

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

## GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—A cable special to the *Herald*, before Strasbourg, via London 7, says the first orders were to invest the city and see that no considerable number of Prussians could enter, and to prevent any entering from the outside world, and to accompany the same with a not too destructive bombardment. This moral pressure had no effect upon the governor, and a siege in force, was commenced and the third parallel was opened. What destruction ensued! The avenues were filled, as if a hurricane had passed over the city; the Cathedral and public buildings were partially destroyed. The streets were strewn with dead and dying. Magnificent houses were in ruins. One shell burst in a school for children, and seven little girls were instantly killed.

A cable special to the *Tribune*, dated Paris 7, says:—"I resume my narrative of the incidents of the revolution from Sunday. The members of the Corps Legislatif were returning to appoint a committee to consider the proposition, submitted by Gambetta, Thiers, and Favre. A company of the national gardes, having charge of the gates, shut them as the Deputies passed. Some few of the national gardes mount the steps of the palace and signal their comrades on the Pont de la Conde. Presently these rush forward, followed by a crowd of all classes, shouting *Vive la Republique*, and inside the palace gates the people spread themselves all over the building, except in the hall where sittings are held. The hall of Pas Pontius has been closed; the next hall is occupied by troops, who fraternize with the people. Cremieux addresses the crowd, who demand the withdrawal of the troops. Palikao appears, and promises that the troops shall be removed. President Schneider, led by two officers, crosses the court-yard, pale, haggard, and with tears in his eyes. He disappears into the hall where the sittings are held. Attempts are made to force the doors. General Motterenge orders the national gardes to defend the entry, when there are loud cries of 'Dechance,' and *Vive la Republique*.' The Deputies of the left pass out and one exclaimed, 'Gambetta recommends calmness.' Somebody begins a speech, then enter a few deputies of the right, but suddenly, as if panic stricken, the crowd retreats precipitately. Schneider now appears. He attempts to speak, grows foggy, gets unnerved, puts on his hat and leaves the chair. At this moment all the side doors open, and some thirty persons push through, and the national garde causes them to withdraw, and closes the door, locking it. In the crowd there are shouts and gesticulations. Everybody speaks at once. Another party of citizens forces its way in. The President's cry of order is drowned by the shouts of *Vive la Republique*. Palikao endeavored to obtain a hearing, and failing, willingly put on his hat and quitted the chamber. The President tried to pacify the tumult, two deputies assisting him, and while trying to quell the tumult, Gambetta appeals to them to preserve order, and await the arrival of the representatives, as they will bring in the question of Dechance.

It is now three o'clock Sunday, a crowd of people meet in the hall; the deputies try to keep them back but the hall is entirely filled. The President puts on his hat and leaves the hall, declaring the sitting closed. As he quits, the national guard and others come crowding in at one door. There are general cries of 'vive la republique.' The deputies of the left mix with the people, and all cry "to the Hotel de Ville." Gambetta and other republican leaders leave, to go in procession down the Quay de la Concorde, followed by a crowd of men, while outsiders climb up to the statue of Law and Order, they open the portals and destroy the eagles which dangle from and the baton in the hand of the image. Then it is destroyed by them, the head first, then the arms. Gambetta and the procession proceed down the Quay. At the Tuilleries the soldiers applaud, and shout with the people "vive la republique." The flag over the Pavillion of the Tuilleries is hauled down in front of the Prefecture. There are cries of "down with Petrie." The Prefecture is closely shut. Arriving in front of the Hotel de Ville, the crowd forces its way in. Jules Favre and Jules Ferry and go to the far end of the great hall. Two of the gardes mobile, with drawn swords,

clamber up the ornamental chimney, and seat themselves in the lap of the Andymphe, and Cremieux pressing in takes up a place by Favre. Then follow Picard, Etienne and Arago, Bloise, Disoine and others, Gambetta and Kearatry seat themselves at the mayor's table. Among the tumult Gambetta declares the republic a fact, and that Etienne Arago is appointed mayor of Paris. The crowd shouts approval; the bureau is constituted, Kearatry is appointed prefect of Police. The bureau retires to construct the provisional government, and ministry and at four o'clock returns and Gambetta declares that a provisional government for the national defense is formed, consisting of the following deputies: Arago, Cremieux, Favre, Simon, Gambetta, Fevry, Cilois, Dison, and Garnier Pages. The people shout Rochefort's name and it is added.

The members of the government again retire to discuss whether the tri-color or red flag is to be adopted. A hundred of Rochefort's constituents meet by appointment, at the great Market Hall. At a given signal the leader rises, and a shout of "off to the Pelagie" ascends. The group is joined by other men, up to that time, lurking in the immediate vicinity. About 300 reach the prison. There are three marine sentries outside. One makes believe to lower his bayonet; it is raised then. His comrade follows his example and the crowd take their guns and break them, but fraternize with the soldiers. There is no opposition from the wardens. Rochefort's cell doors are burst in, and he taken out. There is no coach at the door, but a lady passing in one gets out and they make Rochefort get in. He is driven to the Hotel de Ville, where he arrives at five o'clock. He is carried to the Brown Room, where, amidst the shouts and congratulations of friends, he hears that he is a member of the new Republican government. There was a great oration to Victor Hugo last night. There was also a torch light oration to M. Thiers, whom some desire to see Superintendent of Finance, his former office in the ministry. The journals confess that they consider the government as only one of defense, the ultimate form to be determined by universal suffrage. Victor Hugos addressed a crowd in the Rue Lafitte.

A special dispatch from the *Tribune* correspondent at Florence, 3d says, a deputation from Nico to the minister of foreign affairs, arrived here this morning. They announce that Nico is tired of enduring the tyrannical yoke of France. The people of the town and country have refused to join the garde mobile, and daily conflicts are occurring between the military and people. Secret societies are being formed. The city is crowded with the agents of Mazzini and a general rising of the people is imminent, so that annexation to Italy is considered imperative. The minister declined to reply to the deputation which leaves, declaring that henceforth the republicans, who have heretofore been opposed, will have their own way.

NEW YORK, 8.—A special to the *World*, from Bennington, Vermont, says that the returns show large democratic gains in the State.

WASHINGTON.—The statements published to the effect that the President had instructed Secretary Fish to issue a proclamation recognizing the Republic of France are without foundation, and not only is this the case, but such action would be unnecessary and irregular. The French Minister has received a dispatch from Jules Favre, announcing the establishment of a Republic, and requesting Mr. Berthemy to present the fact to the United States Government. Instructions have been sent to our Minister at Paris to recognize the new government, when it shall have been definitely ascertained that a Republic exists. Intelligence has been received of the acceptance, by nearly all the towns and cities of France, of the new state of affairs, and it is now quite certain that within a week the Republic of France will be established by the almost unanimous consent of the French people. It is ascertained that the present French embassy will shortly be replaced, but no appointments have been made. Great regrets are expressed here, if the fact be such, that England should have been allowed to recognize the new government of France before the United States. A wonderful change of sentiment has taken place; many of those who were opposed to Napoleon, now strongly sympathize with France.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the opinion of attorney general Talbot, filed yesterday, that unexpended balances could be used in carrying on public buildings

and for completing work by the light-house board, was repudiated to-day by comptroller Taylor, of the treasury, who, in a very sharp letter to Judge Richardson, declined to be bound by the opinion. In this he is joined by the commissioner of customs, who adverts to his former decisions concerning the expenditures for light-houses. The comptroller makes the following points: First the attorney general can only give advice and opinion, whereas the comptroller decides cases and questions, without appeal, except to the courts. Second, having as comptroller decided upon the law in accordance with the opinion of attorney general Ackerman, he will adhere to that decision in discharging his duties. Third, the opinion of Mr. Talbot is in direct conflict with the plain, positive provisions of the law, those provisions being plain and positive that the comptroller, permitting the evasion of them, would be grossly derelict in his duty. Fourth, Talbot has assumed to act as attorney general without authority of law; his opinion has no official character until approved by the attorney general, which will not be, since the reverse of Ackerman's opinion has been already rendered. The arrangements which were making to proceed with various public business, and other public works, under Talbot's opinion, are again brought to a standstill by this decision of the comptroller, as the latter declares that he will not approve the warrant for any of the expenditures contemplated by Mr. Talbot's paper.

The census of Washington is completed; the population is 111,195.

ATLANTA, 7.—The charges of impeachment, against the State Treasurer, Ingegar, were dismissed to-day, by a vote of seventy-eight for dismissal to seventy against it.

CINCINNATI, 8.—An immense meeting was held in the Turnfest hall, last night, to celebrate the German victories. Speeches were made by prominent Germans. *Die wakeht and Rhein*, and other German songs were sung by a chorus of 2,000 voices.

NEW YORK, 8.—Eight persons of an excursion party, from Long Branch to Toms River, N. J., were drowned, this morning, at the latter place, by the giving way of a bridge.

The *Tribune's* special at Paris, on Tuesday night, sends the following exact statement of the real situation, on the best authority: "There will be with Vinay's troops 40,000 soldiers in Paris, in an utterly demoralized condition, besides eighty thousand armed national gardes, twenty thousand mobiles, and about five thousand armed volunteers. This is the whole force that can be counted on for defense. There are no more guns, hardly any ammunition, not enough for one battle. The provisional government would treat on any terms, but the concession of Territory. They fear that if the armed force is ordered to the ramparts the scum of the people will pillage the town. Intervention is earnestly sought. Favre's application to Lord Lyons was without immediate result, the latter having received no instructions since the change of government. There is a feeling of utter despair, as resistance is known to be impossible. The Prussians are expected at Compeigne to-morrow."

The *Tribune's* special correspondent at St. Petersburg, on the 2nd, says: "Don Carlos left to-day, wholly unsuccessful. His idea was that Russia's refusal to recognize the present Spanish Government was because she adhered to the divine right theory; he was mistaken. The Emperor was well disposed toward the Spanish government, but wants it regularly organized before recognizing it. Don Carlos could not see the Emperor at New Moscow, and had an interview with Goeth Schouhoff."

NEW YORK.—A cablegram dated Paris 7th, says that the *Journal Officiel* contains a decree, providing that all justice and civil business shall be administered in the name of the French people. General Trochu has issued a proclamation, in which he says the enemy is approaching the capital; and he is assured the moment has arrived to organize the defense of the surrounding departments. Orders have been given to the prefects of the Seine, and the Seine at Marne to unite the defenders of the country, who will be supported by troops from Paris, and by large numbers of cavalry gathered in the environs. The commanders of these will receive their orders from the government of Paris. Each person will be inspired by duty to his country. The government counts on the patriotism of all.

(Signed) TROCHU, Gov. of Paris.

All the journals announce positively that McMahon is dead.

It is rumored that Etienne, Arago and Thiers have gone on a mission to the King of Prussia.

The *World's* cablegram, dated London 7th, says England, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Holland and Denmark had agreed to take no separate action, but to intervene collectively in the war; Austria's refusal excites some uneasiness, the more that the demonstrations of Hungary and the Slavonic States, against Prussia, are becoming more decisive.

The *World's* special dated Paris 7, says: A great ovation was given yesterday to Victor Hugo. On his arrival at the northern railway station, the large place of Lazienne was filled with people, mostly of the lower order. A double file of the national guards and the garde Mobile was drawn up as a guard of honor on the high ground around the station. Much attention was excited by the appearance, among the standards, of the flag of the German Republic of 1848. As the venerable exile appeared, supported by his friends to enter the carriage sent for him by Jules Favre, he was greeted with enthusiastic shouts. When these had somewhat subsided he spoke in a full clear voice, and with great earnestness, simplicity of action, these words: "Citizens, I have come back from an exile of twenty years. Paris, the capital of civilization, must not be sullied by invasion. To invade is to invade liberty; it is to invade civilization. No such invasion shall triumph. Paris will be saved by the union of all souls, all hearts and all arms in her defense. The defeat of Paris means new hatred, and new barriers between the people and the people. Paris must be victorious, in the name of fraternity, for only by making the fraternity of all possible can the liberty of all be gained." Pointing to the American flag, Victor Hugo said, "that banner of stars, speaks to-day to Paris and to France, proclaiming the principles of liberty, of equality and fraternity." At the end of the speech, immense cheers were given, and the speaker was fairly carried by the people to the carriage. He looks well, though aged; his long locks dark, beard white, and eyes full of fire.

A cable special to the *Herald*, dated London, 8th, says a letter from Paris, of the 7th, midnight, says that the city continues strangely calm, but underneath it is easy to discover a source of feeling and apprehension. There is beyond doubt much concealed desire for peace, and almost any terms would be accepted in preference to the subjection of the capital to the throes and dangers of a siege; but everybody is afraid to talk of yielding. The circular of Favre is likely to inspire, with courage, the undecided. The sombre weather increases the depression.

The Uihars are approaching fast; what effort their arrival will produce it is hard to say, but it is likely to be defense, although if the question was honestly decided, according to the wishes of the people, it would be submission. The real trouble is want of organization. The mongrel bodies of troops have a scarcity of officers, and the authorities are afraid of thieves. The citizens all go armed. A notice to expel all the women and children from the city is expected to-morrow. The exodus of strangers in every direction is increasing hourly; the hotels are empty and the theatres are closed.

A dispatch by cable, from Paris says some of the patriotic papers talk wildly and some propose to burn Paris, like Moscow; another to fill mines with powder; another to let the Prussians in, and kill them in the streets. Underneath all there is a deep dread of an outbreak of thieves and general plunder and slaughter. This fear is really as great as of the advancing Prussians.

The stories are told in the English papers of interview between Napoleon and King William are mere romance. It is said that the King of Prussia had ordered Rothschild to get his chateau, near Paris ready for the reception of the royal headquarters. The value of the French crown jewels in 1791 was estimated at twenty-three million francs, the present value is treble this amount. There is a rumor that the jewels have been secretly sent from the bank of France, via Dieppe, to London, to the care of Rothschild. The hope that the Prussians would not arrive for 18 days is fallacious; with good roads and an uninterrupted passage, they will be here by the middle of next week. The approach will doubtless be made via Vincennes and Dennis.

NEWPORT.—The yacht race was won miracles of power which are easy to a great people, contending for the great