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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

### By Telegraph.

#### GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *Tribune's* Washington special correspondent telegraphs that intelligence is just received from South Carolina that, on Sunday night a party of disguised men rode to the house of Robert Milton, an orderly Union man, of Southern birth, living on a little farm near Old Shore, Chesterfield county, and called for him to come out, when he appeared at the door, accompanied by his wife and daughter, all three were immediately shot. The wife was instantly killed, Milton fatally and his daughter dangerously wounded. Milton was collector of delinquent taxes.

Count Moltke has given notice that he will make a line of fortifications to guarantee against all attacks from the occupied provinces of France, until the indemnity is fully paid and the regular government firmly established.

*Tribune's* cable dispatch, London 23.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at Paris on Sunday evening, writes that heavy firing was kept up all day. The practice is bad, the shells are flying wild. There was a fusillade at Neuilly at close quarters. An Englishman was shot at Ternes, a hundred yards within the gates of Versailles. Gens d' arms at St. Denis have procured permission from the Prussians to search trains en route for Paris, for suspicious foreigners.

Yesterday it was reported, at Vincennes, that the Prussians had evacuated Fort Nazrut, and the inhabitants had left in hundreds in fear of bombardment. It is expected that the Montmartre battalion are mutinous and complain of hard work and bad armament, and declare they marched recently only because they were forced by the chapepots of the Belleville batteries. Two battalions last night abandoned a post which was unattacked. The commandant of the fourth battalion has refused to march to the ramparts. Many similar acts of disaffection have occurred.

Pyatt resigned because the Commune declared the elections void. A member proposed to arrest him. A delegation of Freemasons has gone to Versailles to propose an armistice to allow the inhabitants of bombarded villages to leave.

The firing of Courbevoy, Besancon and Asnieres is without results.

Major Powel, the Colorado explorer, leaves Normal, Ill., to-day, on his second journey. He goes under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, there being an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the expedition. The party are well supplied with instruments, boats and all that is necessary for the complete and accurate survey and exploration. They intend making a stay of two years.

NEW YORK, 26.—A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris on Monday evening that natives of Alsace and Lorraine, there, are exempted from military service on production of a certificate of birth. They are thankful for the interference of the Prussians, which

decrees to them this exemption. Crowds of people are on the heights of Montmartre, watching the artillery duel. Notices have been served on all persons between nineteen and forty years of age, threatening a court martial in each case if they do not march immediately to the rendezvous appointed. Just now a company of the 112th battalion is surrounding Rue Montmartre to be disarmed. The troops are disheartened. This afternoon shells were falling in the Avenue Friedland. The Avenues des Ferries, Elysees and Josephine were swept by mirtailleuses and the inhabitants and nationals were flying in all directions, seeking shelter. The barricades in the Rues Rivoli and Castiglione are being enlarged and preparations are being made for a desperate resistance. Gen. Bergeret is at liberty. De Champes, the poet is dead.

A Versailles report of Sunday, says the central committee denies the rumor of its resignation, and says like the national guard it will only disappear when liberty is attained.

The fish train on the Northern R. R. was stopped to-day, and the morning provision train on the Strasbourg R. R. was seized.

#### FOREIGN.

PARIS, Sunday afternoon, April 23.—Official reports to the Commune state that the nationals silenced several of the enemy's batteries, on Saturday, and repulsed attacks on Forts Issy and Vanvres last Thursday night.

The Prussians have ordered strangers to leave St. Denis. No detachment of French troops was there yesterday as rumored.

The Republican league has published the details of its proposal for the autonomy of Paris. If President Thiers consents to it, the league will force the Commune to accept it.

Gen. Cecilia has been appointed commandant of Paris.

Gen. Bergeret has been released from arrest. The firing to-day is not heavy.

VERSAILLES, 24.—An attack has commenced on Valerien slowly by cannonading. Insurgent troops are arriving. The rumor that government occupies Charentin is untrue. It is said that, because of the difficulties between the Prussians and Communists, the former have stopped the supplies at St. Denis. Yesterday the insurgents replied feebly to Valerien.

PARIS, 24.—Cluseret reports a suspension of hostilities at Neuilly at noon to-day. Affairs at Asnieres are excellent. No great movements were reported yesterday.

The churches of Roche and St. Sulpice are reopened and the cures have been liberated.

LONDON, 24.—A special dispatch from Versailles, on Sunday, says Dombrowski led the night attack on the barricade at Asnieres, which was carried. He then attacked the second barricade but was repulsed with great slaughter, by a heavy fire of 12 pounders and mirtailleuses. His troops were also driven from the first barricade.

An officer, wearing the naval uniform, was killed in the Rue de Boulougne.

Another correspondent telegraphs that at midnight yesterday, the people gathered in large numbers on the tops of the houses and other high buildings to view the combat.

There is a strong desire for reconciliation in Paris.

It is reported that the Versailles are in possession of Charenton and Nogent, and it is expected they will be in St. Denis to-morrow. The Versailles are erecting immense works at Chatillon.

Nearly eight hundred people are out of work in Paris, through the suppression of newspapers. Persons in possession of ammunition or petroleum stores are ordered to report to the Commune.

Members of the engineer corps are invited to submit plans indicating prolonged resistance.

LONDON, 24.—An immense number of watch manufacturers and employes, having petitions against the proposed watch excise, assembled in the neighborhood of the parliament buildings.

Men assembled this p. m. 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 the east of London, on approaching the parliament guard was dispersed by the police. To prevent danger from the accumulation of such masses of people in the Commons, George Dixon, member from Birmingham, gave notice of a motion against the tax on watches, at the same time he argued to demonstrate the fallacy of Lowe's reasons for expecting a larger revenue from increasing the activity of cotton fabrics and diminishing the price of cotton. The sum total demanded by the government, he said, was inordinate and unexampled in time of peace. Other members denounced the proposals of the budget as unduly interfering with every department of industry. Lowe replied; he pointed to the postponement of the army regulation bill as calculated to diminish the demands and remove the features of the budget which men objected to, but generally defended his recommendations and especially that for the watch tax, because the impost bore equally on all classes of society.

LONDON, 25.—The *Times* says Thiers had a long interview yesterday with the Prince of Saxony and General Fabrice.

There is a strong reaction in the provinces favorable to Napoleon.

A number of deputies desire Aumale to be President of the Republic.

The *Daily News'* special says Thiers has resolved to bombard Paris when the forts are delivered up.

The insurgents made a sortie on Sunday towards Chatillon and captured a barricade but were repulsed with loss; Donay will replace Ducrot.

LONDON, 25, 11 a. m.—The *City of Paris*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown at 6:30 a. m. The *Oceanic* is not yet reported. The *Paris* won the race if there was one.

The steamer, *City of Limerick*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, is at Queenstown disabled, with a thousand passengers. She must repair before proceeding to New York.

PARIS, 18, by mail.—On Friday last, a well meaning crowd broke into the shed where the guillotine is kept, a bran new guillotine, say the papers, on new and improved principles, and dragging it to the foot of the statue of Voltaire, broke it into pieces and burned it, amid the applause of the public.

VERSAILLES, 24, evening.—There is a slight cannonade by Valerien on Mailot.

Ducrot has resigned.

PARIS, 24, evening.—There is no suspension of hostilities to-day, but it is expected to-morrow. The Communist newspapers concentrate in an attack on Thiers, and placard the walls inviting the friends of order to be in readiness to avenge their brethren murdered in the Place Vendome.

MUNICH.—The ex-King of Bavaria has written a letter to Dr. Dollinger, deploring the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him.

BERLIN, 22.—Parliament has passed the loan bill.

Prince Bismarck stated in the House to-day, that although the French should pay the first installment of the indemnity immediately, the forts north and east of Paris would not be evacuated until a final treaty of peace was concluded. Negotiations at Brussels have made slow progress. The French were trying to better their condition, but Germany was inflexible. The movement of the Commune entailed sacrifices in Germany, but she would not meddle with the internal affairs of France.

HAMBURG, 24.—In consequence of an agreement between the French and German transports, which were waiting here to convey French prisoners back to France, they have been obliged to return to Havre empty.

VERSAILLES, 25.—A heavy cannonade from the batteries of Menton, Creville and Chatillon, has opened on Issy, Vanvres and Point du Jour.

The *Official Journal* says until the in-

surrection is quelled the Germans will hold certain forts, because the government is without credit.

PARIS, 25.—Hostilities are suspended at Neuilly to allow the inhabitants to remove. The Commune makes requisitions upon vacant houses for lodgings. The people are skeddadling from the bombardment. Rigault resigns his delegateship of public safety. Courret, successor to Piatt, withdraws his resignation. The Germans are abandoning the forts on the left bank of the Seine.

During the suspension the troops will hold their respective positions. The fire ceases along the lines. The Versailles are establishing new batteries.

Dombrowski demands the prosecution of the chiefs of the 220th and 221st battalions for cowardice. The commandant of Fort Montrouge claims a Commune victory.

There is a heavy cannonade at Bagneux. McMahon is on a visit to the trenches at Chatillon.

Thiers' circular of the 24th says: "The last few days have been employed in engineering work and in concentrating troops. A new corps has been formed at Cherbourg. Cambrai and Clinchart will command it. The engagements at Bagneux were successes for us."

In the Assembly to-day the minister announced that all requisite measures had been taken to keep down insurrection in Algeria.

PARIS, Tuesday evening, 25.—All movements were suspended to-day in consequence of the armistice. The belligerents have been engaged in building and repairing barricades. Many placards urging conciliation have been posted up. M. Piatt has withdrawn.

The *Reveille* says the daily revenue of the Commune averages six hundred thousand francs, and is sufficient to provide for the men under arms and the conduct of the war.

A delegation from Lyons appeals to the Assembly and the Commune to cease their fratricidal strife.

The reports that the Prussians had evacuated Charenton were unfounded. The Communist and Versailles troops confront each other before the place in expectation of its evacuation.

VERSAILLES, 26.—Issy replied feebly yesterday and it is thought it will be evacuated soon, the incessant firing on it preventing repairs. The government has established pontoons at Puteaux and Neuilly.

THERE is a bill before the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the compulsory education of the children of Philadelphia. The preamble states that there are reported to be within the limits of the city of Philadelphia at least twenty thousand children, under the age of eighteen years, who are in a state of abject and most lamentable ignorance, not having received the benefit of any school education whatever; and that it manifestly becomes the duty of the State, in the benign exercise of its governmental relations, to protect the helplessness of childhood against the fearful consequences of the ignorance in question, therefore, it is enacted that on and after the first day of January next every child who shall reside within the limits of the city of Philadelphia and who shall have reached the age of seven years, and shall be under the age of fourteen years, shall be required to attend some public school in said city for the period of six months in each and every year, or until, in the opinion of its teacher, it shall have acquired the common rudiments of an English education, by being able to read, write, and cipher with reasonable facility.

Those who have the custody of children, and who shall neglect or refuse to send them to a public school, shall be subject to a penalty not to exceed twenty dollars; should they prove unable or unwilling to pay this penalty, or should such person be unable from extreme poverty to properly clothe the child or children, in order to enable them to attend school, then the board of education is required to place them in an Industrial School, where they shall be clothed, maintained, and taught to read, write and cipher with reasonable facility, also some useful occupation.