

co-operation of all good citizens. The proclamation concludes: "After this morning, we shall proceed to enforce peace, if necessary, at all hazards."

LONDON, 19, 3 a. m.—Events of the most unfortunate character have taken place in Paris, and the situation is hourly becoming graver. The government, following up the proclamation of President Thiers, at midnight, on Friday, sent a detachment of troops and gens d'armes to occupy the positions of the insurgents in Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon was removed, and the gens d'armes took four hundred prisoners. In the morning the national guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene and released the prisoners. General Vinery, who was in command of the government forces, had posted a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmartre, and planted mitrailleuses at the approaches, and his sentinels prevented all persons from ascending the hill. The batteries of mitrailleuses were soon surrounded by angry groups, who demanded to know why the authorities disturbed the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them. The soldiers, when asked if they meant to fire on the citizens, made no reply, and soon a general fraternization commenced. The people were allowed to draw the mitrailleuses aside and ascend the heights. The companies of soldiers on the summit fraternized with the nationals, who were guarding the cannon, still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived on the ground, the people shouted to them, "Reverse arms," and the order was obeyed. At ten o'clock, the nationals held the ground again, and prevented all unarmed persons from going up the hill. At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigalle, at the end of the street leading from the heights.

Some artillerymen accosted them with shouts of "Go and fight the Prussians." A Lieutenant of chasseurs, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre and was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A melee followed in which an artilleryman and two nationals were wounded; but fighting soon ceased; the soldiers abandoned their posts and mingled with the crowd, distributing among them their cartridges, and relinquishing to them their chassepots. The artillerymen suffered the people to remove two mitrailleuses, making no further show of resistance. The gens d'armes alone proved faithful to the government, but were too few in number to be effective, and were withdrawn at eleven o'clock. Many battalions of national guards, fully organized, marched into Montmartre shouting *Vive la Republique*. The district was then wholly in the possession of the nationals, the soldiers having deserted. Not a single regular was visible. All the national guards were amply supplied with cartridges, and appeared determined to retain their cannon and hold their position on the heights. The purposes of the insurgents are still indefinite. Their main object, just now, is resistance to the government. Crowds in Montmartre and Belleville, however, are unanimous in their clamors against the Assembly at Bordeaux. They demand its immediate dissolution and the election of a new body, which shall sit in Paris at six o'clock on Saturday evening. Agitation and uncertainty continue. The troops have been withdrawn from faubourgs, where the people appear excited and hostile. General Favor was surrounded, for several hours, by a mob, in Montmartre. His troops proved faithful. They charged three barricades, using the bayonet and finally cut their way out and escaped. General Lecompte and others were not so fortunate; abandoned by their men, they were made prisoners by the rioters and are now detained in the Chateau Rouge. General Poturel was wounded.

In the morning the troops succeeded in capturing forty cannon, in Montmartre; of these the people retook five without fighting. The remainder were removed to a place of safety. The rebels killed and cut up all the horses of the staff officers who were surrounded and were made prisoners. The rebels are now building additional barricades in Montmartre, Belleville and the Faubourg St. Antoine. The Government has issued another proclamation, repudiating any intention of a *coup d'etat* and warning the Communists who seek to pillage Paris that they will ruin France, and appealing to the national guards to put an end to the condition of anarchy into which they have plunged the capital. At 9 o'clock, p. m., it was reported that Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas, the latter formerly

Commander-in-chief of the national guards, who were captured in the morning, had been shot by the insurgents, after a summary trial. The news spread a consternation through the city. Gen. Vinery's force of gens d'armes have retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the national guards to restore order. At night the national guards assembled, at various points of the Boulevards, which were crowded, but there has been no further conflict. The shops are closed and the omnibuses have stopped running.

PARIS, Sunday 19.—The journals, this morning, confirm the report of the execution of Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas. After their capture, they were taken to the garden of Rue Des Rasiers, Montmartre, where the general revolutionary committee held their sitting. After a brief trial, they were condemned to death and taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely. *Debats* says: yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. Revolution, under the banner of pillage, is mistress of Paris. France will condemn these horrible assassinations and this odious insurrection, which is without pretext or purpose. Will the provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans re-enter the capital? This terrible day has wrought more damage to the Republic than all the Bonapartes.

#### LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

ARRIVED.—By letter from Elder H. H. Cluff, dated Honolulu, Feb. 24th, we learn that Elder George Nebeker arrived at that place on the 26th ult., in good health and spirits. He was nine days on the trip from San Francisco.

INFORMATION wanted at Prest. Young's office, of the whereabouts of Thomas Colinge, late of Rochdale, Lancashire, England, also of John Thatten, who left England in 1854, and of Benjamin Wood.

RETURNED.—Bishop John, and his son James, Sharp, who have been to various parts of the East, on Railroad business, reached this city in good health on Saturday night.

A GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, or (English) Choral Society, was formed and had its first meeting last Monday evening, under the auspices of Professor Farini, who will be Conductor and Instructor. The Liederkranz will hold two meetings per week, and in a short time, it is the intention of the Professor to give, to invited guests only, one or two musical soirees per week. The meetings of the Liederkranz will be held at Signor Farini's musical conservatory,—the Seventies' Hall.

DEMENTED AND IN THE POLICE STATION.—A young woman, of probably twenty-four years of age, in an unsound state of mind, with a child upwards of a year old, was found on the street a day or two ago, and taken to the police station for protection. She seems to speak English tolerably well, but it is not known, and the information cannot be obtained from her, whether she be a citizen of Utah, what her name is, to whom she belongs, or whence she hails. If any parties know anything in relation to her they should immediately communicate with the Mayor of the city, Hon. D. H. Wells, or with the police office.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—We have received the following short obituary, and account of the funeral services of the late Bishop A. Cordon, which took place at Willard City a few days since:

"Alfred Cordon was the second son of Sampson and Myrah Cordon, and was born at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, England, on the 28th day of February, 1817, and at the time of his decease was 54 years and two weeks old.

He was baptized a member of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the year 1839, by Elder David Wilding, in Manchester, England.

He commenced to reside in Willard City in the year 1857. He died on the 13th instant at 2 p. m., and was buried on the 15th, in the afternoon.

The funeral services commenced at one o'clock. The coffin was borne, on the shoulders of the Teachers, from his late residence to the School House. An immense concourse of people was present; not over one half of whom could gain admittance.

The meeting was called to order by Elder Geo. W. Ward.

After singing and prayer, short, appropriate and consolatory addresses were delivered by President Lorenzo Snow and Elder Jonathan C. Wright. Singing and prayer closed the services.

The people turned out *en masse* to join in the procession, which was in the following order: At the head was the body in charge of Elders George W. Ward and M. W. Dalton; several conveyances containing the near relatives of the deceased; the Presidency of the stake; Bishop Nichols and some ten carriages with visitors from Brigham City; some fifty conveyances containing citizens of this place. The rear was

composed of the brethren and sisters of the Choir and a long column of citizens afoot. The line formed was over a half a mile in length.

The assembly formed in circles around the grave, where the services consisted of singing and prayer.

It was very gratifying to witness the many little acts of kindness extended by the people in general to the bereaved. Each seemed to vie with the other in the offices of encouragement and consolation.

Thus passed to his resting-place a staunch veteran in the cause of God. Whatever may have been his shortcomings, none can reproach him with lack of loyalty to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was a zealous advocate and determined defender of the faith. From his commencement in the ministry, some thirty years ago, until the day of his death he was on terms of the closest intimacy with the Presidency of the Church.

His sickness (inflammation on the lungs) lasted but a few days, and he passed from this life, as he had often expressed a wish to do, without a lengthy sickness, and free from the cares and anxiety which often surround the death-bed.

It would be superfluous to pass any eulogium upon his life and services, as there are but few of the experienced members of the Church who are not more or less acquainted with the name and services of Alfred Cordon.

He leaves a large family and a very extended circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

#### NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That where-as I will appear, on Monday, the 17th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make the following additional entry for the townsite of Minersville, embracing the following described lands, to wit: E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of N  $\frac{1}{2}$  and N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 12, in township No. 33 South, Range No. 10 West. Also to make the following additional entry for the townsite of Adamsville, embracing the following described lands, to wit: N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of S  $\frac{1}{2}$  and S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section No. 30, Township No. 29, Range No. 8 West, containing 160 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have said entries made under "An Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2nd, A.D. 1867; and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8th, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entries should not be made.

J. R. MURDOCK, Probate Judge.

#### NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That where-as I will appear on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 770, for the townsite of Tooele City, embracing the following described land, to wit: Section 23, the South half (S  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of Sec. 21, the East half (E  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of Sec. 28, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, containing 1,280 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entry under "An Act of Congress, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2nd, A.D. 1867; and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8th, A.D. 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

HUGH S. GOWANS, Mayor of Tooele City.

Tooele City, March 20, 1871.

#### PRICE OF GOLD,

Corrected Daily by HOOPER, ELDRIDGE & Co., Bankers.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 20, 1871.

Buying at \$1.08%; Selling at \$1.11%.

#### Special Notices.

For Twelve Years Past DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER has been gradually but surely increasing in demand and public favor from its well-known Chemical purity and the uniform success which attends the making of good bread, rolls, biscuits, &c. It is an established fact that one pound of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER will produce better results in the culinary department than double that quantity of the majority of Baking Powders in market. As it permits no waste of flour prepared with it, it is the **Cheapest as well as the Best.** Full weight guaranteed. All first-class Grocers keep it.

No HUMBAG.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body, or estate, and designed to make our sublimity sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show; but we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh in its worst forms and stages, and the proprietor will pay \$500 for a case of this loathsome disease which he cannot cure. It may be procured of druggists or by mail for sixty cents from R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. A pamphlet sent free.

#### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

JAMES DWYER'S New Book Store, next door to Kimball & Lawrence's, East Temple Street, received to-day a large assortment of SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, PRIZES, REWARDS, Etc., suitable for Sunday Schools, very handsome in design and **CHEAP.**

Also a Fine Stock of BOOKS on every possible subject. School Books of every description, etc., etc. w71

#### CAUTION TO THE PEOPLE.

#### The Danforth Fluid!

As the Danforth Patent Non-Explosive Petroleum Fluid is coming so rapidly in use and displacing all other productions of petroleum, and as the patent is owned for Utah, Montana, Idaho and Colorado Territories, and no one has a right to sell only as it comes through us, this has and will induce unprincipled persons to counterfeit and misrepresent the genuine, in order to palm upon the public an imitation, and claim "it is just as good" as the Danforth. Strange as it is true, parties have already commenced business in this line, and have at this date purchased at our depot several barrels of the Danforth Fluid, and then sell and advertise quite extensively some of its merits, but do not tell the people it is the Danforth Fluid. Now this is to put the people on their guard to only purchase where they are positive they sell the genuine. All dealers will have the proof to show to their customers.

This fluid can be used in any common lamp, with the trifling expense of changing the burner. Coal oil burners will not burn it. It can be used with or without chimneys. Anyone can have a "Gas Factory" for 25c. The fluid is the cheapest, safest, cleanest and best light ever discovered.

If oil will only burn when flame is applied, every person that has sense enough to keep out of the fire is safe; and the fact is patent to every one that flame cannot get in any lamp filled with any article that will burn, for the burning material will force itself out—not draw flame in; but high test oil will not burn until it is heated to a certain point, and when it reaches that point, a spark will explode it the same as gunpowder. It is not to be supposed because this material is non-explosive, that no care is required in its use. It will burn, or it would not be good for the purpose for which it is intended. Fill your lamps by daylight as far as possible; and in case you over-run a lamp, be sure and wipe it off before lighting it. If you use the chimney burners, keep them clean and well trimmed, air tube open, and no dead files, cleaned wick, and dust on the perforated tin or gauze inside the burner. If your lamp fails to give as good light as usual, it is because the inside of the burner needs cleaning. A tooth-brush, wet with some of the fluid, is the best thing to clean them with. All the burners open on a hinge, which makes them easy to clean. Never use a broken chimney, nor turn your light down below the top of the burner, for either will heat the burner and spoil it, and likely crack your glass lamp open. The gas jet burners have no glasses or air tubes to take care of. The wicks do not burn, but can be taken out and put back at pleasure. Packed brass lamps, without chimneys, are the best for a turn down light, to burn all night, or for carrying about, and are safe in the hands of children. If the above is observed, you will have a cheap, safe light.

It has been reported that this fluid will explode. It is well-known that other productions of petroleum will. The patent was insured to Mr. Danforth on the ground of its non-explosiveness. It has been thoroughly tested for over four years, and there has never yet been an explosion; although, if the burner is foul, and the lamp is allowed to get heated, until the fluid is boiling inside and burning on the outside, then the extreme heat will crack a glass lamp, (hot water would do the same,) and the fluid will run out and burn. We can manage a fire, but cannot control an explosion.

Now being convinced of its safety, and its non-explosiveness, if this is not true, we want to know it; and in order that it may be fully tested, we will enter into arrangements by which, if it can be exploded in a legitimate way, we will give a reward of one hundred dollars.

#### E. REESE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR UTAH,

Main Street,

Salt Lake City.

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#### ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME to my enclosure, in Wanship, Dec. 1st 1870, one red HEIFER, yearling, part silt and crop in both ears. The owner can have it by paying charges.

WM. PARKER.

Wanship, March 4th, 1871.

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