $19,591 65 to $23,139 81; hay has risen from $4 to $366 48; live stock has fallen from $39,283 50 to $22,307 50, wheat from $503 61 to $376 15; cheese from $1486 35 to $1467 60; hops from $46 to nothing at all; bran and shorts from $3207 46 to $2865. Such is a comparative statement between this year and last in respect of those articles in which the colony ought to be self-supplying.

Acts Confirmed.—Her Majesty's assent to the following Acts passed during last session of the Legislative Council was announced yesterday in the Government *Gazette*: No 4 An Act granting a supplemental supply of $45,969 07 out of the general revenue of the colony of British Columbia and its dependencies for the contingent service of the year 1870.

No 5 An Act to amend the Tolls Exemption Ordinance, 1865.

No 6 An Act respecting Literary Societies and Mechanics' Institutes.

No 7 An Act relating to proceedings under the Tax Sale Repeal Ordinance, 1867.

No 8 An Act to encourage the introduction of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers.

No 10 An Act to amend the Fire Companies Aid Ordinance, 1869.

Dominion Day at Barkerville.—At Barkerville grand preparations are being made for the proper celebration of Dominion Day. Is Victoria, the Capital, to be behind its interior sister in a demonstration of loyalty and attachment to British connection and Canadian rule?

Wind.—Passengers by the Enterprise yesterday report a very severe blow all day which delayed the steamer.

The Tariff Question.

The following official papers, relating to the subject of the abolition of the 50 cent duty on spirits and the proposed modification of the present Customs Tariff, were published in yesterday's *Gazette* for general information:

LORD LISGAR TO GOV. MUSGRAVE.

Government House,
Ottawa, May 2d, 1871.

Sir—With reference to your two dispatches, No 41, of Feb 10th, and No 9, of March 10th, 1871, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a report of the Privy Council of the Dominion, which embodies the views of the Government on the proposed modification of the Tariff of British Columbia.

2 In compliance with the request contained at the end of your dispatch of March 10th, I have duly forwarded a copy of this Minute to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c,
(Signed) Lisgar.

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HON. THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, APRIL 26TH, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report, dated 24th April, 1871, from the Hon. the Minister of Finance on the dispatches from Gov Musgrave to Your Excellency, No 31, of the 10th Februrary, and No 9, of the 10th March, 1871, respecting the proposed reduction of duty in British Columbia on spirits and wheat, and the repeal of a temporary Act imposing a duty of half a dollar a gallon on spirits, and they report their concurrence in the views expressed by the Finance Minister in his said Report, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval

Certified, Wm. Lee,
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

COPY OF A REPORT OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following Report on the dispatches from Gov. Musgrave to Your Excellency, No 41, of 10th February, and No 9, of 10th March, 1871. In the first of these dispatches Gov Musgrave transmits a Resolution of the LegislativeCouncil of British Columbia, recommending a reduction of the duty on spirits from $2 to 80 cents per gallon, a reduction of duty on wheat to 10 cents a bushel, and on flour to 75 cents per barrel.

In the opinion of the undersigned it is not expedient that the Government of the Dominion should commit any conclusion as to the proposed modification of the Tariff of British Columbia until after the establishment of the new constitution. Should the new Legislature concur in the recommendations of the Legislative Council, the Dominion Parliament would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be inclined to consider them favorably.

In his dispatch of the 10th of March Governor Musgrave transmits to your Excellency the copy of an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia repealing a duty of half a dollar a gallon on spirits, which was imposed by a special Act for temporary purposes.

This Act was passed with a suspending clause, and it is desirable that the views of the Dominion Government on the subject should be conveyed to Her Majesty's Government without delay. Although Governor Musgrave clearly explains that the duty which it is proposed to repeal was imposed for a specific and temporary purpose, he does not state that it is in excess of the duty of $2 per gallon which was understood to be the duty on spirits when the terms of Confederation were agreed to.

The undersigned has been assured by the Hon Mr Trutch of British Columbia that the duty in question is in excess of the $2 and if so, the undersigned is of opinion that there can be no objection on the part of the Canadian Government to its repeal.

(Signed) F. HINCKS,
Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, April 24th, 1871.

The New Cathedral.—We understand negotiations are now going on between the Building Committee of Christ Church Cathedral and Mr Dawes, the proprietor of the quarry on Newcastle Island, with a view to making arrangements with the latter to supply material for the edifice. We sincerely trust that these negotiations may have a successful issue, and we would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen composing the Building Committee the wisdom of making a strenuous effort to accomplish that object, as they would find the public disposed to contribute towards the erection of an edifice composed of the excellent and beautiful Newcastle stone very much more liberally than they would towards a building constructed of inferior and less durable material. Indeed, we are inclined to think the Committee would be justified in allowing largely for the difference in their local, and even their more distant subscriptions. This is no time to waste money upon a wooden Cathedral. Let it be of stone, and that Newcastle stone by all means, and everybody will contribute twice as much as they otherwise would. Victoria stands much in need of at least one imposing and substantial public building, possessing some claims to architectural beauty and durability; and surely the site and the object are both such as to justify us in saying that Christ Church Cathedral should be that building.

Everybody Satisfied.—A clergyman in the village of Baden recently made himself so obnoxious to his parishioners by engaging in various squabbles resulting in lawsuits, that he was obliged to resign. In delivering his farewell sermon he said:—'I have really been happy but three times in my life. The first time was when I made my first communion. The second was when I said mass, and now comes the third, which is the occasion my taking leave of you, my well beloved.' At that very moment the organ drowned the speaker's voice in the cheerful strains of 'Great God be Praised,' and the whole congregation, rising to its feet, joined in singing the words.

Electricity, must look to its laurels or Barnard will win 'em. Yesterday our business men received letters by Barnard's express which left Barkerville on Monday last—five days before. The mail which left at the same time will not be here until Wednesday next.

From Alaska.

The schooner Experiment, Captain Bailey, arrived yesterday morning after a seven-weeks trading trip to Alaska. Allen Francis, Esq, of this city, owner of the Experiment, came by her. She came down by the outside passage, making the run from Carter's Bay, Prince of Wales' Island to this port in ten days. Her cargo consists of furs, dried and salted salmon, oil and yellow cedar spars. The spars are for the North Pacific Railway Company and will be used as piles. The Alaska cedar is among the most durable and beautiful wood in the world. It is susceptible of the finest polish and is impervious to the attacks of the marine worm. The lumber is worth at San Francisco $60 per M. A sample of wood brought down by Mr Francis had been under water 40 years, and yet shows no sign of decay. Forts Tongas and Wrangel have been abandoned by the U S troops and all the buildings erected by that Government are falling into a state of dilapidation and ruin. Mr Francis paid duties at Tongas on $800 worth of goods from Victoria; they amounted to the modest sum of $375. At Sitka things are distressingly dull. There has been a great catch of fur-seal along the coast, at Fort Simpson and on Prince of Wales, St Paul and other Islands. The Alaska Indians are prohibited by the Government from killing fur-seal and are very much dissatisfied in consequence, as the British Indians, near by, are unrestricted. One trader—C C Waldron—has bought $100 fur-sealskins this season. An island sighted by the Experiment was found to be eight or ten miles out of its position on the chart and was named Experiment Island, after the schooner. Mr Francis says the weather up north was very mild and agreeable;—lettuce and radishes were picked and eaten by him at Carter Bay on the 1st of May.

The Value of Canadian Stocks.

The following figures will show the value of the most of Canadian securities as compared with, say eighteen months ago or thereabouts:

	1867	1870
Bank of Montreal	165	275
British B N A	106	112½
City Bank	86	100
Peoples Bank	104	113
Molson's Bank	97	120
Merchants' Bank	109	140
Bank of Toronto	132½	200
Quebec Bank	103	125
Bank Nationale	108	120
Jacques-Cartier Bank	109	120
Union Bank	107	120
Bank of Commerce	111	141
Royal Can. Bank	66	108
Ontario Bank	102	120
Montreal Telegraph	149	200
Richelieu Navigation	130	200
Canadian Navigation	91	107
City Passenger Railway	112	192
Gas	147	200

—*Herald*

Works of Art.—An Italian gentleman who arrived on the last steamer is advertising for sale at the store on the corner of *Government* and Fort streets a rare collection of statuettes, vases, groups, etc., in marble and alabaster. The statuettes and groups are of the most exquisite design and show great delicacy of conception and beauty of finish, while the vases are really rich and elegant. The lot will be offered at auction on Saturday next when all who wish to beautify and adorn their homes should attend.

From the East Coast.—The steamer Sir James Douglas returned from Comox, Nanaimo and Cowichan yesterday afternoon, bringing Rev Mr Aitken, Mr Dawes, Mr Tilne, Mr Harmon, Mr Pimbury, Mrs Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr Smith, Mr Reeves Mr Gulleon, Miss Richardson, Mr Kimball and a few other passengers. There were no vessels at Nanaimo. The crops at Cowichan and Comox look well and the farmers anticipate large returns.

Return of the Emma.—The stmr Emma, Capt. Peter Holmes, returned from Skeena mouth last evening, having made the round trip in eight days—two days of which time were passed in the river during a severe wind and rain storm. The passengers all joined in a testimonial card to Capt. Holmes and his boat. The Otter lay in Skeenamouth when the Emma left. No tidings had come down from the mines. The miners had all passed up and no accidents were reported.

Amputation.—Mr Guy Houston of this city, who, it will be remembered, had the knee joint excised some months back, on Thursday afternoon had the leg amputated, on account of a neuralgic affection of the part. The operation was performed against the advice of his medical attendants, and examination of the knee after the removal of the limb demonstrated the success of the first operation. We are glad to be able to state that the patient is in a fair way to recover.

Cariboo Items.—Mr Mundell, the school teacher, has arrived at Barkerville..... The *Sentinel* complains of great apathy on the part of the electors; only one-sixth of the number had registered down to the 27th May ..... Thos Spence, Superintendent of Roads, is at Barkerville..... Sylvester, from Omineca, reports meeting a great many beeves and sheep on the road from Germansen Creek, also boats with freight in the lakes. Tatlah Lake was nearly free of ice.

Is there to be no summer this year? Seven months of wind and rain ought to have seasoned people pretty well; but they don't seem to like the rude pelting of either element over-much. Strangers are making anxious inquiries about the delightful climate that British Columbia used to boast of.

Applying for Admission.—John Roland Hett, Esq, Attorney and Solicitor, recently from England and Canada, has given notice of his intention to apply for admission to practise in this colony.

The Enterprise arrived last evening, bringing Barnard's Express which left Barkerville on the 29th and the following passengers: Mrs McMicking, C Nelson, W H Newton, H B Ellis, Mr Roper, Mr Johnstone Wm Burdin, Mr Sargeant, D McNeil.

The G S Wright for Sitka and the California for Victoria are advertised to sail on Saturday next.

Messrs Green, on Fort street, are producing beautiful Rembrandt Photographs highly finished.

Dr Powell arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

How is This?—The *Mainland Guardian* failed to reach us last evening.

The Future Army Budget of Germany

Berlin letter (April 17) to the New York Times.

The army, you will be aware, is, far from being reduced after the war, to be considerably augmented at least in the South. In the north little reinforcement is practicable. The siege and fortress batteries are to receive some unimportant addition of men, and the Prussian marines are to be strengthened. Otherwise the Prussian army is considered as good as it can be well be made, and other northern armies were remodeled and restored on the Prussian system in 1866. It is different in the South. There, the military rule dominant in the north has not yet penetrated, and up to the outbreak of the late war the independent States enjoyed the innocent happiness of a peace establishment. They must now bring up their military service to the Prussian standard, strengthening the infantry battalions, and raising two new regiments of cavalry to every army corps, making the relation of cavalry to infantry regiments in future as three to four, instead of one to two, but the infantry regiments comprise far more men. The new arrangement entails upon the Southern States an additional cost of six milliard thalers, which they submit to with Christian resignation. The standing army will be kept on a footing of 370,000 or 400,000 men (it is not yet definitely decided which). The cost of each man is to be as before, 225 thalers annually, the amount to be paid into the Imperial exchequer for distribution among the various armies. The ordinary military expenditure will therefore be in the first case 83,000,000, in the latter 90,000,000, a heavy item in the budget. There has hitherto been a great difference in the northern and southern army organization, in point of the length of actual service. The Southern States have economized their funds by granting numerous and long furloughs, and have at the same time observed a wise and beneficial economy in the employment of productive labor, by dismissing soldiers in the time of harvest and other pressing farm work, recalling them in a less favorable season. In Bavaria the period of active service, nominally three years, was practically reduced to two; in Wurtemburg, often to merely eighteen months, rarely to more than twenty-one; and even in Baden, where the army was under the command of a Prussian General, remodeled on the Prussian system, the soldiers were with their regiments only twenty-seven months out of thirty-six of nominal service. Nothing is apparently decided yet as to the actual duration of military service under the new regime. It would be a blessing for Germany, especially after the war has thinned the ranks of able bodied laborers materially, if the Southern arrangement were extended to the North, but though the former stringent Northern rule may to be some extent slackened, anything like an approach to the Southern status seems highly improbable under the present Emperor and his chancellor, who have fought out the fight of three years service at the cost of their popularity ten years ago. The short service stands completely justified by the experiences of the late war, for the Bavarians and Wurtemburgers have fought as manfully and maintained as perfect discipline as their more practiced brethren of the North. Matters of principle are, however, rarely governed by facts or reason, but exclusively by the dictates of prejudice and unbleading opinion.

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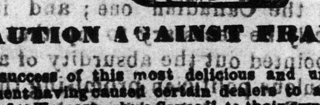

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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

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and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice, that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Groceries and Oilmen universally.

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Bett's Capsules Patents

To PREVENT INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETT'S NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principle merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, on the 8th of February, 1868, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornamenting, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury and insuring its genuineness.

MANUFACTORIES—WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON AND BORDEAUX FRANCE.

By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Versailles, May 29.—In the Assembly Changarnier defended Bazaine and the capitulation of Metz.

The Legislature has announced that all capitulations made during the war will be investigated by a Council of war.

The remnants of insurrectionists consisting of a few scattering bands, have taken refuge in bois de Vincennes and are completely surrounded.

Brussels, May 29.—The Parliament reports the discovery of letters from leading members of the Paris Commune, disclosing a conspiracy against the Government of Belgium. The plot was formed for the insurgents escaping from Paris to proceed to Brussels, where a radical movement will be continued, an insurrection incited, buildings set on fire and the horrors of Paris repeated.

Berne, May 19—The Federal Council has decided in regard to the extradition of the Communist refugees that an investigation is necessary in each case. Only those will be delivered to the French authorities who are proved guilty of ordinary crimes.

Vienna, May 29 — The Naturalization Treaty between Austria and United States, signed last September, has been ratified by the Reichsrath and will be submitted to the Hungarian Diet on 25th June. A year is allowed by the treaty for exchange of ratifications.

London, May 29—The *Times'* special says that Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced.

The Bavarian General at Champigney asked for passports for insurgent officers at Vincennes. Vinoy referred him to the text of the Convention.

Gen Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris.

Among the hostages shot were Cura and Deguerersy, and the Jesuit priests Dueaudray, Clair, Olivar, Canbert, Bangy, Abbelard, Danker, Jocker and 20 gen d'armes.

The last hope of the insurgents was destroyed yesterday in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

Three thousand prisoners arrived yesterday

The disarmament of Nationals continues.

Paris, May 29—The fighting at Belleville, Meudon and La Chaise was desperate—no quarter being given either age or sex.

Military law is established and executions are progressing in the Champs de Mars, Park au Monlerux and the Hotel de Ville. Fifty to a hundred are shot at one time.

No one is permitted to leave city without a permit signed by McMahon.

Every known member of the Commune is shot as soon as arrested or taken.

Provisions are scarce. The Western and Orleans gates are open to-day to goods and traffic, but exit to persons is forbidden.

New York, May 29—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs that M de Lecluse, delegate and Minister of War under the Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed on Saturday night while attempting to escape.

The trial of the Communal leaders taken alive will commence during the present week Conviction is inevitable and it is generally believed that everyone will suffer death.

After a desperate and bloody conflict the Government troops succeeded in capturing the insurgents' position at Belleville and Pere la Chaise late on Saturday night. Firing then ceased and yesterday morning when the troops advanced upon a position still held by the Communists they hoisted a white flag and surrendered in a body.

Thirty-eight regiments of the line belonging to McMahon's army, returned to Versailles in triumph and flying a magnificent banner of the Republic, captured from the Communists.

Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris by Theirs.

It is proposed as a temporary measure to divide the capital into 20 military districts, each to be strongly guarded. This arrangement will be maintained until order is completely restored and the passions aroused by the insurrection disappear.

Owing to the admirable plan adopted by McMahon for storming the barricades his troops did not suffer heavily during the 7 days' fighting in the streets. The loss of the army is altogether 2805—while, according to the most reliable estimate, that of the insurgents is over fifteen times as great.

It is stated on good authority that among the unfortunate persons imprisoned as hostages at La Roquet and subsequently murdered, were ten nuns.

On Saturday the insurgent prisoners at Tartary made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep on and in the confusion which followed sixty-two got away. Twenty-four have been recaptured.

The French Government will ask the extradition of all Communist chiefs who have already taken or may take refuge in England, as by French law they are regarded as criminals who come within the terms of the extradition treaty.

A dispatch from Paris last night says, The French from Antwerp are now entering Paris. The fire in the Hotel de Ville is extinguished.

Paschal and Groussett, two of the principal insurgent leaders, have not been discovered. It is believed that they are alive and in concealment.

Since 8 o'clock last evening, at which hour the city may be said to have been entirely in the hands of the Versaillists, priests and cabs have been reappearing on the streets

This morning firing ceased. The great Communist rebellion gave its last gasp—the remnant of the insurgents laid down their arms and the drama was over.

Ten thousand prisoners are now marching through the Rue Lafayette. Most of them are bareheaded, with their uniforms turned inside out. Among them are 2000 regulars who went over to the insurgents at the outset of the rebellion.

Versailles, May 30—The inhabitants of Belleville have openly announced that they will make reprisals and a secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. Constant discoveries of stores of petroleum are being made.

The insurgents in Fort Vincennes surrendered unconditionally.