

By Electric Telegraph, SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—Bismarck, attended by Baron von Arnim, has had two interviews with Favre and Pouliquer. The latter declared the payment by France of contributions in accordance with the preliminaries was impossible and asked for concessions, offering as an equivalent the prolongation of the commercial treaty, and an arrangement with the eastern railway. Favre asked for the possession of forts Charbonnet, Nogent, Rosby, and Molsey by the Versailles, also the return of all captured arms and munitions, and a prompt return of all prisoners of war. Bismarck insisted upon the strict and immediate compliance with the preliminaries of the Peace Convention. He suggested that loans be obtained from British, French and German banks, and stated that further delay in the payment of the indemnity will entail serious consequences upon the Versailles Government.

At noon to-day Bismarck held a conference with Baron Rothschild.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—The Journal Officiel of Versailles, referring to the proposed Congress of Municipal Councils at Bordeaux, says the government would betray France and civilization if it permitted a Communist rebellion to rest side by side with a regular government.

PARIS, May 7.—Firing has ceased. Quiet now prevails between the lines which, apparently by mutual consent, parties are burying the dead and removing the wounded. The Communists admit that the Versailles forces are gaining ground.

PARIS, May 8.—The journals of Paris, even the most conservative, condemn the action of the Versailles Government in prohibiting the assembling of the projected Congress.

LONDON, May 8.—A rumor comes from Brussels that a formal treaty of peace has been signed at Frankfurt.

Bismarck has not yet returned to Berlin, but is expected to-morrow.

LONDON, May 9.—In the House of Lords this evening the University Tests Bill was sustained by 5 majority.

In the House of Commons the discussion upon the new Army Regulations Bill was resumed. After a prolonged debate the House divided with a majority of 63 against the purchase of commissions.

There was a riot to-day at Oldham, a cotton manufacturing town near Manchester, originating in a lock out. It is not known that any lives were lost.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—A communal decree fixes the price of bread at 50 centimes per kilogramme.

The investiture of Paris from Orléansville to d'Isy is complete and a general assault is imminent.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The Grand Duchess Maria Fredrovna, wife of the Crown Prince of Russia, gave birth to a son to-day.

LONDON, May 9.—In the House of Lords this evening a bill was introduced providing for the confederation of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies.

In the House of Commons Viscount Esfeld, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, reported the receipt of a cable dispatch from Earl de Grey advising government that the treaty between the American and British governments had been signed by the High Commission at Washington, but said that he was unable to disclose the conditions.

Miss, member for Bradford, moved a resolution for the disestablishment of the Church of England, and supported the motion in a speech of marked ability and great length.

Austin, Home Secretary, disputed the notion that the disestablishment of the English Church was corollary to that of the Church of Ireland and expressed the opinion that agitation of the question was untimely.

Roundell Palmer defended the Church of England from the assaults of the member for Bradford.

Oldman, member for Huddersfield, advocated the resolution and referred to the prosperity of the Episcopal Church in America as an argument in favor of disestablishment of the Church of England.

Disraeli thought that France, not America, should be looked at as a proper example. He implied the House to disregard the advice of philosophers and doctrinaires who were constantly assailing the Church of England. He believed a plebiscite would confirm the Church in its position.

Gladstone sustained the views of Disraeli and brought forward fresh arguments in favor of the present established Church.

Upon a division of the House there was a majority of 235 against the resolution.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—In the Italian Chambers the Deputies have passed a Pappel Guarantee Bill, after agreeing to all the modifications of the Senate.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—Fort d'Isy has been captured by the Versailles.

The insurrection in Algeria is making progress.

Poyrot, commander of the Nationals, has been shot by a bullet.

LONDON, May 8.—Versailles continues to approach the Bois de Boulogne.

Special says there is a great concentration of troops at Neuilly. An attack is anticipated.

A circular by Rieud orders a watch to be kept on the movements of the Bonapartist Princes.

Tour in Avignon is reported dead.

It is officially reported that Bismarck had an interview with Thiers at Compiègne.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—Definite peace between France and Germany was signed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, May 10.—The Times special says England and Canada never raised the question of exclusive privileges of navigation of the St. Lawrence. Settlement of San Juan question is satisfactory and Alabama claims present the only difficulty. It is doubtful if the treaty will be immediately ratified by the Senate, but thinks the treaty will prove a final solution of all difficulties between the two countries.

Gen. Rossel, in his communication to the Commune, says—'I cannot endure responsibilities where everybody deliberates, nobody obeys and nothing is organized. The Commune is incapable. Therefore he retires.'

VERSAILLES, May 10.—One hundred and twenty-nine cannon were captured at Neuilly. Any of them arrived here. Ammunition, provisions, and bread, mixed with what was made the wounds on drivers and horses, and the capture of the fort of Neuilly. The battery of the 10th Regiment of Artillery, which was firing furiously and the federal force feeble. The story is the reverse of the one reported in the press.

Rossel complains to the Commune of lack of support and says but two courses are open, either break through obstacles to revive a new form, which is impossible, or we must retire to save our honor.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily News correspondent says a sharp engagement near the bridge of Neuilly. The Communists were beaten. A breach is expected to be made by next week.

PARIS, May 9.—There has been no commanding voice in the Parisian Republic and Communists discouraged. It is rumored that there is serious disunion between Rossel and the Committee of Safety of the Commune.

Neuilly and Font de Joux are bombarded from Montoison and Remblon. The population are all panic stricken.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.—Last night the insurgents became convinced of the impossibility of holding fort, and began evacuation by way of Neuilly to escape the fire of the enemy. The cannons were feared and cast on an explosion in Isy and a great fire in Neuilly. Many of the Communists attempted to attack on the Versailles in the direction of Neuilly, but were mowed down by the Government militia. Great slaughter was done and the retreat was a rapid one. The command of Neuilly is now silent.

Rossel refuses the dictatorship, accuses the Commune of weakness, and complains the troops in Isy. Cluseret is to be tried to-night. The Column in the Place Vendôme is to be destroyed to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—All the Republicans are waiting. Their proclamation had great effect. 800,000 cartridges, chiefly shells, will be taken to Neuilly ready for the bombardment of Paris. The assault on the city will be made by the fourth corps under General Douay with 10,000 men. Fort d'Isy is occupied by the Versailles and Neuilly is expected to surrender immediately. 800 prisoners were taken at Isy.

PARIS, May 10.—At a secret session of the Commune on Tuesday it was decided to insist on the resignation of the Committee of Public Safety and to appoint their successors immediately.

LONDON, May 10.—Bismarck consents to reduce the indemnity twenty millions.

McMahon says he will not enter Paris before the end of next week.

Paris dispatches state that the slaughter of the Communists since Sunday has been fearful and that Rossel's resignation has destroyed all hope of success of the Commune.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—It is believed that the Parisian indignation occupied by the Prussians will be delivered to the Versailles even before the payment of the first installment of the war indemnity.

BERLIN, May 10.—A dispatch from Frankfurt says that negotiations have been completed to-day which will result in effecting a real, durable peace, and not merely removing temporary difficulties.

PARIS, May 10.—The Commune has decided to meet three days in each week, except in case of emergency, when sittings will be permanent.

It is announced that Rossel has presented his resignation and appealed to the Commune to forego all amnesty. The meeting was characterized by reprimands between the members of the Central Committee and those of the Committee on Public Safety.

The tri-color is floating from the corner of Isy. The fort is apparently unoccupied by the Versailles. The Commune announces that it is untenable.

Yanvers is still burning.

The sub-Committee of Organization, in a proclamation issued to-day, orders most stringent measures towards the bourgeoisie. All troops are forbidden to cease firing upon Versailles who may attempt to surrender, while fugitives and stragglers are to be captured when caught, or if they are numerous bodies are to be fired into mercilessly by cannon and mitrailleuse.

PARIS, May 10.—Evening.—A general attack on the city by the Versailles is expected.

There was brisk fighting at Neuilly last night.

Versailles have turned electric lights towards Paris.

terday both disappeared and neither has yet been recaptured.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special from Berlin last evening says Bismarck met the requests of the Versailles Government in a liberal spirit. By a treaty of peace just signed he agreed to a reduction of the war indemnity by half a milliard francs—equal to \$100,000,000, consequently the Germans will receive immediately the French bonds for four and a half milliards francs, equal to \$900,000,000, payable within one year and endorsed by French and German bankers.

The bonds are convertible into stocks or coupons, whichever Germany may prefer. Two milliard francs have already been taken by Baron Rothschild and Baron Erlanger, French bankers, and by Herr Haph a German banker, immediately on the ratification of the treaty of peace signed at Frankfurt. The majority of the German forces were to leave France and return to Germany. The forts east and north of Paris are to be surrendered to the Versailles Government and all French prisoners are to be returned to France according to the treaty the Germans will hold only Belfort, Longwy, and Nancy as hostages until a fulfillment of the conditions.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—Bismarck, Favre and Poyner have gone home.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following, which will appear in the Republican to-morrow, is an official statement of the result of the labors of the Joint High Commission. The treaty is to be known as the Treaty of Washington, for the adjustment of claims or injuries alleged by the United States against the Government of the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of the claims of the United States against the Government of the Confederate States of America. The treaty is to be known as the Treaty of Washington, for the adjustment of claims or injuries alleged by the United States against the Government of the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of the claims of the United States against the Government of the Confederate States of America.

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from Vancouver Island; but several such channels exist. Great Britain contends that the channel of that treaty is the Rosario Strait; the United States that it is the Canal de Haro, the two channels being separated by San Juan Island. This question having once been reported on by Mixed Commission, for another survey of the line the United States is not content to refer the matter to a like Commission, nor has it been deemed convenient, even though such tribunal be appointed by a friendly sovereign Power. Instead of this it has been agreed on by the present Power, and the Emperor of Germany has been selected for the purpose. The United States Government has in its hands much documentary evidence in support of its pretensions not heretofore made use of, and is confident that it has the best of reasons to assure its possession of San Juan Island.

Such are the outlines of the provisions of the present treaty, and such are some of the considerations which have been commended to the approbation of the President.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—One of the Joint High Commissioners recently said anxiously that being conducted on the principle of give and take, thereby implying that it is on a basis of compromise. All members of the Commission are unanimous in the belief that the treaty ought to be satisfactory to both countries. The authorities of the nations appear to be of one accord as to the principles agreed on by the Commission, which have been received by them from time to time as they were severally submitted. A protocol has been prepared by the Commissioners clearly setting forth the basis of settlement and the reason for their coming to such conclusion. The treaty is made on the basis of this protocol, but may not be signed before Thursday. Much anxiety prevails as to whether the Senate will ratify the treaty. No doubt members of the Committee on Foreign Relations now here have been made acquainted in confidence with the treaty and its provisions, and furnished with both oral and documentary information upon the subject and precautions will be taken to prevent the premature publication of the documents.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Treaty of Washington meets with general approval. Gentlemen in high official positions feel confident that it will be ratified by the Senate. As the members of the Foreign Relations Committee were furnished in confidence with copies of the treaty and have had ample time to study it, it is thought that committee will promptly report it back with a favorable recommendation and that it will be ratified in anticipation of this Minister Schenck and the British Commissioners have taken passage by the steamer of the 24th, but they will not leave this country until a determination has been reached upon the subject.

The President returned to Washington by a late train last night and a Cabinet meeting was held to-day, all the members being present except Secretary Robeson.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate was opened with prayer at noon.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—This morning the President signed a treaty of friendship and commerce just negotiated between the United States and San Salvador.

The Senate went into Executive Session at a few minutes after 1 o'clock to-day. The first thing done was reading the treaty, which occupied about one hour. Cameron made a brief amendment to the effect that the treaty was honorable to both countries and negotiated in the interest of peace. He hoped therefore that it would receive the approval of the Senate and suggested that it be given to the press. To this several senators interposed objections as they could see no reason for departing from the uniform practice of the Senate. Sumner is reported as having said he did not approve of some portions of the treaty and thought they should be amended. He like Cameron thought the public should be furnished with a full text of the treaty in order that they might fully understand the provisions in advance of its final passage by the Senate. He was of opinion that the claims of British subjects should not have been incorporated in the treaty as they grew out of things done on the part of Great Britain itself during the war, and that they would not have been admitted if decided opposition had been expressed by our own constituents. The simple and better plan would have been to make a fair bill for the Alabama and kindred depredations, but he would not now ask its payment in way of exemplary or vindictive damages, as other matters might afterwards be adjusted. He did not however indicate whether he would vote for or against the treaty, as he had not yet had time to examine all its features, some of which were of an important national character. The question of removing the injunction of secrecy so as to enable the press to publish the full text was brought to the vote. The treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HARTFORD, May 10.—The House by a vote of 134 to 100 rejected a treaty of friendship and commerce declaring war and other Republic state officers elected, and then adjourned. The Senate will probably pass the resolution to-morrow and Governor Jewell and other officers will qualify as soon as notified of their election.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Private advices, known to be reliable, state that the Maseo-Coburn fight was stopped by the Canadian authorities, forty-five minutes after the men entered the ring.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Arrived—Bark Child, Mitchell, Port Madison, Bark Milan, Port Gamble.

May 8.—Passed west at Orden, E. M. Gibson and wife, J. H. May and wife, Washington Territory.

The North Star Co. of Grass Valley, has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

The American Club from New York were entertained last night by David Mahoney at the San Pedro Ranch, San Mateo. Last evening they assisted at Judge Sawyer's levee in the Police Court room in the capacity of disinterested spectators.

Weather clear and cool. Wind N.W.

Flour—The city millers have again advanced their prices 25c per barrel and is now quoted: Super \$7 25 @ 7 75, extra \$8 25 @ 8 50.

Wheat—\$2 10 is asked for choice.

Barley—Offered for sale at \$2 75. Market firm at \$2 35 @ 2 40.

Oats—Market in still firm at \$2 25 @ 2 35.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Arrived—Bark

Gen Cobb, Sebeck; Nicholas Biddle, Port Blakely.

Wheat at Liverpool, 12s 3d. The drying gale of the last three days continues unabated.

The ship Globe, 137 days from Newport, Wales, has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Flour is quiet with no transactions. Wheat and Oats remain at former quotations with light sales.

Barley—\$2 35. SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Flour—Very firm at the recent advance.

Wheat—\$3 @ 3 10. Barley—Feed \$2 32 to \$2 55, choice \$2 40. Oats—\$2 30 @ 2 35, choice \$3 40; some parties are asking \$2 50.

Wheat—Liverpool, 12s 3d. Arrived—Ship Coquimbó, Pt Madison.

It has been currently reported to-day along the city front that the steamer Pacific, from Portland and Victoria, had foundered at sea, carrying down all on board. The report produced a most painful anxiety. No dispatches have been received from any source and the reports, so far as can be ascertained, are without the slightest foundation.

Newfoundland is Dissatisfied with the Treaty.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—The fishery provisions of the Treaty of Washington are strongly condemned here. Hopes are expressed that they will not be ratified by the Canadian Parliament.

PORT AU BASQUE, May 10.—The ship City of Quebec from London, bound for Quebec, was wrecked off Dead Island on the night of the 8th, and is a total loss. The crew were all drowned.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 11.—Hutchinson, Kohl & Co's steamship Constantine arrived at three o'clock this morning from San Francisco. She brings a large passenger list. The steamer California will sail for Puget Sound via Victoria at 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday. The Oriflamme and opposition steamer Constantine will sail on Saturday at 4 p. m. Rates of fare are fixed at \$20 cabin and \$10 steerage.

A considerable number of people are going to Puget Sound with the object of settling. Steamers for Monticello took yesterday about 60 new comers and a good many others are going to-day.

PORTLAND, May 10.—Sim Constantine arrived at 3 this morning. Oriflamme arrived yesterday morning.

West Indies.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 6.—The administration of the Haytien Treasury has caused the resignation of the whole Cabinet. The President threatens to resign, Legast, the Secretary of Finance, is denounced as an imbecile old woman, but beyond charges of incapacity nothing has been alleged against him. There is no expectation of a revolution.

Persia.

LONDON, May 11.—Specials from Bombay report famine in Persia from lack of rain. Thousands are dying.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

PARIS, April 10.—On Friday last, a well-meaning crowd broke into a shed where a galloine is kept—a brand new galloine, say the papers, on a new and improved principle—and dragging it to the foot of the statue of Voltaire, broke it into pieces and burned it, amid the applause of the public.

BERLIN April 24.—Parliament has passed a Loan Bill.

MUNICH, April 24.—The King of Bavaria has written a letter to Dr. Dullinger, denouncing the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him.

LONDON, April 24.—An immense number of manufacturers and employes bearing petitions against the proposed war tax, assembled in the neighborhood of the Parliament building this afternoon, and crowded the approaches to the House of Commons. A strong force of police was on the ground and succeeded in maintaining order although the crowd was noisy and turbulent. A large procession from East London approaching Parliament yard, was dispersed by the police to prevent danger from the accumulation of such masses of people.

In the House of Commons, George Dixce, member for Birmingham, gave notice of a motion against the tax on tobacco. At the same time he argued to demonstrate the futility of Lowe's reasons for expecting a larger revenue from increasing the activity in cotton fabrics and diminishing the price of cotton. The sum total demanded by the Government he said, was inadequate and unexampled in time of peace.

Other members denounced the proposals of the Budget, as unduly interfering with every department of industry.

Lowe replied and pointed to the postponement of the army regalia bill as calculated to diminish the demands, and remove the features of the budget which were objected to, but he generally defended his recommendations, and especially that for the war tax, because the impost bore equally on all classes of society.

From the London Times, April 10th: On Saturday experiment were made on the European line, via Tientsin, to work direct with out any retransmission between England and India, Bombay and London, interchanging signals perfectly, and a commercial message was sent to Bombay direct from London at 1:58 p. m. and was instantaneously acknowledged. This is the first occasion on which the telegraph has worked direct without any retransmission between England and India. The distance from London to Bombay by the Indo-European line is six thousand miles.

To avert evil is one of the greatest triumphs of human skill. This triumph is achieved by Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. They build up, fortify and renovate the whole system, thus enabling it to defy the elemental causes of disease. Hence their efficacy as a protective medicine, in districts where the air and water are impure. The weakest and most susceptible organization is rendered proof against all malarious disorders by taking one or two doses daily as a preventive.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 17th 1871

The Joint High Commission.

Our eastern exchanges contain what purports to be the text of the 'Treaty of Washington 1871.' It is substantially the same as that published in this journal Thursday, but it is somewhat more explicit. In the first place, Newfoundland is, as we suspected, included in the arrangement, and the consent of the Legislature will be necessary to a ratification of the Treaty. In the second place, it is provided that the Queen, Great Britain and the President of the United States shall each appoint one member of a Commission of Arbitration and both of these powers jointly shall appoint a third; but if they cannot agree, that a third member shall be appointed by the Emperor of Austria. The Commission so constituted shall meet at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as soon as possible after it shall have been appointed and shall be charged with the duty of deciding as to the relative value of the privileges conferred upon the citizens of both countries under the fishery arrangements, and of deciding what sum, if any, either party shall pay the other in consideration of any excess of privilege. It is also provided that the Convention of Treaty is to take effect six months after the ratification of the same by the various parties thereto, and to continue in full force for a term of years to be fixed by the Joint High Commission. The foregoing, taken in connection with what has already appeared in these columns, will convey a tolerably accurate idea of what is, in all probability, the basis agreed upon by the High Commission, in so far as the fishery question is concerned. As we anticipated, the proposition to dispose of the Canadian fishery rights in the way is not regarded favorably in the country. The Toronto Globe, in a leading article upon the subject, says: 'The suggestion of giving up to Canadians the right of fishing in waters which the Americans themselves have to a great extent abandoned, as an offer to the surrenderer of valuable in-shore fisheries, is certainly taken by itself, one-sided enough. But the provision for arbitrating in reference to the difference of value in what has been surrendered by each party, brings it very much to the settlement proposed by the Americans from the beginning of the negotiation, namely, a purchase by the one Government of free access to all the Canadian fishing grounds. But of this our friends across the lines most justly feel certain—that no such settlement will ever be agreed to by the Canadian people. When they are ready to sell—Maine to Canada for cash—Canada may sell her fisheries for cash. But not till then. Our neighbors can secure easily and frankly all the fish advantages they have ever enjoyed, or the Canadians themselves enjoy, but it can only be by a treaty—commercial reciprocity for mutual advantage, just and acceptable to both parties. The action of the Imperial Government may force upon the people of Canada the sale of their fisheries, but feeling will be excited by it among people that every true Canadian would deplore. The language of our contemporary is emphatic enough; and we are disposed to think that it fairly expresses the sentiment of the country. Some of the other journals are less temperate in their animadversions. From all that we are able to gather, British Columbia is not included in the arrangement. Nor would there appear to be much occasion to regret this, even were the Treaty likely to be ratified. Canada—Had fish oils been among the articles admitted free in the United States, we should feel more keenly than we do the exclusion of British Columbia. As the matter appears, stand, however, there seems to be little either to gain or lose. We cordially concur with our Toronto contemporary in the opinion that Canada should only throw up her valuable fishing-grounds to citizens of the United States upon a basis of reciprocal trade which would secure the whole Dominion a full and substantial equivalent.

Farwell to the Stag.—Mr E. C. M. will be a most deserving actor in about the book and buskin and den the rough bliments of an honest miner on the gilded hills of Omnes. Being not overburdened with the wherewithal, his many friends had tendered him a benefit performance, and a great number performers have generously volunteered their services. Monday evening has been selected for the entertainment, everybody ought to buy at least one ticket for so worthy an object.

THE CALIFORNIA'S PASSENGERS.—The California called for Victoria and Sound port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A full list of the passengers will be found under the graphic heading. Among the passengers the Hon. A. N. Richards of Brookville, Ontario, who, it has been said, will be tried for a murder.

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