

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

## GENERAL.

The *World's* special correspondent at Boulogne sends word to-day that he has news from Versailles of the safe return, from Paris, of General Burnside and Colonel Forbes.

It is understood that the garrison of Paris now consists of 350,000 national guards, 350,000 regulars of the line, 200,000 gards mobile. These regiments and battalions are well drilled and it is confidently believed in the city that the army of Paris alone will, at no distant day, be more than able to assume the offensive with success. There has been no street rioting or fighting whatever. The whole German force now occupying the lines before Paris consists of seven army corps, numbering 280,000, besides cavalry which will probably bring the total up to 350,000.

A special telegram, dated London, 5, says advices from Berlin state that the citizens, in large numbers, petitioned the King not to expose himself to personal danger at the siege of Paris. His Majesty replied that he had taken decision, which is not to return to Berlin until the war is terminated.

Couriers from the English and Russian governments are daily passing between the respective capitals and the Prussian headquarters. It is believed that both governments are paving the way to the armistice.

It is reported that it has been suggested that there should be an incorporation of both Mecklenburgs into Russia, and that the Grand Dukes thereof be compensated by the cession to them of Alsace and Lorraine.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated London 4, says: Our correspondent before Bitsche telegraphs on the 4th that on Friday, Saturday and yesterday the garrison made sorties with cavalry and infantry, protected by a shell fire, and burned the batteries and formed where the besiegers' outposts were in position previously, but which they had abandoned. The besieging guns comprise four sixty-pound mortars and four twelve-pound breech-loaders. From the 11th to the 20th there was a severe bombardment, dismounting several guns and destroying a castle and many houses below. The besieging batteries became disabled by firing 20,000 shot and withdrew to Grimershielt. The covering battalions also withdrew, leaving the north and west sides open. The fort is built on a two hundred feet perpendicular rock, is two stories, has solid casemates and is impregnable. The garrison numbers two thousand men.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Westphalia* went to sea this morning. The yachts *Cambria* and *Sappho* will race next Monday and the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The President has decided to pardon all the Fenian prisoners who were engaged in the late raid, and by the 16th instant they will all be free, Gen. O'Neil among the rest. This has been done by the President because he thinks they have been sufficiently punished, and because they promise to respect the laws of the country in future. The petitions for the pardon of these men have come from every portion of the country, and from all classes of people.

The Secretary of War had a long interview with the President yesterday, before the Cabinet meeting, arranging for the carrying out of the recent law reorganizing the army and reducing the number of officers and rank and file. An examining board will be appointed in a few days, whose duty will be to examine all the reports from the departments, and make final decisions, subject, of course, in all cases, to the approval of the President. Secretary Belknap has put all the wheels in motion, and before the first of January the law will be in active force. He issued a general order, to-day, abolishing many of the recruiting rendezvous and transferring the duties of others.

The Italian residents celebrated the Italian unity by a banquet at St. George's Hall, last evening.

A Washington special says: the condition of Alabama has created a grave uneasiness here for some time, and was the subject under consideration in the Cabinet to-day. As a result of which the President has issued an order, directing the State to be constituted a separate military district of the department of the South, under the command of General Crawford, and additional companies of troops have been ordered into the State.

LEXINGTON 4.—General Lee is recovering. He is considered out of danger.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—There were nine deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

NEW YORK.—A *World's* special, dated London, 5th, says: Your special at Boulogne sends word that a foreign regiment formed for the service of the French at Cherbourg is to be called the "Volunteers of Fontenoy" and is to be comprised exclusively of Irish volunteers; the men for the regiment are daily leaving both Ireland and England.

The *Standard* will, tomorrow, contain an authorized statement from Emperor Napoleon, denying the authenticity of the letter circulated under German auspices in his name.

Your special correspondent telegraphs, to-day, from Rouen, that everything in Paris was perfectly quiet on the 3rd. It is utterly untrue that there has ever been any disturbances of peace in that city. The police duty of the French capital is now done by armed citizens. The people dine and drive about as if the Prussians were in Berlin. The general aspect of the city is graver than usual, but nothing can lead one to suspect that there is the least probability of its surrendering without a tremendous struggle. An official report from the army of Lyons, places its strength, on the 1st of October, at one hundred thousand men, fully armed and equipped. The army of the Loire is divided between Tours and Bourges, and was reported, at the same date, at a hundred and fifty thousand men.

A special to the *World*, dated London, 5, says that an enormous quantity of arms are daily sent forward, and millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from English ports for France.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The passenger overland train, due at 6 p.m., yesterday, arrived at 1.15 a.m. to-day. It was delayed by the burning of the snow sheds near Cisco. The origin of the fire is a mystery. A strong force is repairing the damages and no further detention is expected.

NEW YORK, 6.—Dewitt Newburn, for two years past, editor of the *New York Leader*, died yesterday morning after a brief illness; he was about thirty years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

An account of the shocking treatment of Cuban ladies by the Spaniards in Havana appears in a correspondence from that city on the 23d ult. Twenty prisoners, all women and children, reached Havana by railway, and were led from the depot to the prison under guard, all of them, even the children only five and six years old, being tightly pinioned by the arms. At the head of the sad procession marched two handsome young ladies of 18 years, both handcuffed, one the daughter-in-law of president Cespedes, the other the daughter of Gen. Figueroa, recently garrotted in Santiago. The ladies were all members of the best families on the island. As these unfortunate creatures passed through the streets the Spanish mob jeered and threatened them, and in some instances attempted violence.

John Minor, who was clerk in the Sub-Treasury during General Butterfield's administration, was arrested to-day by Detective Sampson, for attempting to pass a forged treasury check for ten thousand dollars on Vermilye & Co. He was held in twenty thousand dollars bail.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Navy Department has as yet taken no steps to prosecute the defaulting paymasters of the navy, eight in number, who were, several months ago, arrested by the accountant officers of the Treasury as defaulters to the amount in the aggregate of over a million dollars.

HARTFORD, 6.—Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard of the state prison is sentenced to be hanged Oct 13, 1871.

CONCORD, N. H., 6.—An attempt was made yesterday to throw the mail train from the track on the Northern R. R., but failed. Three men named Taylor, a father and two sons, were arrested; one of the sons, Julius, confessed his own guilt, and sought to exonerate the others.

A special telegram from King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans expelled from France, for indemnity for losses they sustained thereby. The German maritime towns also require their damages made good; they assert that although their vessels escaped capture the injury to the shipping interest through the compulsory sojourn in foreign harbors was great.

It is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas, and an indemnity is now asked for, in order to prepare the way for a universal recognition of the principle of freedom to

private property in the time of war under all conditions.

A cable to the Associated Press, dated London 6, says, adherents to the French Emperor are very active in England. M. Rouher and Baron Jerome David are living in the city, and they go quite frequently to confer with the Empress Eugenie. The rumors are that the Prussian government is not hostile toward this movement in favor of Napoleon.

Late advices from Paris announce that Gen. Trochu is turning to good account the experience and abilities of Gen. Ripley. The Parisians claim that the Prussians will find plenty of defensive contrivances to face before entering Paris.

A *Tribune* special states that all the mobiles have Chassepots, and 280,000 muskets of different kinds have been distributed among the garde nationale, and two thousand to France's tireurs. There are still ten thousand on hand.

A *Tribune's* special dated Paris 5th says: On Sunday eve the news of the fall of Strasbourg and Toul was received by the Government, and this morning was made public. The boulevards were crowded. Everyone was astonished and many refused to credit the news.

NEW YORK.—A *Tribune* special says, the *Temps* of Paris, of October 3d, states that the losses of Friday are about five hundred wounded and four hundred killed. The object of the sortie was to blow up bridges over the Seine and rouse the courage of the peasants by obtaining success when the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end having been obtained the besieged are greatly depressed.

Two hundred and fifty Americans remain in Paris, forty being women.

The papers in Paris complain of a large number of men avoiding military duty by volunteering in ambulance corps.

A *Herald's* correspondent at Clermont says the garde mobile has no artillery, while every German force of five hundred have a proportionate number of field guns. The mobiles are discouraged and are anxious for a stoppage of the war.

It is evident that between Rouen and Clermont, within a day or two hence, the most serious engagement which has yet occurred between the mobiles and German troops will take place. The former are moving up masses of troops from points outside to occupy the north of Piconday, and the east of Normandy. The orders from Paris and Tours being to prevent the formation of a second condon at any cost, but the hope of the successful defence of any towns north and north-west of France seems utterly hopeless, in the present broken condition of the scattered forces.

AUGUSTA, 5.—Ex Governor Cassey died to-day.

CHICAGO, 7.—Statistics show that 467 buildings have been erected in this city since January 1st, 1870, at a cost of nearly eight million dollars.

ST. LOUIS 7.—The Jackson Place Skating Rink, a fine brick building on the corner of Tenth and North Market streets, was burned last night. Loss, \$30,000, insurance \$20,000. It is the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK 7.—At an exhibition of a new fire extinguisher belonging to the United States Special fire-engine Company of Chicago, given in this city, yesterday, the building fell in, burying in the ruins four men.

The French gun-boat, *La Fanche Treville*, returned to this port yesterday, having failed to intercept the *Westphalia*. Captain Thesset, of the French gun-boat, refused to answer any questions in regard to the chase, but the Captain of the pilot boat says the *Westphalia* completely outsailed the enemy.

C. F. Rans & sons, silk and fur dealers, on Broome St., report that their store was plundered of five thousand dollars in Government bonds, and silk and beaver silks worth twenty thousand dollars, on Wednesday night.

The large block corner in William and Ann streets, owned and occupied by John C. Koch, Sons & Co., blank book manufacturers, caught fire this morning from a leaky gas pipe. The entire three upper stories were destroyed. Loss, \$40,000; insurance on the building, \$25,000, on stock, \$40,000.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald's* special Paris letter of the 3rd, states that the Strasbourg statue is now called the statue de resistance, and on the 2d was decorated by the citizen soldiers and women in honor of Uhlrich. The Tuilleries are a crowded camp ground, and all places of amusements are closed.

There have been a few encounters at

night between organized bands of ruffians and the military. Should further reverses occur, it is feared the dangerous classes would inaugurate a convulsion.

Under date of the 4th, the same correspondent states that the news of the surrender of Strasbourg and Toul had a depressing effect, and troops lined the streets to preserve order.

General Burnside and Paul Forbes arrived yesterday with a letter from Bismarck to Jules Favre. They went to the American legation, and had an interview with Favre.

Burnside declares the fortifications of Paris most formidable.

The Prussians fail in their attempts to plant batteries and build redoubts at night, by reason of the electric lights discovering them to the French gunners on the bastions.

Minister Washburne has abandoned his residence, as the whole quarter is barricaded and undermined.

The ministry declare their inability to forward more arms at present.

All Americans will leave Paris when Washburne leaves.

A balloon company offers to take people out of the city for two thousand francs per head.

The Jacobins demand an equal distribution of food.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Postal Convention is concluded between the United States and Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, establishing an exchange of correspondence with these colonies on the same basis as that applied in the Postal Convention with Canada. The Convention goes into effect immediately.

BRUSSELS, 7.—The Belgian *Echo* says there is great activity everywhere to protect the frontier. The siege of Mezierres and Boeroy; French fortifications near the Belgian border, by the Prussians, is thought to be the motive for these precautions.

## FOREIGN.

ROUEN 4, via London.—A railway accident occurred between this city and Amiens, to a train laden with French troops. Fifteen were killed, fifteen wounded and a hundred seriously injured.

The Prussians are at La Fert and levy heavy contributions. Continuous firing was heard to-day on the heights of Eperton and around Rambouillet.

VIENNA, 5.—It is reported that the Russian government is making extraordinary military preparations in Trans-Caucasia. The fortified passes to Asia have been reinforced and stores are being accumulated.

SHANGHAI, Sept., 15.—The Chinese are threatening foreigners at Chefoo, Kin Kiang and Chin King.

LONDON, 4.—The corporation of Berlin has voted a handsome sum for the relief of the people of Strasbourg. The Queen is a heavy subscriber.

A garrison has been placed in the city of Mulhouse.

Thiers says his representations to Russia were confined to placing the Tours government in a most favorable light and to showing the risks of Prussian aggrandizement. He made no proposition whatever.

The German national party demand a Constituent Assembly and the reconstruction of the Confederation.

A special envoy has been dispatched to Wilhelmshohe entrusted with a verbal message only. A strong belief prevails that the Emperor and Bazaine contemplate offering terms to the Prussians.

LONDON, 5.—The French army now in Algeria, numbering 37,000 men, demands to be recalled to resist the Prussians.

Lamon, editor of the *Paris Pays*, has been arrested for charges against him which have not yet been made public.

The British government has resolved to adopt the small-bore, gattling mitrailleuse.

A Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the resignation of Olozaga, the Spanish ambassador to Paris, is likely to lead to serious results. It identifies him with the republican party and adds great strength to the movement in favor of France.

Later advices from Hong Kong report further assassinations of foreigners by the Chinese. It is reported that Chinese troops are being collected between Tientsin and Peking, nominally for the protection of foreigners; but strong doubts are expressed as to that being the real intention of the movement.

The *Herald's* Belgian correspondent telegraphs to-day that he has received