

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

## GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 30.—An executive order was received yesterday, at the department of the interior, to retake the census of the city of New York. The re-enumeration will only extend to a count of the population, and only such particulars as are necessary to the verification of the work, which will begin immediately after the election of next week, to be pushed to a conclusion within a few days.

BOSTON, 31.—A fire at one o'clock this morning destroyed the livery-stable of R. C. Merg, Nashua St., with twenty-five horses, and a number of carriages. Several adjoining buildings, variously occupied, were also burned, and at one time the Boston theatre and the Adams House were in great danger.

LAKE CITY, 31.—Advices from Cardenas, state the loss of life in that city by the hurricane is quite small but the destruction of property very great, all the warehouses have been destroyed, and the majority of the vessels in port, at the time, were dismantled and wrecked. The loss will reach a million dollars, as far as known.

NEW ORLEANS.—J. S. Hyland's office and house, 120 Camp St., is burned. Loss, \$35,000.

A. B. Long, District Attorney, was found dead in his office this morning, with his throat cut; supposed suicide.

BUFFALO.—A terrific gale has prevailed here since last night. The water of the lake is higher than ever before this season. Two tugs foundered just outside the harbor. The crews were saved. A schooner is ashore near Windmill Point; the crew can be seen clinging to the rigging. A life boat has gone to their relief.

NEW YORK.—A cable to the *Herald* dated Berlin 31, says a report is current here that an attempt was made yesterday, at Versailles, on the life of King William. The King was unhurt, but General Roon, who stood near, was wounded.

Lord Granville's proposition was for an armistice to enable the elections to be held, only, and did not involve peace. The Paris government does not desire an election, but the Prussian government will require it if an armistice is granted; and it will not be granted for any other purpose.

NEW YORK, 21.—The southern transcontinental railway company was organized this afternoon. Gen. John C. Fremont was unanimously elected President, but declined and nominated Marshall O. Roberts as permanent President, which motion prevailed with equal unanimity. The directors then elected Henry G. Stebbins Vice President, Wm. B. Gravens, Treasurer, and John D. DeFreres, Secretary.

A gale last night and to-day occasioned no material damage to property, but several lives were lost in the Bay, to-day, by the swamping of boats.

CHICAGO.—Despatches from Cleveland, Erie and other points bring accounts of many disasters to shipping, by a terrific gale, which prevailed during last night and to-day, on Lake Erie. Two schooners went ashore opposite Erie and in sight of the city, all the crews were saved. The gale was the most severe known for years.

NEW ORLEANS, 31.—The vault and safes of A. Rocheran, broker, were opened by burglars last night, and property valued at \$50,000 taken therefrom.

J. H. Kaud's coffee house, 1,210 Camp St., was burned last night; loss \$35,000; insured.

CINCINNATI.—The fight between Tom Allen and Jim Gallagher, comes off to-morrow at the old battle ground, about twenty miles down the river. Both men are said to be in fine condition. Two other fights are to take place in the same ring, between minor bruisers.

OMAHA.—The Union Pacific R. R. Co., have under consideration plans for the irrigation of its immense land grant along the Platte, Lodge Pole, Crow Creek and Laramie rivers. Hundreds of thousands of acres can be reclaimed and made good agricultural land.

The Sioux and Cheyenne Indians have a large war party out on an expedition against Washakie's band of Snake Indians in Wind River valley. The Snakes are to be put under the protection of troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—The city has been a scene of excitement since early

morning, occasioned by the drawing of the Mercantile Library Gift Association. As many as ten thousand persons were, at one time, on the pavilion. The streets in front of the telegraph and newspaper offices are blocked by people. The drawing progresses quietly, and will probably be completed before midnight. The numbers drawing the principal prizes, so far, are; 154,077 draws \$100,000; 110,156, draws \$50,000; 7,088, draws \$25,000.

A special to the *Tribune* says: The surrender of Metz includes 115 field batteries, 17 batteries of mitrailleurs, of which two were formerly taken at Mars la Tour, and 36 cavalry eagles. Including the garrison, the surrendered army originally comprised 221 battalions of infantry and 162 squadrons of horse. The original strength was 210,000 infantry and 21,450 cavalry, with 490 guns, and 102 mitrailleurs. Besides the three Marshals, Bazaine, Canroberts and Le Bonf—and the three corps commanders, Frossard, Dacien and L'Admirault—there are 40 division generals and a hundred brigadiers. Ninety thousand of the sound prisoners have been sent to North Germany. The sick and wounded were distributed in the same proportion.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has joined Garibaldi, writes from Dijon on the 26th. The staff are very anxious about the position of Garibaldi, who risks too much, as usual. He was very nearly made prisoner yesterday. The Franc tireurs demand Garibaldian officers. Many Garibaldians are waiting for leave to come from Italy, and will probably arrive soon. The Italians from Alexandria Egypt, have formed a legion, and came here last night, armed and equipped. The Marseilles guards have also arrived with Minnie rifles. Arms and ammunition are greatly wanting. He has but seven rifles and forty-five rounds of ammunition for a whole battalion.

A special to the *Tribune*, London, 31.—Your correspondent writes from Tours, 28th, I have just returned from Lemans. There are no troops there, but mobiles and national guards are en route for Rennes, Keratry's headquarters. Every town and village on the road is filled with soldiers. Arms seem abundant, including Chassepots, Remington's and Snayders. The army of the Loire will pass through Tours. A large infantry force arrived to-day. The troops from Galbeys are rapidly joining the 16th corps, and advancing towards Vendome.

Your special correspondent writes from Berlin, Oct. 29.—An officer on Moltke's staff writes me from Versailles, 22d inst. When the Paris affairs will be ended no mortal man can certainly tell. My personal calculations are, in a fortnight or three weeks, but I may mistake; at all events we will do the business thoroughly having hunger for our best ally.

CHICAGO, 1.—Col. J. S. Crosby, Gen. Sheridan's chief of staff, was the holder of the ticket which drew nineteen thousand dollars in the San Francisco lottery. Yesterday another prize of thirteen thousand dollars was drawn by a gentleman in this city.

HARTFORD, 1.—White & Kinney's paper mill, in North Manchester, was burned on Sunday night, with a large amount of stock; total loss 18,000.

BUFFALO.—At six minutes past five this afternoon, another shock of earthquake was felt at this place. It was sharp but short. Doors and windows were shaken but no damage was done.

NEW YORK.—A cable to the *Times* dated London, says the first batch of Americans who left Paris on the 25th, arrived in London to-day. There are about fifty in all, under the protection of Washburne's pass. The second American party left on the 26th. After permission was obtained from the Prussians for the departure of the Americans from Paris, Trochu refused to allow them to leave, on the ground that it would demoralize the people of Paris. Washburne went at once to Favre and declared that he would suspend all diplomatic relations, if further obstacles were thrown in the way of their departure. This produced the desired effect, and the Americans were allowed to leave.

A *World's* special dated London says the departure of the Empress from Chislehurst was sudden and unexpected. The Prince Imperial will shortly follow her. For some days prior to her departure the Empress was constantly receiving messages in cyphers. Everything portends a Bonapartist demonstration on a grand scale. The chances of peace are more remote than ever.

NEW YORK, 2.—Late intelligence from Cuba shows that the military news is meagre. Forty-three persons were

drowned on the Island by the storm of the 19th and 20th. The pecuniary damage amounts to five million dollars. Twenty-three vessels, eleven of them being American, were wrecked on the Florida Reefs, yesterday.

A cable to the *Tribune*, dated London 1st, says: A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Hamburg, on the 30th, that official communications to the authorities state that a French fleet of twelve ships, each having on board 800 landing troops, had sailed from Dunkirk, intending a descent on the North Sea coast. Preparations were immediately made for defense. A garrison consisting of eight battalions of landwehr and the reserve battalions of the 15th and 17th regiments were ordered to be ready to march at half an hour's notice. One half has already been sent to reinforce Coxhaven. All the pilot boats at the mouth of the Elbe have been brought in, and the light ships and buoys removed. A number of small vessels have been captured by the French, and it is supposed they will be compelled to furnish pilots.

One thousand French officers from Metz will soon arrive.

The steamer *Varna*, which left this port for Galveston, Oct. 15th, with a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo, is supposed to be lost with all on board. She has not been heard from.

NEW YORK.—A raid was made, to-day, upon illicit distillers in the Fifth ward, Brooklyn. Supervisor Dutcher, with about a hundred officers, backed by three thousand United States troops as protectors to enforce the law, destroyed a large number of stills and much whiskey. There was no disturbance.

Professors, Hall, Harkness and Eastman, of the naval observatory at Washington, sailed to-day, in the steamer *China*, to witness the eclipse of the sun in Sicily. Another party, under the guidance of Professors Wheelock, of Harvard, and Peters, of Hamilton College, will follow to-morrow.

Additional cable to the *World*, London 2nd: All the French works are armed with six and a quarter, seven and a half, nine and ten and a half inch guns, ranging from seventy-nine to a thousand yards; and throwing from seventy-five to two hundred pound shells. The Prussian batteries at Mendon are subject to a double fire from the French forts. The weight and range of the French guns are greater than those of any batteries the Prussians have yet planted.

A cable to the *World*, London 2.—It was stated in Cabinet Council that the surrender of Metz was the result of an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck, in favor of Napoleon; but the Empress refused to participate in the intrigue and had gone to Wilhelmshohe to protest against it. In regard to Thiers' negotiation, a long discussion occurred in council, resulting in a determination to urge Prussia to consent to an armistice without insisting on the recognition of the principles involving the cession of territory by France as a prerequisite.

## FOREIGN.

CHAUMONT, 20.—A balloon which left Paris this morning landed here to-day in safety. It brings good news from Paris. The messengers leave for Tours with their dispatches.

AMIENS, 31.—Gen. Bourbaki arrived here yesterday, and was greeted with great enthusiasm. He intimates his intention to form flying armies with material to relieve the invested places, and will take the field at the head of the force. Vigorous preparations for defense are being made on all sides.

TOURS, 30.—A government council was held last night and lasted until a late hour. The following proclamation was issued this morning:—The French Republic, liberty, equality, fraternity; proclamation to France; Frenchmen, raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful height of the perils which have come on the country. It still depends on us to mount above misfortune and show to the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and whose courage increases in the midst of calamity. Metz has capitulated. A general upon whom France counted, even after Mexico, has just taken away from the country in its danger more than a hundred thousand of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself the agent of the Man of Sedan, and the accomplice of the invaders; and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered, without even making a last effort, a hundred and twenty thousand fighting men, and twenty thousand wounded, guns,

cannon, colors and the strongest citadel of France, Metz, virgin but for him to the contamination of the foreigner. Such a crime is above even the punishment of justice. Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss in which the Empire has precipitated you. For twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguished in their springs the greatness of life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny, and swallowed up, in spite of the heroism of the soldiers, by the treason of their chiefs, in the disasters of the country. In less than two months two hundred and fifty thousand men have been delivered over to the enemy since the sequel of the *coup de main* of September; it is time for us to reassert ourselves, citizens, under the Republic which we have determined not to allow to capitulate within or without, to seek in the extremity even of our misfortune the renovation of our politics, sociality and manhood. However tried by disaster, let us not be found panic-stricken nor hesitating. Let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifice; and in the face of enemies whom everything favors, let us swear never to give up as long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it; Europe feels it; in the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes, spontaneously, receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, she is moved and she begins to act. No illusion is now left us; no longer let us languish and grow weak, but let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honor, independence and integrity—all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic! Signed, Cremieux, Glois, Bezoin, Gambetta.

VERSAILLES.—Invitations have been sent to the rulers of the various States of South Germany, to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, 30.—Lord Granville, in a note to Bernstorff, the Prussian minister, reaffirms the fairness of British neutrality, refers to the course of the United States in the present war, and asks why reproaches are sent here and none to America.

News from Paris, received by way of the Prussian headquarters before that city, is quite serious. French prisoners recently captured, report that the troops behind the fortifications receive only a half pound of meat twice a week. Many of the French women and children from Paris approach the Prussian lines and though they are warned they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer, they rather court instant death than suffer starvation in the city. The rule to exclude all strangers from Paris and to prevent the escape of citizens is rigidly enforced.

Four thousand french officers, taken prisoners at Metz, have asked permission of the Prussian military authorities, through Prince Frederick Charles, to keep their swords.

LONDON, 2.—The corpse of a female in a jacket and red flannel shirt, wearing gold ear-rings and necklace, supposed to be a victim of the *Cambria* disaster, was washed ashore at Rathlin Island, north of Ireland, ten days ago.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Versailles, on Tuesday, says negotiations between the north and south German States, looking to a German Union are progressing favorably. It is decided that King William is to assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

Eighty American families have left Paris under the protection of the Portuguese envoy.

Geographical names are being substituted for the French in the province of Alsace.

Gambetta's proclamation and circular are being bitterly condemned in France.

All foreigners in Paris have been offered passes to leave the city.

Mazzini has gone to Tours. The escape of Paul Cassagnac from the Prussians, and his arrival at Vienna, are confirmed.

The railway bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl has been repaired.

Wooden huts have been sent to the army before Paris.

The government at Tours accepted General Bourbaki's resignation.

Marshal Vaillant has been expelled from France.

Alexander Dumas is recovering.

MANCHESTER, 2.—Last night, while a political meeting was being held in this city, the floor of the building gave way. Many persons were injured. The extent of the disaster is not yet ascertained.