

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - OCT. 15, 1873.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Our dispatches state that the trial of Marshal Bazaine by court-martial in the palace of Trianon, the Duke d'Aumale presiding, commenced at noon yesterday, and the indictment was read. The specific charges therein are not mentioned, but it is understood that they are based on unworthy conduct connected with the capitulation of Metz, with the possibility of bribery by the Prussians.

Francois Achille Bazaine was born February 13, 1811, studied at the Ecole Polytechnique, entered the French army, served in Africa in 1832, was made lieutenant in 1836 and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the battle field. In 1837 was engaged in Spain against the Carlists, returning to Algeria as a captain in 1839. He took part in the campaigns of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco. In 1853 he commanded a brigade of infantry in the Crimea, and in the siege of Sebastopol was honorably mentioned by Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He became a general of division and commanded the French portion of the expedition to Kinbarn. In 1856 he was appointed inspector of several divisions of infantry.

In 1852 he received a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, and in 1853 succeeded Marshal Forey in the supreme command. He was nominated commander of the Legion of Honor, Aug. 16, 1856, and grand cross of the same July 2, 1863, and was created a Marshal of France, Sept. 5, 1864. While holding supreme command in Mexico, he drove Juarez to the furthestmost frontiers in 1864, and Feb. 8, 1865, compelled the garrison of Oajaca, 7,000 strong, to surrender unconditionally. He organized an effective counter system of guerilla warfare under Colonel Dupin. Misunderstandings occurring between the Emperor Maximilian and Bazaine, also finding the maintenance of the Empire impossible, in Sept. 1866, Bazaine commenced preparations for his return with his troops to France, and, with the whole of his expeditionary forces, he quitted Vera Cruz, March 12, 1867.

The same year Bazaine received the command of the Third Army Corps stationed at Nancy, and Oct. 15, 1869, was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard.

In the early part of the late Franco-German war Bazaine acted a conspicuous part. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired to Metz, which fortress, with fifty generals, over 6,000 other officers, and 173,000 men, capitulated to the Germans. Bazaine was so unpopular that his life was insecure, and he left Metz on the day of the capitulation. He went to England, where he stayed some months, but in August, 1871, he was summoned to Versailles by the military commission of the National Assembly.

Now that his trial by court martial has really commenced, it is widely believed that he will be convicted, and probably be sentenced to death, though he may be subsequently pardoned or his sentence may be commuted.

ANOTHER BALLOON FIZZLE.

The original *Graphic* cotton balloon, repaired and strengthened, with Messrs. Washington H. Donaldson, George Ashton Lunt, and Alfred Ford aboard, started "for Europe," from the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, making a successful ascent. The voyage continued oceanwards until about mid-day. It was caught in a violent storm in the north-eastern corner of Connecticut, about eighty miles from New Haven, at twenty-five minutes past one the same day, after having been previously sailing near the earth. The balloon, again coming near enough, and the voyagers still retaining a lingering fondness for terra firma, Messrs. Donaldson and Ford jumped out, while Mr. Lunt was caught in some trees, but ultimately reached solid ground uninjured. The

balloon itself, as if ashamed of the two fizzes already made, sailed off again for Europe, on its own responsibility, nor had its progress been further stayed at last accounts. Perhaps this is as well as could be. The balloon, it is to be hoped, will continue right on to Europe, and demonstrate, in some way, without injury or hazard to human life, this much agitated question of upper air currents. The voyage of the empty balloon will be looked to with almost as much interest as if the three aeronautic gentlemen had continued with it, instead of making their jumping off place on the classic ground of old Connecticut.

The reasons which caused the gentlemen to leave the balloon, and land on American soil, instead of pursuing their journey to Europe's shores, do not yet appear, but they must have been all-sufficient, or Mr. Donaldson would hardly have taken that course after all his brave statements about doing everything he could to make the voyage a success and to determine the possibility or impossibility of crossing the ocean in a balloon. The public will not only be glad to learn what record the balloon makes for itself, but also what Mr. Donaldson has to say for himself for making his record so brief. Meantime, the way is open for the new *Graphic* silk balloon and for Barnum and his balloon.

We may also observe that the responsibility of Mr. Donaldson's failure can not be fairly placed upon the *Graphic* company, because they, previous to the ascension, expressly disclaimed such responsibility, and Mr. Donaldson expressly said, "I want it distinctly understood that this undertaking is wholly my own, and that responsibility for its result is to rest entirely with me."

THE OVER OCEAN JOURNEY.

So far as we have yet learned, the big balloon is still on its way to Europe, or somewhere else. The balloon, which is the largest ever started in this country, had a capacity of 268,000 cubic feet, though Mr. Donaldson intended to use but 200,000. All the fittings, outfit, and other arrangements were as complete as they could be, including all kinds of warm clothing, boots, philosophical instruments, food, materials for use, etc.

The two companions of Mr. Donaldson, the aeronaut, were Mr. George Ashton Lunt and Alfred Ford. Mr. G. A. Lunt is a son of George Lunt, Esq., of Boston, and formerly editor of the *Courier* of that city. Mr. Lunt, jun., is well educated, a clever artist, has a good knowledge of nautical affairs, and considerable experience in sea voyages, and was to act as artist correspondent of the *Graphic*. Mr. Ford is a well known New York journalist, and went as balloon correspondent of the *Graphic*.

If the three adventurers landed anywhere in Europe, Mr. Ford was to rush at once to London, and cable particulars to the *Graphic*, at New York.

Mr. Donaldson was certain of finding the eastern current—it was up there waiting for him, and he would not have been surprised if it had landed him and companions in Europe in thirty hours from New York. Some people thought the current would take the balloon to Sweden, or somewhere else in northern Europe, but Mr. Donaldson believed that the upper current would be too cold, and that in the lower part of it the balloon would drift more southward and land in France or Spain. Mr. Donaldson is reported as thinking there could be no such thing as fail. He said—

"My whole soul is wrapped up in this enterprise, and I shall do my best. Nothing, not even certain death before me, would make me turn aside. I stand before the public pledged to do this thing, and if I don't get over this time I shall try it next spring in the magnificent silk balloon which the managers of the *Daily Graphic* are now constructing. But I look with a great deal of confidence upon the outcome of this attempt. Everything—the season of the year included—is strongly in my favor; all is in readiness; and I believe we shall have a successful result."

We have as yet received no dispatches confirmatory or contradictory of the report of the premature landing of the three balloonists in Connecticut, nor of the reported continued voyage of the balloon. The report may be true, or it may be false. At any rate people in

Europe were on the *qui vive* for the appearance of the balloon over there—correspondents, artists, and other newspaper folks were holding themselves in anxious readiness to note and publish the first tidings of its advent on their side of the water. If the dispatch received yesterday is true, they may be again disappointed, and will be likely to wait till next spring or summer before their expectant and straining eyes are greeted with the sight of American voyagers coming through the air to visit them. Any way the impulse given to aerial navigation, by these ambitious American attempts to cross the ocean with balloons, will not permit the subject to die out at present, but will rather impel adventurous individuals to other enterprises in the same direction, at least until this matter of extensive aerial navigation is decided to be reasonably practicable or impracticable, one way or the other.

FAIRMOUNT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

ELSEWHERE in the NEWS may be found a communication by Gen. James S. Brislin, U. S. Army, to the *Omaha Herald*, also editorial remarks by that paper, upon the subject of procuring "rare and curious birds, beasts, fishes and reptiles from the west," for the Zoological Society and Gardens at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The Society is desirous of obtaining the largest and finest museum of animals, birds, fish and reptiles on the globe. This is a large ambition and will require a great amount of means for its gratification. But it is a noble and useful ambition, and is worthy of general encouragement and assistance, by word and deed. The West is invited to send such specimens of wild animated nature peculiar thereto as may be desirable to help fill up the extensive and complete collection contemplated. The agents of the Society will pay the highest reasonable cash price for such specimens as the owners may not be willing to donate, and which may be deemed sufficiently interesting to have a place in this intended superb collection. This mountain region should be competently represented in a great national collection like the one designed for the great American centennial celebration at Philadelphia three years hence, and it affords us much pleasure to invite the attention of the public hereabout to this magnificent enterprise. Anything which can consistently be done by the people of this region to furnish zoological specimens for this centennial collection will not only be gladly accepted by the Society but will be a lasting credit to the citizens of this part of the Union.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

Conference was resumed at 2 p.m.

Singing by the choir of:
Though deepening trials throng your way,
Press on, press on, ye Saints of God!

Prayer by Elder LORENZO SNOW.
The choir sang:

Glorious things of thee are spoken
Zion, city of our God!

ELDER LORENZO D. YOUNG

said he had attended the first Conference held in this valley and every subsequent one excepting one. When he called to mind the past and compared it with the circumstances of the present he could not but acknowledge the interposing hand of God in behalf of his people. It was a question whether the Saints were sufficiently thankful for innumerable blessings from the Almighty. No people that ever planted a colony under such unfavorable circumstances as did the Latter-day Saints had ever been prospered as they had been in settling these valleys. Therefore no people should be humbler than they.

Just as soon as the people were prepared to use aright the temporal blessings of the Lord they would become wealthy. It some times appeared that they had more of those blessings now than was good for them. It was not poverty and persecution that destroyed the faith and standing of the Saints, but rather the allurements and temptations of wealth.

The speaker next directed the attention of the congregation to the necessity of parents giving a proper and salutary attention to their children. If parents were more careful regarding their conduct, the children would manifest a greater degree of interest in the principles of righteousness. Preaching by practice was the most effective mode of showing forth the beauties of the truth.

The speaker concluded by desiring the blessing of God to rest on all who manifested a disposition to righteousness.

ELDER JOHN TAYLOR

delivered a discourse on the comprehensiveness of the gospel of Christ, in which he showed that the Latter-day Saints were endeavoring to carry out the programme of Jehovah in relation to the inhabitants of the earth. He also defined the difference between the government of God and the different governments and nationalities of human origin. The speaker dwelt elaborately upon the religious and political rights of humanity, asserting that they should not under any circumstances be curtailed or interfered with. In concluding, he prophesied of the final triumph of the kingdom of God.

ELDER BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR.,

bore testimony to the truthfulness of the work of God in the last days, and spoke of the evidence that the leaders of the Latter-day Saints were led by inspiration, and that the latter had been gathered together under the direction of revelation. The Elders had not asked the people of the world to believe their unsupported testimony regarding their teachings, but all could prove the matter for themselves. The Saints had received a testimony of the truth, and the danger with them was that they would become absorbed in the things of the world. He knew that the Saints were not living up to their privileges and did not enjoy so much of the Spirit of God as they might. There was a deplorable disposition to run after money and to pay too much attention to dress and the vain fashions of the world. If the people would live more faithful they would have more power and influence, and the wicked would not have power over them. If the people would repent and live nearer to the Lord, the wickedness that now existed in Salt Lake City would not fester there to lead the youth astray. Wickedness was no part of the kingdom of God.

It was noticeable that generally the first feeling manifested by parents when any of their children were sick was to send for a doctor, when they should have faith in God and his healing power. There was not that amount of faith among the people in that direction that had been displayed in years past.

God could overrule all things for the benefit of those who loved him and kept his commandments. The speaker had seen many interpositions of Providence in behalf of his people. He exhorted the people to give heed to the whisperings of the Holy Spirit and not become contaminated with the evils of the world. The speaker desired that the Lord would bless the Latter-day Saints, that faith and good works might abound among them.

ELDER GEO. Q. CANNON

announced that a Priesthood meeting would be held in the Old Tabernacle at six o'clock p.m.

The choir sang

Beautiful are thy towers.

Adjourned till October 7th, ten a.m.

Prayer by Elder CHARLES C. RICH.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

According to announcement, a large number of the brethren of the Priesthood met in the Old Tabernacle at six o'clock in the evening, and remained together for about two hours. The Spirit of God was largely enjoyed at this meeting, and the instructions given were of the most clear and pointed character, giving all who enjoyed the spirit which dictated them a better conception of the way in which the Lord designed to build up Zion. The speakers were, in the order in which they addressed the congregation—Bishop Edwin Hunter and Presidents Brigham Young and G. A. Smith. The building of Temples and co-operation in its fullest sense were the main topics dwelt upon.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 10 a. m.

An angel from on high
The long, long silence broke,
was sung by the Choir.
The opening prayer was offered by ELDER WILFORD WOODRUFF.
The Choir sang

I saw a mighty angel fly,
To earth he bent his way.

ELDER DAVID MCKENZIE spoke of the fruitlessness of preaching that was not dictated by the Spirit of the Lord. When the Lord spoke through the Elders, the teachings of the latter never failed of being profitable to those who received and acted upon them. His remarks then turned upon the beauty, harmony and comprehensiveness of the gospel. Education, to the Latter-day Saints, did not merely comprehend a training in book learning, but inculcated all things that would prepare the human family to occupy the position that the Lord desired they should ultimately attain to.

The speaker then alluded to the signs of the times, showing that they were indicative of the fulfillment of the predictions of the ancient prophets, in the setting up of the kingdom of God and the demolition of governments of human origin. Some of the Latter-day Saints were not devoting sufficient attention to those matters and were giving too much heed to the things of the world. The lust after worldly gain did not bring unmixed happiness even in this life, but tended, in many respects, to an increase of care, anxiety and responsibility. The Lord was acquainted with the organization and consequently the wants of his children and could alone devise a plan that would bring happiness to them. The object of paying tithing, the necessity of obedience to the counsels of the living oracles of God, the ultimate establishment of the order of Enoch and other important subjects were touched upon in a very emphatic manner by the speaker. He advocated the patronizing by the Saints of the Savings Bank that had recently been established, that they might save their means to accomplish worthy objects that they might have in view.

ELDER WM. W. CLUFF

said he had devoted the greater portion of his life to forwarding the cause of God on the earth, and he felt an increased desire to continue in that labor. He believed the majority of the Saints were increasing in faith, knowledge and good works, but many had taken a course contrary to that of progress.

The main portion of the speaker's remarks were devoted to defining the nature of the practical duties of the Latter-day Saints from the time of their baptism onwards, showing what the people had accomplished in gathering the poor from the nations, and urging upon those who had been assisted by the P. E. Fund to refund the means used in their cases, also in advocating the payment of donations to that fund.

Elder Cluff said that since he had returned from his last foreign mission most of his time had been devoted to building a railroad between Coalville and Echo, that the people of this city might be supplied with coal from the beds at the first named place. Such temporal labor was as much a part of the duties of the Elders as preaching, or anything in that line.

ELDER JESSE N. SMITH

bore testimony that the work in which he, in connection with the rest of the Saints, was engaged, was of God. He had been reared in the Church. The company with which he travelled across the plains in 1847 was in the rear of that of the Pioneers, and when he ever came upon the tracks of the latter he felt that it was the road to Zion.

The speaker saw, in the measures that had been inaugurated by the servants of the Lord for the furtherance of the work of the Almighty, the evidences of progress towards the attainment of that grand object. One of the most dangerous tendencies of the age was towards infidelity, and the Saints should see that their children did not become tainted with unbelief.

Elder Smith devoted a large portion of his remarks to the subject of education, and urged the necessity of the children being properly