

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

### BAZAINE IGNORES THE PRO-VINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

### IMPERIALIST PLUNKIES IN LONDON!

### A French Girl Imitates Joan of Arc!

Capitulation of Schlestadt, with 2,400 Prisoners and 120 Cannon!

### BISMARCK ON THE SITUATION

Garibaldi said to have defeated the Prussians!

SICKNESS AND INSUBORDINATION IN THE GERMAN CAMPS!

### NEW YORK.

Yacht made—Belle for the French wounded—Bismarck interviewed.

NEW YORK, 25.—The yacht race, between the *Dawson* and *Sappho* took place to-day, resulting in victory for the *Sappho*. She beat the *Dawson* by twenty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds in a race of thirty-five miles. The *Sappho* was a schooner of thirty-five feet, and the *Dawson* was a schooner of thirty-five feet. The race was sailed from the Lake Hook, the course being twenty-five miles dead beat to windward and return.

Dr. G. Symes, of San Francisco, who has spent seven days here, will leave on the steamer *Pierce*, for France, on Wednesday, having been delegated to convey certain sums of money for the relief of the wounded and for the widows of disabled soldiers of the French army.

A cable to the *Herald* from London on the 25th says a correspondent at the headquarters of the Prussians, at Versailles, writes as follows: Oct. 19. "I had an opportunity to-day, to hear Bismarck's opinion regarding the political and military situation. He declared that the position of Prussia had never changed, from the hour of the declaration of war by France to the present. They were compelled, unwillingly, to draw the sword. He declared that they would never sheath it until Germany was safe from future cruel assaults from her ambitious and from the insults of her unprincipled neighbor. He makes the same declaration now. Said Bismarck, 'We anticipated victory, but it was left to the experience of war to teach us what guarantees would effectually accomplish the object we had in view at the commencement. The blood, treasure and suffering it has cost to win our past victory, convinces the Prussian nation that they can hope for no full security without reclaiming these territories wrested from Germany for purposes of aggression and conquest, which will give full security for the future.' In reply to a question as to whether Germany is able to stand a long campaign, he said: 'People who talk of the exhaustion of Germany are ignorant of facts. We have large resources at hand. The hardest work is over; while we are anxious for peace, we have no fear for the future.' Regarding an armistice he said: 'The chances of war are complicated. As to negotiations for peace, Prussia is willing and anxious to listen to proposals seeking the end of the war from any quarter likely to lead to practical results; in view of the disorganized state of France, no matter whether they come from the ex-Emperor or the present provisional government.

It has been decided by France to ask of Prussia that the French be treated as soldiers when wearing a military dress. New York, 25.—Attorney General Akerman has established his headquarters at the Capitol House, where he will remain until after the election, to pronounce upon all questions of law that may arise. He is instructed to see that all the rights of the citizens are respected, and that the authority of the United States government is maintained in all its integrity. He was in consultation with Senator Conkling yesterday, and the Senator subsequently remarked that the determination was to enforce the act of Congress at all hazards. 'No doubtful or questionable power will be assumed by the officers, but they will enforce such processes and provisions as they are assured they will be sustained in executing. The preparations for the purpose are being perfected every day, and there will be no lack of authority to back up the officers. The eighth U. S. infantry will arrive in New York harbor to-night, from Charleston. The regiment is about 600 strong, and will be reinforced by 400 recruits, who await its arrival. It will find quarters on one of the islands in East river, and when the emergency is over will proceed to the Canadian frontier, and go into winter quarters. Other forces of considerable strength will find it convenient to concentrate in the vicinity of New York during the next two weeks, and though few people will ever see them, the fact that they are on hand will be consoling to one party, and will exercise a wholesome restraint upon the evil doers of the other. The U. S. officers charged with the duty of executing the laws of Congress for the preservation of the purity of the ballot, mean business this time.

### FLORIDA.

RUNTA BASA, 25.—Another hurricane has visited Key West; six vessels were wrecked in the harbor.

### WASHINGTON.

Appointment. WASHINGTON, 25.—James Seely is appointed U. S. Attorney for Nevada.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, 25.—The Chestnut Hill reservoir is completed at a cost of \$2,350,000, and the water let into the city to-day.

### OHIO.

The removal of the Capital.

CINCINNATI, 25.—The Capital Convention assembled at 10 a.m. A resolution was reported for the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, to some point as near as possible to the center of population, territory, production and transportation, with reference to the future as well as the present demands of the nation; also one to oppose any further appropriation for new buildings in the District of Columbia. It was agreed to memorialize Congress next session, in favor of the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to examine into the question of the removal and relocation of the Capital and report at an early day.

### MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 25.—A number of small business houses, in Cameron, Missouri, were burned, on Monday night, involving a loss of about \$40,000. The insurance is about \$25,000.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A Female Patriot.—The Germans still in Orleans.—Fragments of the 'Cambria' washed ashore.—Schlestadt captured.—Thiers at Versailles.—Imperialism in London.—A French Loan.

LONDON, 25.—This city is excited over the introduction of a French loan of ten millions. It is the first time that France ever negotiated a loan outside of her territory. It is received with favor, the subscriptions being very large.

Bazaine ignores the French provisional government in his communications.

LONDON, 24.—The Imperialist busy-bodies have held meetings in London with a view to making the Empress a party to the negotiations. The Prussians are in no way responsible for these efforts, and the Empress herself steadily refuses to encourage them. She said, to the *Times*'s correspondent, that her hopes were wholly for her boy and that she regarded all attempts to replace the Emperor or herself on the throne as idle, either now or hereafter. The chances of Louis could only be imperiled by being pushed now. She declares that she will hold herself aloof from all political intrigues until peace is restored.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from Berlin, stating that the latest negotiations for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistency of the Prussians in their demands for the cessation of French territory.

The *Times*, in an article, is advising the British government to make no further efforts to stop the war. It says, if England persists in negotiating for peace she must be ready to stake something on it.

The *Star* says negotiations are actively going on, between Versailles and the Empress, with a view to the return of the Empress to France, to resume the Regency and negotiate for peace.

The departure of the Empress, if it did not occur last night, is expected at any moment.

The Car sent the order of St. George to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with earnest aspirations for peace.

A detachment of Germans, 2,000 strong, reached Lymmenes on Monday.

Great uneasiness is felt by the Prussian garrison at Sedan.

There is now negotiating at Versailles, and the Empress Eugenie is awaiting the result.

The London press abandon all hopes of peace, but the Cabinet is confident of success.

Among the signs of peace is the fact that the superintendent of the Prussian army has refused to renew his contracts for provisions, expiring on the 20th.

The town of Schlestadt capitulated yesterday to the besieging forces, after a severe bombardment. The surrender included 2,400 prisoners and 120 cannon.

Fragments of the steamer *Cambria* have been washed ashore on the coast of Antirion and Donegal.

LONDON, 25.—The trouble at Versailles and Tours is increasing among the red republican authorities, and they have even gone so far as to offer a reward for Gambetta's head.

Gustave Flourens has been finally discharged.

Notwithstanding the French reports of the German evacuation of Orleans, it has been ascertained that that city is still occupied. There are no indications of an immediate advance on Blois and Vendôme. They have made heavy requisitions on the people living in and around Chartres.

Dispatches from Tours announce that a young girl of that city is creating the most intense excitement by imitating the example of Joan of Arc. Hundreds of enthusiastic persons have joined her standard. Her appeals for recruits are said to be singularly patriotic and eloquent.

LONDON, 25.—The Germans in their westward march, gutted the city of Beaune. They took thirty-seven cannon, and killed wounded French soldiers. The Germans refrain from attacking Amiens. Their troops in Beaune and Soissons are returning toward Mezieres. The town of Chateau Dun has been literally destroyed by the Prussians.

### PORTUGAL.

Lopes defeated.

Lisbon, 25.—Rio Janeiro dated the 8th instant, state that Lopes had again been defeated by a force of the Argentine Republic.

### FRANCE.

The French authorities at Leon refuse to act in the name of Napoleon.

Tours discussed—Traitors punished with Death—Matters around Paris.—The Prussian View of a bridge.—The German retreat.

Tours.—Direct late advices from Paris say that the sortie on the 21st was completely successful. Many Prussians were killed and taken prisoners.

The journals, communists and the Prussian reports of this affair, call attention to its false statements in representing the German loss as insignificant, and in claiming the capture of a number of prisoners when the enemy took none.

As the wind has been unfavorable for several days past, no balloons have left Paris.

From a reliable source, we hear that there are numbers of sick in the camps of the besiegers and on many occasions the discontent of the men has been expressed. Their officers have been obliged to go off among the troops to keep up their morale.

Sorties are made by small parties of Parisians, and constant firing at night from the forts harass the Prussians. Up to the present time the latter have not succeeded in erecting batteries of siege guns near enough to commence bombarding the city.

The gentleman who gives the information is a resident of Versailles and has been there since the enemy occupied the town until a day or two ago, when he managed to make his escape. He says, even in the city of Versailles, the Prussians are constantly annoyed by France Tiers who keep up an active guerrilla warfare, firing from ambushes and daily killing numbers of the enemy.

BEAUNE, 24.—The invaders are retreating from Chailion, taking seventeen wagon loads of wounded. They left a large number of dead on the field, among them was a Colonel of the Baden cavalry.

The *Journal Officiel* of the 18th, promises that there will be ready, by the end of the month, 571 mitrailleuses, 56 mortars and 300 rifled cannon.

The removal of the government from Tours is discussed. Gambetta wants it to be Clermont, but he is opposed by others.

The following dispatches were received from La Loupe, on the 24: A large force of Prussians was at Courville to-day, and their scouts appeared at Pont Genla Bat, in the evening they returned to Chartres, after knocking up the bridge at La Belliere. Fifty members of the national guard were shot by the enemy at Douy.

Tours, 25.—The journals received from the provinces continue to express a lack of confidence inspired by the action of England, all of them see Prussian influence in it as it is well understood that the military operations going on are satisfactory. Some of the journals demand that the Government repulse the offer of mediation and continue the war to the death. The Prussian conduct for Thiers has not arrived. Nothing will be done in that direction.

A delegate of the government has concluded in London, a loan of two hundred and fifteen million francs. Shares will be issued by France at 85, bearing six per cent interest, payable in 24 years at par. The subscription will be opened in France and England.

The Prussians have menaced and will probably soon attack Bourges. From all the foundries cannon and material will be removed according to the orders of Gambetta. Companies of telegraphers have been appointed to the armies with a mission to keep the government informed.

The journals of Rouen relate that the Prussians at Leon have ordered the authorities of the town to render justice in the name of Napoleon as Prussia did not recognize the republic. The French authorities refused, and ceased to exercise their functions.

Two spies were brought to Tours. One of them is said to be the nephew of Bismarck. They were officers in disguise.

It is reported that Garibaldi has defeated the Prussians, capturing two mitrailleuses and 150 horses. It is assumed that Garibaldi has made an effective disposal of a large force, protecting Lyons from the advance of the Prussians. The Prussians withdrew all the troops they had sent beyond Orleans and are apparently expecting an attack there.

A priest writing from Paris on the 15th describes his going out to aid the French wounded. He says he saw the operations of the American ambulance train. He cannot but praise the activity and charity of the American surgeons.

Large numbers of Remington guns were distributed to-day, on Friday. The troops pronounce them superior to the Chassepots, because they can be fired faster. More companies of France tigers left to-day for the front. The mobiles have come here to procure breech loaders. They will go out tomorrow, all well armed.

Tours, 24, via LONDON, 25.—Meron, formerly Mayor of the ninth arrondissement of Paris, has been appointed director of the general safety of France.

The department committees have been authorized to remove all property or animals likely to be useful to the enemy.

The Minister of War has been empowered to suspend traffic over any railway for the same reason.

The departments of the Lower Seine and Eure are declared in a state of siege. There have been many cases of insubordination and treachery, in which the guilty parties were punished with death.

### PORTUGAL.

Lopes defeated.

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### BELGIUM.

Boonapartists' intrigues.

BRUSSELS, 25.—The conference, between Bismarck and the representatives of the various Southern States of Germany, regarding the terms of indemnification, has already begun.

The Boonapartists have announced that this government desired a separate military budget and some special taxes, as well as a special postal service.

There are circulating, to-day, of negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian government regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and the question of peace between France and Prussia.

This city continues to be the seat of action for Boonapartist intrigues. The *Independence Belge* still denounces these violations of neutral law, and calls upon the government to expel the culprits.

### GERMANY.

Prussia.

CARLSRUHE, 25.—The *Gazette*, of this city, last evening, published a dispatch from General Boyer to the Duke of Baden, containing the following intelligence: On Saturday, the 22d, several victorious engagements occurred on the river Aegon, at Volry, Cussey, Aussen and Geneville. The French losses were severe. Battalions of the first, third, fourth and fifth Baden regiments took part in the actions. The German losses were generally insignificant. The following is a list of the casualties suffered by the Baden troops: Killed, seven; wounded, thirty-eight; captured, officers, two; rank and file, two hundred.

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