

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

PARIS, May 23.—Versailles troops occupy the Place Vendôme, Tuilleries, Hôtel de Ville and Issy.

It is reported that Poincaré has been arrested. A terrible cannonade and musketry firing since daybreak in the direction of Montmartre.

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

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

The mayors assembled in Chateau d'Asnières to-day.

Sharp fighting is going on at the barricades in Plaines de Courcouronnes and Clignancy.

The cannonade slackened at 10 this morning.

Versailles occupy St. Anne.

The insurgents do not attempt to break the Prussian lines. The latter are ordered to open fire should the Communists approach within 400 paces.

Outside Paris, May 23.—Noon.—The Versailles flag floats over Montmartre.

Versailles, May 22.—The Communists troops rallied at Montmartre and the Hôtel de Ville. The approaches were defended by barricades and much serious fighting took place which resulted in the Versailles occupying three-fourths of the city.

A configuration is rising near the Tuilleries and the insurgent battery on Montmartre is cannonading the city.

Ladmiral telegraphs everything satisfactory. Although fighting may continue for some hours, the city is absolutely won.

Many of the Communists leaders were taken and there were some awful massacres.

London, May 22.—A dispatch dated outside Paris this evening says fires are raging inside, and some explosions heard from Montmartre; frequent explosions are heard and the sound of cannon 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 had determined to visit with vigorous punishment the most criminal of the insurgents.

A bill has been introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation and the column in the Place Vendôme—the latter to be surrounded 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 Tuilleries the scene of conflict is distinctly visible. Immense bodies of the Communists troops have concentrated round the Hôtel de Ville, having retreated from the outside.

The capture of the Communists is imminent.

PARIS, May 22.—Over 70,000 Versailles have entered the city. They marched in all night by six gates, meeting but slight resistance. The barricades were not defended and no minutes were sprung.

Versailles behaved splendidly, committing no excesses.

The head quarters of the Versailles are at the new Opera House. Cissay's headquarters are on the south side of the Seine, at the Ecole Militaire.

There was a great explosion this evening near the Esplanade of Invalides.

London, May 22.—In the House of Lords to-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 Atlantic cable of Senator Sumner's speech, denouncing the treaty as a peace measure and ridiculing the idea of an apology from England, declaring that she had never made any.

Earl Granville declined to answer Earl Lauderdale or to discuss the terms of the treaty. He sympathized as little with Sumner as with Lord Lauderdale. The treaty was not a treaty until ratified. It had already been published in the U.S. 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 refusal to ratify the treaty before June 15th, simply because notice has been given of an intention to raise discussion in it in Parliament. Before ratification is exchanged it is understood the Canadian Parliament is to be consulted.

Earl Russell insisted on his demand that opportunity be given for discussion as a Parliamentary prerogative.

Earl Gray said that diplomacy was impossible if it has to be submitted to Parliament before ratification. It was the prerogative of the Crown to conclude a treaty on its own motion.

Lord Granville stated that an official copy of the treaty had only been 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 Communists that they would bombard Paris if Washington's residence was sacked.

Versailles, May 22.—The Versailles have occupied Montparnasse station and Clignancy and turned the insurgents' position at the Tuilleries.

The insurgents have abandoned the Place Vendôme.

Liberation is surrounded at Montmartre, and a battle is now progressing there.

St. Denis, May 23.—This evening fighting in Paris ceased. Marshal McMahon and President Thiers will enter to-morrow.

The Communists losses are fearful. The troops gave no quarter and all the leaders of the Communists were captured and immediately shot.

London, May 23.—A special correspondent

at Paris telegraphs that on yesterday afternoon the insurgents were driven from Chateau de la Muette. They subsequently rallied and held out with considerable tenacity, but were finally driven back with severe loss by a heavy fire from the Versailles batteries. At 9 o'clock Dombrowski, under cover of a couple of guns, charged the Comte des Pauvres. He was met by a firm and withering fire and the insurgent lines became broken and disordered. However, they again attempted to storm the cemetery and a hand to hand fight ensued, but a report that Dombrowski was killed caused the insurgents to become panic stricken and a pause of a few hours took place, when suddenly the batteries on the hill opened on the insurgents and railway with a shower of shells. The insurgents attempted a feeble reply, but suddenly the sound of heavy firing from the north burst on their ears and a mad panic ensued. Arms and packs were thrown away and all bolted, the fugitives being unable to stem the tide. Shot and shell falling among them so increased their panic that they blazed away indiscriminately and struck each other with their clubbed rifles.

St. Denis, May 24.—Evening.—This has been a most terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places and the destruction of a great part of the central and eastern portions seems inevitable. The Communists still hold all the districts between the Place Vendôme, the Tuilleries and Belleville. The troops are mowed down by the volleys of musketry from the windows and by rifle shots and mitrailleuse balls from the barricades, but they steadily gain ground. The slaughter is awful.

Versailles, May 24.—The fire brigade has gone to Paris.

Thiers has gone to Paris to superintend operations.

There is reason to fear that the Palais Royal, Hôtel de Ville and other State edifices have been prepared by the Communists for destruction by fire.

East Side of Paris, May 24.—Evening.—The dead remain unburied and the wounded lie unattended in the streets.

Versailles, May 24.—In the Assembly to-day Thiers announced that the Hôtel de Ville was in flames, expressed his horror of such vandalism and declared that it was the intention of the Government to punish the perpetrators without mercy.

Bucharest, May 24.—Throughout the elections a strong reactionary feeling was shown in favor of Prince Charles. The latest returns strengthen the Ministerial majority in the Chambers.

London, May 24.—The Strasburg railway station has been carried.

Thiers is entering in directing operations. Foreign Powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect insurgents.

Outside Paris, May 24.—The barricades of Belleville still hold out, but the insurgents are discouraged.

Versailles have lost heavily.

It is hoped that all disorder will terminate to-day.

The Louvre and Tuilleries are burning, the Reds having ignited them with petroleum. Dombrowski is wounded and a prisoner.

It is thought the Reds will attempt to escape towards Belleville and Panfou.

Crowds of uniformed and repulsive-looking prisoners are coming in.

The insurgents have fired the Palais of the Legion of Honor and other State buildings and the fumes and smoke of petroleum pervade the city.

St. Denis, May 22.—After a brief lull fighting in Paris recommenced yesterday, continuing all night. The troops of Douay and Vinoy surrounded the Tuilleries and Place Vendôme. Desperate fighting followed, the Federals disputing every inch of ground. At daylight the positions still remained in the hands of the Reds. The Tuilleries are greatly damaged by shells. A combined assault by all the troops is now going on.

Later.—The Palace of Tuilleries is entirely destroyed by fire. It is hoped the Louvre Galleries may be saved.

Berlin, May 25.—The Reichstag passed a supplementary clause of the Postal Treaty between the United States and Germany to-day. Letters henceforth will be sent from the United States for 24 groschen.

London, May 24.—Berlin journals of the 21st say Favre demanded of the Communists the surrender of the National Assembly in the attack on Washington's residence. Groussat replied that he had ordered a court-martial of the culprits, but they had fled, and he could only express sorrow and indignation for the outrage.

Madrid, May 23.—There was a stormy sitting at the Spanish Cortes to-day. The Reds moved the establishment of a Republic. The Carlists moved that the election of Amadeus be declared void and that Carlos be the rightful King.

Paris, May 24.—1 p.m.—A terrible explosion has just occurred in the Tuilleries of Paris, possibly it is the Hôtel de Ville.

Eastern States.

New York, May 23.—It is reported that a new telegraph company is being formed, composed of New York and other capitalists. The company will lay a cable from some point on the coast of Georgia to San Domingo, Jamaica and other West India Islands, thence down the S.E. coast of South America to Rio Janeiro and other ports. It is also the intention of the company to lay a cable between the U.S. and Aspinwall, build land lines across the Isthmus to Panama and thence lay a cable down the west coast of South America, touching at Lima, Valparaiso and other points. The company will also construct lines from the U.S. to Cuba as well as the right to land lines on the Cuban coast can be obtained from the Spanish Government.

Chicago, May 22.—The Tribune's Washington special says is stated on the best authority the opponents of the treaty cannot muster more than a dozen votes against it. Several Democrats whose course has been heretofore considered doubtful, are now set down as certain to vote for it. The vote on its final ratification, as has been stated, will be taken to-morrow or Thursday at the farthest. The discussion of the treaty in Committee of the Whole has been of a general character and confined mostly to members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Sumner. Trumbull and other Senators have not participated to any extent in the debate. The objections offered have mostly

been articles relating to the Alabama claims and the fisheries. Caserly took the ground that the whole treaty was a disgraceful compromise both of national interests and honor, but his ultra views have met with no response from the Democratic side. Other Senators have found defects, but not of such a character as to induce them to reject the treaty entirely. Advice received here by prominent Senators in regard to the way in which the treaty has been received in England are not very flattering. It is stated that it will be warmly opposed both in the Council and in Parliament, and if successful it will result in the overthrow of the present British Ministry.

Washington, May 22.—The Senate was engaged for five hours to-day on the treaty. Davis and Thurman made speeches indicating amendments they desired to have made. Thus far only one Senator has mentioned how he will vote on the treaty and he will be in opposition.

Vice President Colfax was taken suddenly ill during the executive session and had to be conveyed to his room. His illness is not serious.

No conclusion has been reached by the Senate as to the time of taking a vote on the treaty. It is variously reported that the vote will be taken on Tuesday, on Wednesday, on Thursday.

Washington, May 24.—The Senate went into executive session this forenoon on the treaty of Washington. Among those who made speeches were Senators Corbett, Vickers, Morrill (of Vermont), Thurman, Morton and Kelly. All amendments were voted down by large majorities and the treaty was finally ratified by a vote of 50 to 12. The injunction of secrecy has not yet been removed. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Postmaster General calls the particular attention of European correspondents to the fact that the steamers of the North German Lloyd and Bremen line do not at present carry any closed mails for the continent to be landed in Great Britain.

Colfax is too weak to hold conversation. The physicians to-night say his condition was dangerous, but symptoms are now more favorable.

Washington, May 23.—Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of S.W. Dunnington as postmaster at Gold Hill, Nevada.

New York, May 23.—The High Commissioners sail for England in the Cuba to-morrow, unless the steamer is detained by orders from Washington.

Concord, N.H., May 23.—The Government and Council in session to-day examined the vote for Senators. They found no choice in the districts. Five Republicans and five Democrats were found to be elected and notified accordingly.

Washington, May 22.—Subscriptions to the new loan to-day are \$2,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts \$189,240.

The Indians were again at the Interior Department this morning and indulged in another talk with the Commissioner. Vincent Colyer was present and took part in the conference.

California.

San Francisco, May 22.—The British Benevolent Society, who have their annual dinner on the Queen's Birthday, will visit the steamship Moses Taylor, which sails on that day for Australia, and will partake of a collation on board by invitation of Mr. Webb.

The United States steamer Saragoc called for Victoria this afternoon, receiving a salute from Alcatraz as she went out.

San Francisco, May 24.—Passed West Mrs. M. Washburn and two children for Washington Territory.

D.B. Carver's store at St. Helens, Napa Co., was entered by burglars last night. A hole six by ten inches was cut through the side of the safe and \$400 in coin carried off.

The California Pacific Eastern Extension Railroad Company was organized to-day by the election of Wm. F. Roelofs as President, Col. J. Jackson as Vice President, Milton S. Latham, Treasurer, Col. W.H.N. Barnes, Secretary.

A young man who was stopping at the Grand Hotel under the name of E.B. Crocker, purchased a bill of goods to the amount of \$500 at Hardy & Frederick's carpet store on Sansome street, and ordered them shipped to Sharp, carpet dealer at Sacramento, presenting a cheque for \$1000 purporting to be drawn by Sharp & Co. He received in exchange a good cheque for \$500. The \$1000 cheque was discovered to be a forgery and Crocker was arrested. His real name is said to be Spaulding, and he has been bookkeeper for Sharp.

Mrs. Smith, wife of the steward of steamer Pelican, who was lynched at Umqupa for violating a little girl, is confident of his innocence. She was born at Cape Town, Africa, and is an Englishwoman of quite prepossessing appearance.

San Francisco, May 22.—Sailed—Steamer Moses Taylor, with a general cargo, 1 passenger for Sydney, 5 for Melbourne, 7 for Auckland and 16 for Honolulu.

Washington Territory.

Monticello, May 23.—Three hundred Chinamen and one hundred white men are at work on the first 25 miles of the U.P.R.R. north of Kalama. Five hundred more Chinamen are expected soon. Eight teams are employed at present. It is the intention of the contractors to have the first 25 miles finished by the 15th of October next. The engineers are surveying the next 25 miles north, but it is not known whether construction is to be commenced this year or not.

Town lots in Kalama are quiet, the few sales effected being at low figures. The rush for lots has ceased.

Oregon.

Portland, May 24.—Steamer Ajax and the opposition steamer Constantine arrived last night from San Francisco. The steamer J.L. Stephens leaves for San Francisco to-day. The Wright is advertised for Sound ports to-morrow. The California sailed for San Juan and Sitka last night.

The Sunnyside.—Mrs. McDonnell has added a spacious restaurant to the Sunnyside Lunch room and is now fully prepared to supply meals at all hours to an unlimited number of guests.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Canada.

Toronto, May 15.—The Government press here give a rather equivocal support to the Treaty of Washington, while the opposition papers, on the contrary, are very decided in expressions of disapproval, holding that to grant citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters may make it unnecessary for the American Government to adopt a policy of reciprocity with Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; and the journals that represent the French-speaking population of Ontario are in favor of rejecting all parts of the treaty affecting Canada.

The Globe thinks self-interest should direct the people of Canada in the consideration of the treaty, while at the same time it recommends that a difference of opinion between Great Britain and the Dominion should be avoided.

Toronto, May 16.—Dates from Winnipeg to April 26th have been received.

A resolution was proposed in the House for an investigation into the outbreak of 1869 and 1870, and asking compensation for loss, and calling for the punishment of those who took the life of Scott. The resolution was lost by 14 to 5. The Attorney General moved an amendment, which was carried, asserting the belief that the Dominion Government would, as soon as possible, decide as to compensation and the punishment of offenders. The House threw on the Government the responsibility of seeing to it.

A citizen of Montreal was arrested, it is said, because he peremptorily refused to give a constable the exact age of his two unmarried daughters.

St. Johns, May 1.—Public feeling in New Brunswick still runs high against the treaty. In the Legislative Assembly the Attorney General moved a series of resolutions in opposition to the treaty. The hope is expressed that the Canadian Parliament would not ratify the treaty, but will still carry out the policy of protecting the fisheries. The Attorney General delivered a long and able speech in support of the resolutions. He indignantly repelled the idea that the Province would be forced into annexation by the treaty, and said of the mother-country—though she should slay me, yet will I trust in her. There is no doubt the resolutions will pass both Houses without a dissenting vote. (Since passed—Ed. Colonist.)

Intelligence from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island represent a similar state of public feeling prevailing there.

Dominion Mail Summary.

Our Canadian files are very meagre and imperfect. We are enabled, however, to offer the following:

Mr. F.W. Cumberland had been elected by acclamation as member of the Ontario Legislature for the district of Algoma. This was the occasion of considerable amusement at the expense of the Brits, the Globe having prematurely announced with great rejoicing Mr. Cumberland's defeat.

The news from Manitoba was to the 15th April. The Indians were said to be feeling very restless about their lands and anxious to know what the Government was going to do about the matter. It was generally understood that Governor Archibald felt deeply the rash and incompetent character of his advisers, and would at an early date dissolve the House in the hope of getting a Government more in accordance with the popular wish.

Mr. Dawson was leaving for the Northwest. The Canadian route for immigrants will be ready by the time specified. The launches are in working order and all the arrangements working smoothly. The steam launches have already been tried and are found to be admirably adapted for the purpose required, making some eleven miles an hour, which is a good speed for vessels of the kind. The Department of Public Works is working hard to ensure that everything shall be in running order, and the Canadian route to Fort Garry rendered expeditions and comfortable. The Minister of Public Works has appointed Mr. Arnold mechanical superintendent of the route between Lake Superior and Red River.

A St. John, N.B., dispatch of 10th says: The report of the treaty agreed on by the Joint High Commission was published here last night and has excited the most intense feeling of disappointment and opposition. The feeling is universal and no voice is raised in favor. The equivalent proposed for the surrender of our fisheries is said to be worthless, and we would rather do without any reciprocity treaty than consent to any such terms. The Legislature being in session will probably take up the matter and communicate with the Dominion Government. The belief is general that Parliament can never ratify the treaty.

A Newfoundland dispatch of the 10th says: Two delegates have left Newfoundland for England to negotiate with Earl Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies, for the restoration of the military forces which were withdrawn from the colony on its refusal to accept the terms of confederation with Canada. The delegates are C.F. Bennett, Premier of the Government, and Hon. J. Talbot of the Executive Council.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent under date 10th May, says: The report of the treaty agreed on by the Joint High Commission was published here last night and has excited the most intense feelings of disappointment and opposition. The feeling is universal and no voice is raised in its favor. The equivalent proposed for the surrender of our fisheries is said to be worthless, and we would rather do without any reciprocity treaty than consent to any such terms. The Legislature being in session will probably take up the matter and communicate with the Dominion Government. The belief is general that Parliament can never ratify the treaty.

A Halifax, N.S., dispatch of 10th says: The High Commission treaty is received here with astonishment. It is regarded as giving Americans all the advantages they had under the reciprocity treaty, with little return to the provinces.

An Ottawa dispatch of 8th says: A good deal of business is being done in reference to the Pacific Railway as well as other important works. The appointment of Sandford Fleming to the Chief Engineership of the Pacific road gives general satisfaction. Engineers all admit that he is the right man in the right place.

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