

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced and referred by corbet for the survey of swamp and overflowed lands in the State of Oregon, with a view to drainage, etc.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Isaiah Hanscom, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs in the Navy Department, *vice* Lenthal, retired on account of age and long service; also the following Indian agents: James M. Miller, Navajo; C. F. Redell, New Mexico, Cimarron agency; J. J. Critchlow, Indians, Utah.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Only thirty-six working days, counting Saturdays as such, are left for the present Congress, during which to act upon the great number of bills, etc., now upon the calendars. The Senate general orders show a total of 342 bills and resolutions awaiting action, some of which have been hanging over since the first session, in 1869; of general orders there are 182; of private and personal bills, such as pensions, relieving accounting officers, claims, etc., there are sixteen; railroad land grant bills, and seven for grants to aid the construction of canal and irrigation ditches; five other bills for railroad incorporations for various projects, nominally, belonging to this district or the Territories or, as in the case of one bill, for the Tehuantepec railroad and ship canal to carry out the project in foreign territory. Besides these 325 bills and resolutions there are a half-dozen special orders and fourteen resolutions reported from committees. The apportionment bill will be an occasion for a very sharp fight in the House. The Western members are determined to press an amendment, authorizing the election of additional Representatives next fall in the States which now have less than the number they are entitled to by the new bill. The demands of the Western States for the representation of their population entitles them to a question which has a more important bearing than upon the 42d Congress; for if the apportionment does not go into effect until 1873, after the Presidential election, the electoral college will be chosen under the present apportionment, which, if the States are represented in the college according to their present population, will result in an election that might be defeated by the refusal of Congress to make a new apportionment at once.

The *Herald* has a cable dispatch from Paris, dated the 13th, which says: "It is a significant fact that now, for the first time since the commencement of the siege, the question has been heard 'How long can we hold out?' The people commence to talk of a cessation of operations, although professedly only with the object of getting time to recuperate, and then to commence a war of revenge. A feeling of distrust is spreading against those who command and conduct the defense. It is certain that at the present moment Paris would accept a dictator cheerfully, if one could be found equal to the situation. The fault of General Trochu is lack of self-reliance. Now that the news from the outside is scarce, he hardly seems to know what to do. If no speedy relief comes, a climax must soon be reached inside the city. Either sorties must be made on such a scale, on every side, as will throw all on the hazard of a single effort, or capitulation must be sought for on the best terms obtainable, or there will be a terrible row inside the city.

So far as provisions are concerned, although the report shows enough 'grub' for two months, yet a few facts prove their scarcity, and the suffering of the poor classes. For instance, the price of rabbits is thirty-five francs chickens 55, geese 70, turkeys 90, butter 30 per pound, eggs 2 per dozen, dog 8 francs per pound, prime parts of elephant 20 and horse flesh 10 francs. In addition to the hospitals, the church of St. Sulpice and the Odeon have been partly destroyed by shells. The museum of Luxembourg received twenty shells. The exasperation of the people is so great that a French victory now would bring results fearful to contemplate. Since yesterday bread has been made of a minimum quantity of flour mixed with rice and other ingredients. There is not sufficient flour for bread after the 19th of this month. The troops have received biscuits for the last five days in order to save the bread for the population. Horse flesh will last yet thirty

days. A moveable ambulance has been established in quarters open to fire, and stretcher bearers are waiting night and day at the guard houses. The splendid conservatories of the *Jardin des Plantes*, which cost six hundred thousand francs, have been destroyed with the specimens of exotic plants.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: G. A. Putnam, to be assessor of internal revenue, 4th district, California; E. Brown, to be consul at Singapore; Geo. L. Woods, of Oregon, to be Governor of Utah; Lieut. Commander Geo. H. Perkins, U. S. N., to be commander; Wm. S. Dickson to be post surgeon in the navy.

The cargo of the *Ville de Paris*, which cleared for Havre on Saturday, included \$754,796 worth of arms and munitions for the French army, among which are 25,000 muskets, 4,000 pistols, a million cartridges and ten cases of artillery.

FOREIGN.

LILLE, 22.—Cambrai was summoned to surrender by three o'clock this afternoon.

Gambetta, in replying to the popular demand for a speech, said: "France prefers an exterminating war to mutilation."

The army of the north is rapidly rallying.

HAVRE, 22.—The Germans are entering Dieppe, Calvados and Orn.

Paris received the news of Chauzey's defeat stoically.

Faidherbe issued a hopeful order, to-day, that after a short interval the army of the north will again confront the invaders.

The bombardment of St. Denis progresses favorably; the fort is almost silenced. There are several fires in the town of St. Denis, also within the walls of Paris.

William, in an order of the day, announces to the army his acceptance of the imperial dignity.

BORDEAUX, 23.—Dijon was attacked by a large Prussian force, yesterday. Several engagements occurred in the neighboring villages. The troops commanded by Miratte Riatte Garibaldi, were in action and behaved good. The French maintained their positions and advanced their posts. Both armies were close to each other last night. It is expected the battle will be resumed to-day. The Prussians occupied Dale after a bombardment.

LONDON, 20.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* reports from Paris that the effect of the bombardment on the city has been the destruction of some old houses and wood yards, and that the German fire has been latterly harmless.

It is said that General Frauzenky, with the second German corps, has left Versailles for Dijon, to confront Gen. Bourbaki.

LONDON, 23.—Advices from the inside of Paris up to the 21st, says there is great dissatisfaction in consequence of Trochu's failure in his last effort to break the lines of the enemy. It is reported that a large and available force of artillery and infantry took no part in the action. Trochu's policy is loudly denounced as weak and temporizing.

BERLIN.—The Emperor telegraphs thus to the Empress: "The latest estimate of the French losses is fifteen thousand, including eleven thousand prisoners. The Germans refused the demand for an armistice to bury the dead before Paris, because the demand was variable. The out posts mutually facilitated the removal of the wounded. It is said the garrison did not renew the attack, because Trochu was apprised of Chauzey's defeat."

ARLON, 22.—The bombardment of Longevy is continuing; the garrison is resisting well.

ARLON, 23.—The Prussians were repulsed at Longevy on Saturday and their guns dismounted. They were forced to place their batteries a greater distance from the walls. The batteries of Herse-lange and Ostry reply but feebly to the fire of the besieged. The Prussians are waiting for heavier guns. On Sunday the bombardment became vigorous.

VERSAILLES, 20.—A dense fog prevails. The French massed near Valerien, have attempted nothing further. Montretout was surprised yesterday by the Prussian ninth division, and was retaken. The Prussian loss, altogether, was twenty officers and two hundred men. The prisoners say there will be other attacks, but the nationals will not fight.

LILLE, 21.—The utmost consternation prevails here; women and children are flying; the troops are arriving in a pitiable state. The Bavarian regiments were represented in the ceremony of crowning the Emperor.

CAMBRAI, 20, evening.—The panic is

general. The Germans are approaching. The cannonade is audible. Faidherbe and his staff have gone to Douai. Favre has gone to Lille. The whereabouts of one division is unknown. Gambetta has arrived at Lille.

Everything is quiet. The Prussian loss in the sortie was four hundred; the French loss was so heavy that they asked an armistice of forty-eight hours.

LILLE, 21.—Gambetta addressed an enthusiastic crowd to-day, and advocated resistance to the bitter end, and denounced partisan peace at any price and repudiated the dictatorship. He urged them to do their duty and prophesied a final triumph.

PARIS, 17.—The bombardment has killed and wounded 39 children, 49 women, and 92 men. Favre has consulted with the mayors upon a trip to London; but the mayors were divided and the matter was settled.

A sortie from Valerien was made by forty battalions west of the fortress, but was faintly carried out. The French suffered great loss. Five hundred unwounded men were captured by the Germans. General Trochu asked for an armistice, but was refused. The German advanced posts were authorized to grant a temporary truce to permit the French to collect their wounded.

Up to the present 7,000 unwounded men and six guns have been captured from the French army of the north.

ST. MALO, 20.—Gambetta arrived here from Laval last night, and left for Cherbourg.

CAMBRAI, 20.—Gen Faidherbe has arrived here with his staff. The army of the north is in full retreat. The Prussians shelled St. Quentin before its evacuation, firing the houses in several places.

BRUSSELS, 21.—The details of Faidherbe's defeat show that the army of the north suffered a terrible blow, and can hardly recover. The retreating army at Cambrai was a sad scene of disorder; the troops shoeless and in rags and the army fragmentary.

Longwy is in flames. The country around Valenciennes is inundated, the Germans being expected.

The mobilized guards behaved badly at the battle of St. Quentin; 17,000 were panic stricken.

BRUSSELS, 24.—The French prisoners held at Liege renewed their attempt to escape. The authorities effected their recapture.

ROME, 24.—The ambassador of Austria and the North German Confederation, in compliance with instructions received from their respective governments, inquired of Cardinal Antonelli what guarantee the Pope would regard sufficient on the part of the Italian government, to remove the distrust at present existing between the civil and religious authorities. The reply, by order of the Pope, intimated that the Court of Rome wished no guarantees other than a pure and simple restitution of the territories of the Church from the Neapolitan frontiers to the Po, and would accept of no arrangement not based on those conditions.

The Pope's health is good. Much of his time is occupied in receiving visitors. A Belgian deputation waited on him recently and presented the offering of the Catholics of Belgium, and an address. The Pope, in reply, said "I thank you for having come to comfort me under the circumstances. Doubtless God is our principal support, but the natural affection of children should lead them to sustain the courage of their fathers. I will continue on in the way I am walking. Do not allow yourselves to be cast down. What happens to-day is only a trial. The Church was born amid trial, and has always lived in trial, and will continue its career on earth expecting and surmounting fresh trials."

DIJON, 23.—The defeat of the Prussians on Sunday was complete. The troops under Ricciotti Garibaldi behaved heroically.

VERSAILLES, 24.—At the interview with M. Regnier, to-day, Bismarck said: "General Bourbaki is caught between Generals Von Wender and Manteuffel, and must shortly surrender. Paris will capitulate in a day or two, when three hundred thousand Germans will be released to subjugate France. I want a party to negotiate with; I cannot negotiate with the nation."

Regnier suggested that it would be suicidal for any party in France to make peace. Bismarck angrily closed the interview.

It is believed that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris have been opened.

LILLE, 24.—The Germans have abandoned the attempt to besiege Cambria. The French have inundated the country around Douai and Arras. The strength of the German army of the north is 80,000.

The Conference has again adjourned for one week. A resolution confining the discussion to the consideration of the question of the treaty of Paris was adopted. The Conference is here regarded as a farce.

LONDON, 25.—The *Times* has the following from Versailles, on the 24th. Favre is here and proposes a capitulation of the soldiers and garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on St. Denis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. General Trochu is sick and Vinedy is in command of the arrangement of the terms of surrender which will take time, as the French demands are by far too large.

The *Times*, in a leader, says that if Favre refuses an unconditional surrender and will not end the whole war on German terms, Bismarck has in his possession the full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, and he will threaten to restore Napoleon.

Correspondence.

JAN. 23rd, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—A few items about Rich County, whence I have just returned. From Evanston (which point I reached by rail) to Montpelier there is a continuous valley down Bear River with an average width of about three and a half miles. The distance between these two points is in the neighborhood of one hundred miles. The soil is good and susceptible of profitable cultivation, is easily watered from copious side streams and Bear River, all of which abound with trout. Most of this valley, below Evanston, is in Utah; grass, building timber and water are very abundant; mountains on the east and west, low like those in Bear Lake valley; antelope very numerous, a herd of 500 were seen at one time and place, by several persons, on the bottom below Randolph. The day I returned to Evanston persons from Randolph and Lake Town had killed a number of them. They would run them down through the snow without difficulty; one was captured alive. I sincerely hope that the whites will let the antelope and deer alone, at least so long as we have tame meat to eat. The wild game belongs legitimately to the Indians.

Woodruff, Henry Lee, Bishop, and Randolph, Randolph Hockaday Stewart, Bishop, are very promising places and offer every facility for settlement by the poor. Woodruff is about 18 miles from Evanston, Randolph some 12 miles still further down the river, both situated on fine side streams. Four miles below Randolph is a nice place for another settlement. The pass or summit between Bear River and Bear Lake valleys is low and easily crossed. The distance between Lake Town and Randolph is about 20 miles. Coal has been found some 12 miles east of Woodruff.

Another town has been surveyed north of Bennington, some eight miles, named Georgetown. The people of all these settlements seem to be feeling very well, and methinks that all they need is well directed co-operative labor to make them A. 1. in prosperity. With so much building timber and other materials so very accessible I had hoped to see greater improvements in the different settlements, especially the older and important ones.

Mrs. Superintendent Pugmire of the co-operative store at St. Charles told me that in the last sixteen months their store had netted the shareholders 200 per cent. on their original investments. This prosperity is partly traceable to the low prices at which their first stock of general merchandize was purchased, and in paying for it in grain, which they freighted, in which transactions they made profits, hence the large percentage.

At the Wyoming and Rocky Mountain coal beds I found a goodly number of our people. The gentlemanly superintendent of the business at the Wyoming colliery kindly offered the brethren their brick store for use to hold meeting in a week ago last Sunday. We had a very good meeting, about 150 souls in and outsiders listening with respectful attention to my remarks.

The roads, snow and weather favoring me, I made the trip last Friday from Paris to Evanston, a distance of eighty odd miles, in twelve traveling hours, of course I had several relays of animals. In haste, respectfully, etc.

A. M. MUSSER.