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SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, March 24—Sayssett, Gen Langlois and Victor Schoticker have undertaken to concentrate the loyal battalions of national guards in the Place de la Bourse, and to re-establish staff headquarters there.

Sayseet is disposed to pardon all regular soldiers and national guards implicated in the various emutes, to restore municipal franchises, to continue the pay of the national, and revoke the law in regard to payment of bills at maturity, and thinks urges the Assembly so to legislate as to reconcile all the conflicting interests.

Other journals refute the charge made by the *Rappel* that the first shot in the affair of Wednesday was fired by friends of order.

VERSAILLES, March 24—Favre received two German dispatches declaring it to be the duty of Versailles government not to conquer sedition. The Germans have entirely stopped withdrawal from France and levy additional and cruel exaction.

LONDON, March 25—The military services are entrusted to Borgetet.

The Place Vendome authorities and Financial Delegate have ordered octroi dues to be paid as usual or energetic measures will be taken.

By an agreement with the Communs and Mayors the commercial election is reported for Thursday and Saturday.

The removal of barricades is expected.

The Versailles Assembly passed a law for the payment of commercial bills.

BUCHURST, March 24—In consequence of the intervention of the German Consul, the Prefect of Police is dismissed. Disturbances are apprehended.

LONDON, March 27—A special says that the Government at Versailles has ordered the arrest of Garibaldi upon his reappearance on French soil.

Chermbalit, a late prisoner, succeeds to the Ministry of War.

It is now generally thought that the Government is defunct and that Thiers will be made to resign, Arnale succeeding him. Thiers says privately that when he has 100 000 men he will attack Paris.

VERSAILLES, March 27—The insurgents have captured a gunboat on the Seine and also the crew and documents

The official journal of the insurgents says that 18 out of 22 battalions of nationals in Lyons support the Communes. The new Government is proclaimed without violence or bloodshed.

The Prussian outposts have been advanced to Vincennes.

LONDON, March 27—The elections in Paris passed off quietly with an overwhelming Communist majority. The revolutionary authority is completely dominant. The election of Soisset as Mayor of Paris increases the success of the revolution, which within a week will spread to all the towns and render the position of the Government in the rural districts untenable.

Bazaine is going to France, Leflorl to the Hague.

A revolution is prevailing in Algeria.

VERSAILLES, March 27—The War Minister has asked the Prefects for a battalion of mobilizes volunteers from each of the Departments, in pursuance of a law just passed. They are to be forwarded to Versailles immediately. Volunteers will receive 1¼ per day.

MADRID, March 26—Espartero will probably be president of the Senate.

Republican bands have appeared in the Province of Sendas.

PARIS, March 24—The Central Committee seized copies of the address to mayors yesterday at the printing office. Since then the office has been guarded by a battalion of the friends of order.

The alarm yesterday near the Bank of France was caused by the seizure by loyalists of two cart loads of breech-loaders.

The official journal says the Central Committee asserts that numerous Bonapartists and Orleanists are attempting to bribe officials.

PARIS, March 26—An insurgent proclamation says Seisset has planned a complete recognition of the right of municipal franchise and election of officers of nationals, including Commander-in-Chief and a modification of the martial law commission will maintain its post until confirmed or replaced and will guard the security of laws. Though conciliation has been tried the situation is unchanged and a collision is feared.

The Official *Journal* says the Commission has decided on the occupation of all the mairies of the arrondissiments and dissentients are tried upon arrest. The trial of Clemencien was ordered also that of dissentient journalists.

Garibaldi is appointed commander of Nationals. Supporting journals demand the employment of a force of corps of mitrailleurs for the cause of order.

A battallion of Jeanne tikeurs attempted to sieze money on bank deposit in the Rue Lille, but were opposed and retired. Several insurgent patriots were stopped, but there was no fighting.

The Montmartinists and Garibaldians with two guns invaded the Place de la Bourse yesterday, charged and demanded the surrender of the Mayoralty. Negotiations were resumed; the insurgents promising that the Mayoralty should remain in the hands of the actual occupants providing the municipality should support the elections and the election of Commandant of the guard. The commission have entrusted its military powers to Duval, Brunel and Endes, who are promoted to generals.

Cantenet is appointed commander of artillery.

The Montmartinists have redoubled their vigilance. They stop trains to Versailles and seize ammunition.

PARIS, March 24—A violent scene occurred at a meeting of the Central Commission. Some members differed with Gen Lulthieter, Commander of the Nationals. Lulthieter threw a chair at the head of his colleague, for which he was dragged out of the meeting and immediately deposed from commandership.

Five hundred national guards have been disarmed.

PARIS, March 26—The Journal *Debats* advises the people to abstain from voting.

The Official organ of the insurgents prints a manifesto signed by Rouher and Stourens, strongly maintaining the right of municipal authority as a defence against arbitrary and political encroachments, and demanding that the army should be composed only of National Guards.

The Central Republican Committee have released Chanzy and Lougereau.

LONDON, March 26—Order still prevails at Lyons.

BERLIN, March 26—The Representatives of Spain, Italy and Hungary have proceeded to Emperor William the congratulations of their respective sovereigns on the restoration of the German Empire.

PARIS, March 26—1 p m—All is now quiet, and the city is resuming its normal appearance. The barricades still remain in the streets, but the cannon mounted upon them are withdrawn or turned inward.

Voting commenced this morning and is now quietly going on. There are but very few voters.

The *World's* correspondent yesterday interviewed the whole Central Committee at their Hotel de Ville. The members of the Committee organized in the first place on account of information they had received that Thiers was cooperating with Bismarck for the overthrow of the Republic, evidence of which was overwhelming. Thiers had tried to provoke the Committee to acts of violence, but they waited and he himself first committed outrages by attacking Montmatre. The object of the Committee was to secure for Paris free elections, and the abolition of the payment of rent due during the siege, and to form one Republic under the Regine of Communes which is to be more comprehensive even than that advocated by Blanco and Hugo, and to be based upon compulsory education. The Committee say they ignore the Versailles Government, and declare all its acts to be null and void. A fresh election will be held and a new Assembly chosen, having its seat in Paris. The Committee will not accept office in the new government but form a Gordon Sanitaire, having supervisory power over it. The people of all ranks are daily offering their services to us, and officers and men are deserting from Versailles and placing themselves at our disposal. We don't want any needless effusion of blood. Gen Chanzy will not be executed, but Ducrot and Trochu will be if caught. We have appointed Garibaldi Commander-in-Chief. He will arrive here tomorrow. Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi are his aids.

At a meeting to-day of Deputies of the Republican Left in the Assembly, it was resolved to support the Government as long as it remained true to the Republic.

BRUSSELS, March 27—Negotiations for a final treaty of peace between France and Germany will soon commence. Declarique and Goulard, the Plenipotentiaries of France, arrived here to-day. It is expected that the first sitting of the representatives of both governments will be held this week, the French Embassy being the place agreed upon for the meeting.

PARIS, March 27—The candidates of the Central Republican Committee were elected in all the arrondissements except in the 1st, 2nd and 7th. The vote was very light, the number not voting being estimated by one of the Paris journals at 250,000. The city continues quiet.

The insurrection in Algeria is confirmed.

BERLIN, March 27—A bill will be introduced into the Federal Parliament for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine under the government of the Emperor. It provides that the German Constitution shall be enforced as law from January 1st, 1873.

PARIS, March 27—The first task of the new municipality will be to compile a charter which will secure the rights of the people and to prevent the representation of the large towns from being swamped by the country.

The *Nouvelle Republique* advises the Communes to pronounce a dissolution of the rotten Assembly and impeach the members.

The *Debats* says the Paris deputies are determined to resign and await an opportunity. It also says that the new Ministry will be the Duc de Broglio as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and McMahon as Minister of War.

The Conservatives were successful only in the arrondissements of Foing, Lonore and Passy.

LONDON, March 27—A special to the *Times* from Paris says that twenty members of the Commune are elected. It is also expected that Blanque will be President of the new Government. The real power, however, will centre in Flourens.

Another Paris special says the Prussians daily ask the Versailles Government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, but are daily refused.

It is expected that Piatt and Vermoret will be leading coadjutors with Blanque and Flourens in the new Government.

PARIS, March 28—All is quiet. The revolutionary Committee still retain all important positions.

Schlocicher has resigned.

The Committee lately dismissed five finance officers for disobedience.

Yesterday the Sub-Central Committee replaced the Central Committee, and ordered the formation of 25 battalions for active service, with 26 batteries of reserves, and 15 battalions of, mitrailleurs. Active Nationals are paid 2½ francs daily with rations.

Duval is organizing the infantry, and Beuger the cavalry. They are authorized to make requisitions.

Cluseret has been appointed general administrator. Duleissoul is suspended for doubtful conduct.

A correspondent from Versailles says that Garnier—a member of the Commune, is condemned to death for being a Bonapartist.

Flourens has resigned his military functions.

Commune was proclaimed in the Place de Ville at 4 o'clock. The speeches of the Counsellors were unanimous. The platform was draped in red. The approaches were crowded with Nationals and guns were planted in the Place.

Cremieux repudiates any connection with the Committee.

The Bank has again advanced 50,000 francs to the Insurgents.

PARIS, March 29—All is quiet. The red flag is seen everywhere.

The Red Committee have split.

Thiers' colleagues have split. Diplomatic intercourse at Versailles is difficult.

BERLIN, March 27—The message sent to Paris by Schlotte, who is in command of the German troops at St Denis, is in a peaceful and passive tone, but allows no friendliness for the Insurgents.

The movements of German troops have been active in various parts of France lately, but are strictly in accordance with the preliminaries of peace.

The Cros *Gazette* says that Von Garolt has been recalled from Washington at his own request.

LONDON, March 27—In the House of Lords to-night, the Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected.

BRUSSELS, March 27—*Le Nord* says that the initiative of the Dutch Cabinet for the neutralization of private property at sea has been successful. Austria has made a similar proposition to the Brussels Cabinet.

MADRID, March 27—The *Imparcial* says that a Carlist band of sixty in Lerida were beaten and dispersed. There were attempts at disorder on Sunday in Saragossa, Cordova and Valencia.

There is a republican agitation at Astorc Buses, and Carlist demonstrations in the Basque Provinces.

Spanish envoys have gone to Tangier to press claims in behalf of Spain.

LONDON, March 29—The Prussians are concentrating at Isle Adam, near Paris, till the disorder is over.

A *Times'* special says forty thousand troops are expected at Versailles to-morrow. The government is steadily organizing a trustworthy force which will march on Paris possibly in eight days.

It is said preparations are being made to move the Assembly to Fontainbleau.

A news special from Brussels says the Arab Chief Mokaramie, with 40,000 troops, is within 20 leagues of Algiers. He has declared war against France.

VERSAILLES, March 29—A Government circular says order is established in Lyons and Toulouse. The insurrection in the Provinces of France have failed save at Marseilles, Marbourne and Etienne. Occupation by the Prussians is owing to the fact that the insurgents' government temporized to avoid shedding blood. Garibaldi declines to fight unless with a foreign enemy.

PARIS, March 29—This morning a sub-Central Committee was formed consisting of twelve members—Lassay, President, and Garibaldi, vice-President; Valgranic is suspended and Garibaldi has been offered supreme command of the National Guards. The committee will be officially proclaimed on Saturday next. The Republican Committee of Marseilles have issued a proclamation recognizing the Paris Government.

The Minister of War declares Marseilles in a state of siege.

STOCKHOLM, March 29—The illness of the Queen has assumed such a character that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

BUCHAREST, March 29—The Roumanian Chambers have been dissolved and the Ministry remain in power. The town is quiet.

PARIS, March 29—M Assey in a speech threatened all conspirators and said opponents would be shot.

The *Journal de Paris* says the National Guard of the city costs three hundred thousand francs daily.

VERSAILLES, March 30—The Deputies of the Volgasreuthe and Este have proposed to ask the Assembly to organize a force to march on Paris. The Government has dissuaded the legitimate Deputies from holding meetings.

It is stated that the Orleans fusion has been accomplished with Count de Chambord at its head that its chiefs are framing a liberal constitution with Parliament on a model of England. The Government regrets that the Orleanists oppose Gen Decarrat who supersedes Vinoy.

Gen Cisseeti has arrived, also eight thousand Bretons.

A *Telegraph* special says there was picket firing during the night between the pationals and the Government in the Versailles road. The Government consulted Ducrot, Chanzy and Trochu, and decided upon a plan of attacking Paris. Thiers admitted that the Germans are evacuating.

VERSAILLES, March 28—Marseilles continues tranquil. At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs, and at St Etienne, where the Reds obtained control for a while, the Government officers have been restored and order now prevails.

The army of Prince Frederick Charles, occupying France, which had been in motion for a few days, is now stationary.

PARIS, March 28—Le Soir reports that 180,000 votes were cast yesterday at the election—about one half of the number polled at the last plebiscite.

The Journal Official contains an article signed by Valliant, advocating the assassination of the Duke d'Aumale.

BRUSSELS, March 28—The plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at 2 p m to-day on the French Legation. Credentials were exchanged and preparations made for future meetings.

LONDON, March 28—The House of Lords adjourned to-night after an uninteresting discussion on the defects of the present military system.

In the House of Commons the drift of the debate was towards legislation to prevent the exportation of arms to belligerents. Several members advocated Parliamentary action, but the Attorney General thought the existing law sufficient and feared that increased stringency would tend to make that law inoperative.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 25—Subscriptions to the new loan amount to six millions to-day.

Sumner's speech on San Domingo is long and dignified in tone, personal allusions being generally avoided; yet it is a severe arraignment of the President for a violation of international law and usurpations of war powers. Sumner asserts that it is now before the Senate that the navy of the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence and of belligerent intervention, waging war without authority of Congress. Furthermore he says that the whole business is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violation is the acquisition of half of an island in the Caribean Sea; also that this violence has been employed to prop and maintain a weak ruler, himself an usurper, upholding him in power that he might sell his country; and secondly, that force has been employed by the Executive to secure the aggrandizement of foreign territory, and which cannot be justified.

WASHINGTON, March 29—Senator Harlan addressed the Senate in reply to Sumner and concluded by moving to lay Sumner's resolution on the table. Sumner appealed to Hatlan for an opportunity to reply, but the latter insisted on the motion, and the yeas and yeas being called for, the Clerk amid much confusion commenced to call the roll. Sumner vainly endeavored to address the Chair, and was finally called to order by the Vice President, who ordered the roll call to proceed. Harlan's motion to table the resolution was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 26. The only Republicans who voted 'no' were Patterson, Robinson, Schurz and Sumner.

WASHINGTON, March 30—Fred Douglass had an interview with the President yesterday. He strongly favors the annexation of San Domingo, and says the Dominicans are far superior to the Haytiens. He regretted Sumner's course and thinks he will change his views after the report of the Commission. If he does not, then Douglass will regard Sumner's opposition as factious and himself as one of the worst foes of the colored people on this continent.

WASHINGTON, March 28—The San Domingo Commissioners were all at the executive mansion to-day, and had a consultation with the President. Their report is still incomplete and unsigned, but all the points have been decided and will be submitted to the President in a day or two.

While the Commissioners were coming on the Asia Greek river boat, yesterday, Fred Douglass was denied a seat at the dinner table on account of his color, by the officers of the boat, the Commissioners indignantly left the table.

NEW YORK, March 28—The *Tribune's* special says a rumor is current that the administration has decided to drop the San Domingo business for the sake of harmonizing the party. The inference is drawn from the remark of Morton in the Senate, yesterday, that if the Commissioners report unfavorably to annexation he should favor the abandonment of the project altogether. The declaration is thought to be significant in view of the fact that correspondents, who were with the Commissioners all announce that the report is unanimous in favor of annexation. Another correspondent says that it seems to be the general opinion of the Commission that annexation is certain to involve the United States in a war with Hayti. Baez admitted that Cabral controled 1000 square miles of Dominica, and acknowledged that he could not protect the Commissioners on a visit to that portion of the Island. The impression is that the report of the Commissioners when presented to Congress will be rather unfavorable than otherwise to annexation.

WASHINGTON, March 28—In the Senate, Frelinghuysen spoke in eulogy of President Grant and criticised the action of Sumner in precipitating the discussion in advance of the Commissioners' report. Sumner briefly defended his course, saying he had done simply what he believed to be right. Schurz next addressed the Senate. He did not think the report of the Commissioners who had just returned from Pleasant Point to San Domingo, would move influential either in the Senate or before the country, for he thought they were already effectually disposed of. Howe continued his reply to Sumner's speech of yesterday and defended the President. In reply to questions by Howe and Stewart, Schurz denied that discretionary powers was vested in the President and said the fact was President had fallen into the mistake of supposing he was the U S of America. He defended the course of Sumner, declaring that he deserved the gratitude of the country. He proceeded in a sarcastic manner to comment upon the speech of Howe and said if it were proved that orders had been issued to naval commanders in gross violation of the Constitution then something more than mere rhetorical flourishes about Gen Grant's services would be required. Under the Constitutional clause, resting in Congress the war making power the Executive could not commit an act of war unless in case of actual invasion of the territory of the U S, or by express Congressional authority. Instructions of the President to our naval force directing it in certain contingencies to fire upon vessels of Hayti, a power with which we are at peace was most clearly an usurpation of war making power.

A lively discussion between Schurz and Morton occurred upon proper interpretation of the dispatch that the United States would regard with disfavor any attempt on the part of Mexico to interfere with Texas during pending annexation negotiations. Morton contended that it was a direct threat of war, and Schurz that it was nothing but an ordinary diplomatic correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 28—San Domingo Commissioners have agreed upon a report excepting upon the subject of health.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29—About half the number of witnesses for the prosecution, and whose testimony will form the bulk of the evidence against Mrs Fair, were examined yesterday and to-day. The most important witness to-day was a furniture dealer, who testified that Mrs Fair and Crittenden bought furniture and carpets of him at different times. After she married Snyder Crittenden refused to pay for the carpet she had bought. Soon after her divorce from Snyder she told him that Crittenden promised her that he would not have his wife come back from the East, but would marry her. She said that notwithstanding this she had heard that he was going to have Mrs Crittenden return, and if he did so that one of them would have to die.

Trade is quiet and rates unchanged.

Wheat—Three cargoes, aggregating 83,000 centals, cleared for England during the past week and a fourth clears to-morrow. Two vessels have been taken this week to proceed to Oregon for cargoes of wheat for England.

Barley—Has an upward tendency. For brewing $1 42@1 45, an advance of 5 cents since the 22d.

Oats—Light receipts and prices firm at $1 55@1 70.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30—Holders of barley are not disposed to sell even at the current high rates, which are $1 40@1 50.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28—A first mortgage of $28,000,000 on the Southern Pacific Railroad was recorded to-day. It states that the company desires to complete the construction and equipment of the road running from San Francisco to some point on the Colorado river, in the southeastern part of California, a distance of about 720 miles; and to that end is about to issue its first mortgage bonds upon the road, its rolling stock, fixtures and franchise. The bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold in New York, and mature in 1901.

The District Court adjourned after completing the jury in the Fair case to 1 p.m, when it commenced taking testimony. The trial will probably last the entire week.

Sailed—Schooner John Bright, Alaska, ship James R Keelo, Port Townsend.

No arrivals for two days.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28—Sailed—Ship Cordillera, with wheat for Queenstown.

The Germans in this State intend celebrating the triumph of their countrymen in France on Saturday evening with songs, speeches, music, fireworks, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27—Flour—No change and no sales.

Wheat—Good $2 45, choice $2 60.

Barley—Market is in a better condition. Brewing $1 37½.

Oats—No change.

Potatoes—Humboldt $2 per 100 lbs.

Hay—$11@15.

(BY MAINLAND TELEGRAPH.)

British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 27—Dr Black of this city, while on his way to attend to a professional call at Burrard Inlet, late last Saturday night, was thrown, with his horse, on the long hill about two miles from town and killed. He was first discovered about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning by a man named Nicholson, who, being unable to get the unfortunate man from under the horse, came quickly to town and gave the information. A number of citizens repaired immediately to the spot, where they found the body lying under the horse in a ditch by the roadside, the head being under water and the pommel of the saddle resting upon the chest. The skull and chest were crushed in and doubtless death was instantaneous. The night was intensely dark and the horse spirited, and it is supposed that the animal stepped upon an insecure piece of the corduroy which, flying up, threw horse and rider. An inquest was held yesterday by A T Bushby, Esq—verdict, 'Accidental death.' The remains will be interred on Tuesday at 2 p m, with military and Masonic honors.

A man named Brooks, cook at Dagget & Furney's logging camp, Burrard Inlet, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the stomach. He is still alive and may recover. It was while on his way to this man that Dr Black met his death.

CHILLIWACK, March 28—The star Hope left Yale at 9 a m on Sunday—passengers, D Oppenheimer, F J Barnard, G A Walkem and two others. While running over Jeffrey's Bar, for reasons not yet understood, she ran her bow into the right hand bank and swung round, striking a snag a little aft of midships on the port side. She made water so freely that she was immediately beached, and is now lying with two feet of water in her hold. She is in no immediate danger and the damage done by the snag is not serious. The stmr Onward left New Westminster at 7 a m to-day to go to her assistance.

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All of Superior Quality

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MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
PRESERVED FRESH SALMON,
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS,
PICKLED SALMON,
FRESH AND LOCHFYNE HERRINGS,
FRIED SOLES,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOURS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS,
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES,
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES,
GALANTINES,
TONGUES, BREWN, POULTRY
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with inferior productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

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HER MAJESTY' TABLE.

C & B are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1 a

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

a ring Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAGHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT!

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufactures of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my19 1aw

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