

vanced to 66. *La Liberte* reports that great bodies of troops started last night for the frontier, and that the Emperor will soon take the field in person.

BERLIN.—The Berrhenzorth, of the North German Confederation, met here to-day. The Prussian Diet is already in session. The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic attitude. A resolution has been adopted, according unlimited credit for national defence.

CAIRO.—The report that Egyptian troops had landed at Ashab, on the Red Sea, and captured the Italian trading station, is officially denied.

PARIS.—The following is a copy of the declaration made by the Duke de Grammont before the Senate to-day:

"Messieurs:—The manner in which the country received our declaration of the 6th of July led us to commence negotiations with Prussia to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trample upon; nor with the Prince Hohenzollern, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King of Prussia; nor have we advanced any other grievance than that of the candidacy of the Prince for the Spanish throne. The Prussian minister for foreign affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our Representative, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed ourselves to the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair and that he could not intervene except as the head of the family; but he avowed that he had instructed Bismarck. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence the Prince Hohenzollern. We also demanded that the King should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without a reservation. The King declined to say that he would refuse in future to interfere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you the declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider the circumstances. Even after this refusal we did not break off negotiations, but adjourned our explanations to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our Ambassador that he would no longer receive him, and to render the rupture more obvious, he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe; at the same time he announced that Werther might take his leave, and that the armaments of Prussia had commenced. On our part, we yesterday called out the reserves and we have taken such other measures as the interest and honor of the country demanded."

A copy of this declaration has been presented to the Corps Legislatif by the Keeper of the Seal. The government asks a vote of supplies and the call to arms of all classes of the military service. The Corps Legislatif has voted the extreme demands, the Left voting in the negative.

The morning journals say that eight days ago Bismarck wrote to Werther to make no concessions to France.

Holland and Belgium have become involved in the war.

The Prussian fleet, of Prince Edilbert, which has latterly been in these waters, sailed for Kiel to-day.

The proceedings in the Chambers yesterday on the question of the war were interesting and important. In the Corps Legislatif Thiers, in a long speech, pronounced against the declaration of war by the government. He found he said that after all that was said that France had received satisfaction from Prussia, and war should not be made on her for a mere formality. The prime minister, Ollivier, replied to Thiers and said that it was impossible for the government to do otherwise than it had done. Thiers again took the floor. He recalled Lexicon and Sadowa, and said the government had made a new blunder. The majority interrupted the speaker, but he proceeded amid the greatest agitation. When silence was restored Gambetta demanded that all the correspondence that had been had with Prussia should be laid before the Corps Legislatif. Jules Favre seconded the motion in a long speech, asserting that France could not make a war on telegraph dispatches. The minister of foreign affairs replied that it was necessary to make war and to do so immediately, in order to give Prussia no time to arm. If any other course was pursued he could no longer remain in the ministry. The question was then put to the vote; the demand for the correspondence was rejected 164 against 84. The Corps

then adjourned till eight o'clock in the evening. On reassembling the following projects of law were brought forward: First, to call the *garde mobile* into active service. Second, to authorize the enlistment of volunteers for the term of the war; and third, to issue a demand for a loan of fifty millions of francs in aid of the army, and sixteen millions in aid of the navy. After a short debate all these propositions were carried by the following vote: for 246 against 10.

In the Senate yesterday after the Duke of Grammont had finished his declaration, Rouher asked if any Senator wished to speak. Loud cries of "no," "no" followed. M. Rouher then said, "as president of the senate I will state that the senate, responding for the nation, approves of the conduct of the government. We must place our hopes in providence and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights. He sat down amid the murmurs of the majority.

The Emperor is expected to lead the army in person and by a series of rapid movements to arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed her defences.

The pupils of the second year at the military school at Saint Cyr, have been ordered to join the army with the rank of sub-lieutenants. The Emperor's attendants, last evening, received orders to depart for the seat of war forthwith. Steamers have been despatched to Algeria to bring home the troops now operating against that country. The minister of marine has ordered all vessels not useful in time of war, such as the imperial yachts, &c., to be disarmed.

Great popular manifestations in favor of war were made last evening on the streets and the Boulevards. The streets and all public places were crowded to excess till after midnight, and there was much enthusiasm.

The journals assert that the French government, as soon as the result of the vote on the infallibility dogma was known here, ordered a recall of troops from Rome.

Beneditte arrived in this city last night. Coming from Ems instead of Berlin he did not receive his passports. He came to give the Emperor a verbal explanation.

Nothing positive has been ascertained yet concerning the alliance between France and Austria. It is reported again that Austria will remain neutral.

Baron Werther, the North German minister, and all the members of the embassy, left Paris yesterday for Berlin.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled, Admiral De la Groviere in command.

There is much activity at the War Department to-day. A large number of sealed orders have been sent in various directions.

Lord Lyons, the English minister, is still endeavoring to get his colleagues here to present a collective request for a congress of European powers to settle the question between France and Prussia.

BERLIN.—The government is in receipt of telegrams from all quarters assuring it that no sacrifice is too great for Prussians to make in this cause; the enthusiasm is intense and the volunteering extraordinary. Every male Prussian is demanding arms. The government advises say that Bremen is a good port of refuge for Prussian vessels.

The King arrived here late last evening from Ems. The entire journey was a complete ovation. At Coblenz he was surrounded by an immense throng, which greeted him with cheers. At length the King came forward and said "I am pleased with this surprise. See to it that you have it as bravely elsewhere." On arriving here the King found fully a hundred thousand people at the station, waiting to escort him to his palace. The route lay through the splendid street "Vint den linden" which was covered with flags and grandly illuminated for the occasion. All along the march the crowd shouted and cheered, and sang the national hymns. The King repeatedly came forward and saluted the crowd from the palace windows.

LONDON.—The *Times* intimates that the recovery of Olsall and Sorraini, containing the modern provinces of Mosale, Weurth, Meuse and Vosges, and the upper Rhine and lower Rhine are the real objects of the war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathies of all mankind. The *Times* hints that English intervention is probable in case of the Prussians losing strength.

LIVERPOOL.—There is much excitement in the markets here: breadstuffs are rapidly advancing.

LONDON.—The neutrality of England will be difficult and perhaps impossible.

PARIS.—Last evening the artists of the various pleasure gardens received permission to sing the *Marseillaise*; the audiences joined in amid immense excitement and enthusiasm. Last night many Senators congratulated the Emperor; several club-houses were illuminated.

All the bridges over the frontier, between Belgium and France, have been destroyed so that the territory of the former shall be respected. The Senate will vote to-day, on the measures voted on yesterday by the Corps Legislatif, after which the declaration of war will be officially transmitted to all the Governments in diplomatic relations with France. An effort will be made to localize the war between France and Prussia, Germany not being a party to the question at issue. There will be a council of ministers at St. Cloud to-day. Military preparations are to be pushed in all directions. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the army and people; many regiments have already marched for the frontier. It is positively asserted that the Emperor will start at once for the field of action.

Before the departure of Baron Werther, yesterday, the foreign minister expressed regret on account of the conduct of Prussia and the course Werther had chosen to take before the final rupture of friendly relations. It is said when the Baron returned from Ems, a few days ago, he neglected to call on Grammont until the latter sent for him, and even then said he had nothing to communicate. This coldness creates great surprise. The Bourse closes quiet, 66 francs 10 centimes, 50 centimes higher than the opening.

The *Gaulois* announces the opening of a subscription by the patriotic, for the wounded, etc., in the coming struggle. Girardine opens the list with 10,000 francs.

In the Corps Legislatif last evening many members of the party of the Left refused to vote on the projects of law submitted by the government.

PARIS, 17, a. m.—A rumored engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed. The French loss is 2,000 killed. The report is traced to no reliable source.

The Emperor issues a manifesto to the States of South Germany, assuring them of the good will of France. The war feeling has taken entire control of the people. Yesterday the Duke de Grammont was greeted by crowds with cheers and plaudits amounting to an ovation, in front of the residence of M. Thiers. He expressed dissatisfaction at the latter's course in the Corps Legislatif, this was followed by a demonstration in favor of Thiers.

Accounts from the provinces represent that yesterday anti-Prussian demonstrations were participated in by all ages and classes with the greatest enthusiasm. *Le Peuple Francais*, a ministerial organ, contradicts the report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome, and denies that there is any intention to recall them.

The governments of Holland and Italy maintain absolute neutrality. The *Moniteur* says England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium and, France desires the neutrality of Belgium to be maintained, but will require Prussia to be held to an equal responsibility. The *Moniteur* thinks that after all, England is more uneasy respecting the attitude of Prussia than of France with regard to Belgian neutrality. Some journals hold friendly language towards Spain; and intimate France will be willing to support the father of the king of Portugal for the Spanish throne. General Changarnier will be appointed to the command of the French reserves, and is named a marshal of France. An Embassy will be sent to-night to Berlin, to deliver to the Prussian government an official copy of the French declaration of war. The *Moniteur* opens a subscription to aid the government in prosecuting the war. All the Paris journals send numerous special correspondents to the field. Last night, by order of the Prussian authorities, railway communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

The *Opinion Nationale*, Prince Napoleon's organ, says:

"We learn from good authority that Italy has tendered to France, at the latter's option, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid."

It adds:

"Prussia has offered a province to Austria for an alliance."

Last night Rouher announced to the Senate that the Duke de Grammont had informed him of the invasion of French

territory by the Prussians; a force of the enemy had advanced as far as Zirkick, in the province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroad at that point, but retired precipitately. There is great activity in the fortress of Rastadt. The soldiers of Baden man the ramparts and parapets, and they are commanded by Prussian officers. This morning all communication by the new bridges between the right and left banks of the Rhine is interdicted. Demonstrations of the most enthusiastic character continue against Prussia; everywhere the Boulevards and streets are crowded with people wild with excitement.

The *Journal Officielle* denies that the Prussian troops have entered France; telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest report being that no force of Prussians is known to have crossed the Rhine.

A decree is published this morning calling upon the members of the Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile, of the first three corps of the army to report immediately at the chief towns of their departments, and to be in readiness for active service.

PARIS, 17.—After the session yesterday the Senate proceeded to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress. Rouher, president, said: "The Senate thanks the Emperor for the permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. A monarchical combination injurious to the prestige and security of France has been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain. Spain also returned our friendship, and renounced a candidature so wounding to us. Without doubt immediate danger has been avoided but our legitimate complaint remains. Is it not evident that a foreign power, to the prejudice of our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Have we not the right to demand of that power guarantees against the possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused, and the dignity of France insulted, your Majesty draws the sword and the country is with you, eager for and proud of the occasion. You have waited long, but during this time you have raised to perfection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared; her enthusiasm proves that, like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let the Empress again become the depository of Imperial power. The great bodies of the State will surround her Majesty with their absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your majesty resume, with noble confidence, the command of legions, as at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has come, the hour of victory is near, and soon a grateful country will decree to her children the honors of triumph. Soon Germany will be free from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our arms. Your majesty, who so recently received proof of the national good, will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms, the realization of which is only retarded; time only is needed."

The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

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