

## DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. III.

SALT LAKE CITY, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870.

No. 249

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Prussian Advance on Paris  
Stopped!BISMARCK AND KING WILLIAM  
DO NOT AGREE!GREAT REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS  
IN LONDON!

## Sensation in Prague!

## OHIO.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, 12.—A fire in Pomeroy, Ohio, on Saturday night, consumed a square of buildings. The loss is estimated at twenty five thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

By the accidental explosion of three kegs of powder, on Friday, the storehouse of Lewis McDonald, at Sulphur Springs was completely destroyed. McDonald, Gordon, Garnie, a young man named Priest, and a son of McDonald four years old, were killed. The loss in property is six thousand dollars.

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The State fair opens to-morrow and promises to be a success. General Sherman accepted an invitation to be present on Wednesday. Joseph A. Little, holder of a silver cup, has accepted a challenge from John B. McCleary to play a game of billiards for the silver cup and the championship of the Pacific Coast. The receipts of the German sanitary festival, for three nights, were twenty thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO 12.—At Yokohama the intelligence of the European war has proved a great detriment to business. The silk market is lifeless. The Parliament is still in session; the proceedings have not yet transpired. The steamer *Cyclop* sailed for Yokohama on the 1st of Aug., killing the Reverend Edward Cornes, Mrs. Alida Cornes, Edward D. Cornes, Mary Simmons, and Mr. Cassidy. A number of Japanese were injured, and many others. The vessel of the coroner was that the explosion resulted from gross carelessness on the part of the engineer. The steamer *Hogano* also exploded at Asaka. Four Japanese were killed and fifteen or twenty mortally wounded.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, 10.—Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, has sued out writs against Governor Holden, S. A. Douglass, his aid, Bergen of the militia, and others, for false imprisonment. Writs were served to-day by the sheriff of this county.

## NEW YORK.

Bismarck orders a halt twenty-five miles from Paris.

NEW YORK, 12.—An enthusiastic meeting of the French Republican League, for the patriotic purposes of forwarding volunteers to the French and the collection of funds for the sufferers by the war has been held. The hearty acceptance of the Republic was the prevailing sentiment of those present. A resolution was adopted thanking Irishmen for the support they had given to the cause of Liberalism in Europe. It was also resolved to celebrate the proclamation of the Republic by a mass meeting, on the 23rd of September, the anniversary of the first French revolution of 1792.

Paris advises say the French successes at Toul and Montmedy, together with the reports of the Prussian advance, have led to more activity in the Bourse, and there is considerable buying on the speculative account.

The Prussian army has halted twenty-five miles from Paris, at a special request of Bismarck, to consider the Russian and Austrian proposition for an armistice.

## ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, 12.—An excursion party, consisting of one hundred ticket agents, of the various railroad lines in the United States, leaves here to-day for California.

The *Tribune's* New York special says that private dispatches, received by business houses, from Europe since Friday night, give assurance that peace is certain within a few weeks perhaps in the Bourse, and there is considerable buying on the speculative account.

The German armies are moving very slowly, while Von Beust and Granville are busy with Bismarck.

Men in commercial circles are speculating as to the probable effect of peace on the prices there. There is reason to believe that a rise in the prices of imported goods, which has been expected, as a consequence of the war, will yet take place. The heavy stock on hand in Europe, occasioned by the cessation of demand from the countries ravaged by war, have been largely shipped to this market, and have kept prices down; but it seems certain that the markets will eventually feel the effects of the disorganization of labor in Germany and France; when the stock on hand is exhausted there must be an intermission of some length before the supply of manufactured goods can reach its former proportions, and settle again into the old channels. There are many large houses selling on this theory and laying in large stocks. The opinion is also held, in well informed circles, that the price of wheat must keep up. Even if peace is declared it is now too late in

France and Germany to prepare the ground for winter wheat. The withdrawal of labor from the fields of both countries by the demand for soldiers and by conscription, has left agriculture in a deplorable state. The usual winter crops will not be forthcoming, and the deficiencies in food must be supplied by Russia and the United States; of course the tendency of this demand must be to stiffen prices.

The nomination of Woodford, for Governor, by the Republicans, is likely, while it is not very creditable to the party, in view of the small calibre of the man. It really gives the Tammany leaders great uneasiness; they believe Woodford will poll twenty thousand more votes than Greeley would. He is an active, talkative, persuasive man, who will work like a beaver in every district, and it is now evident that the fight will be harder than at first anticipated.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

An armistice likely—Arrival of Napoleon in Rome.

PARIS.—Signor Modinella has arrived in Paris. He brings an assurance that the Italian government has determined to frustrate all revolutionary movements in Italy and Rome, announcing the occupation of the Roman territory; without the slightest intention of harming the Pope, but to preserve the Catholic world from a great catastrophe. Several members of the College of Cardinals have given in their adhesion to the necessity of this step. The Italian army now holds all the roads, north and south, leading into the Roman territory. The Italian squadrons are at Civita Vecchia. No conflict is anticipated with the Zouaves, General Kemstr, Papal war Minister, having given his opinion that the Papal force does not justify any attempt at resistance. The Prussian government has notified the Italian government that it has no intention of interfering in any way with the question of Rome, or the occupation of the city. A popular vote will be taken throughout the Papal states upon the annexation of the Papal territory to Italy.

A special dispatch to the *World* of Hesse Cassel gives the particulars of the arrival of Napoleon; he was accompanied by Generals Felix, Dore and Lebrun, as prisoners on parole, and a brilliant staff of French officers on military orders. The Prussian civil and military authorities of Hesse, in full uniform, received them at the station, with a company of infantry, a guard of honor, and a squadron of Hussars, keeping back the people. The Emperor was received with an Imperial salute; his breast was covered with orders; and he wore an undress scarlet kepi; he is quite corpulent and looked very grey.

PARIS, 12.—It is officially announced that Thiers leaves this evening for London. The Prussians were at Metz last night. Reports of the armistice increase in deference. The diplomatic corps defers its departure from the city.

MARSEILLES, 12.—Esquires, hearing two corsairs had passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, has ordered preparations to be made here for expelling an attack. Twenty thousand volunteers left here yesterday for Paris. The municipal council unanimously declared that the municipal corporations must participate in the national defenses.

## BELGIUM.

Bismarck wants peace; King William opposed to it.

OSTEND, 11.—The latest intelligence from the Prussian headquarters is that, in reply to the propositions made through the Austrian legation, King William declares that he will listen to no proposition only from the Tuilleries of the Imperial government of France.

The *World's* Paris special correspondent telegraphs, "this city is beginning to be isolated; we have no mail to-day from London, and no dispatches have come through by telegraph, except for newspapers. The government exercises the supervisory office at the place de La Bourse, from which alone dispatches are allowed to be sent; it is conducted fairly, but is positive. The aspect of the city is perfectly tranquil, though not all gay. No fears of mob violence are entertained by any one, notwithstanding the rumors to that effect which seem to spread abroad in England and Belgium. I repeat that I have never seen public order more perfect than since the proclamation of the Republic.

The legations of Austria and Russia are busy at work, and it is believed they would have already secured an armistice, had not the English government blocked the way by its hesitation and half hostile attitude. The English government is believed to have a secret understanding with the King of Prussia, contrary to the wishes of Count Bismarck, in order to cause, if possible, the suppression of the Republic. I have it on high authority that Bismarck desires neither Alsace nor Lorraine, and is anxious to secure peace as early as possible; but King William is bitterly opposed to any negotiations with the Republic, and insists on advancing on Paris to crush the revolution before the fever can extend to Germany."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

State Fair—Fatal Boiler Explosions—Great Republic Demonstration in London.

LONDON.—The Empress Eugenie is still at the Marm Hotel, at Hastings, attended by Ferdinand de Lesseps, Madame de Lesseps and Madame Thelard.

LONDON 11.—The London journals to-morrow will surely tell the really formidable popular demonstrations,

which took place here to-day in favor of the French Republic, and against monarchy both at home and abroad. The demonstrations were two in number, one in Hyde Park and the other in St. James's Hall. At the meeting in Hyde Park, Professor Berby made a speech, vigorously denouncing the impolicy of the British government and charging it upon the Queen, by name, that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march on Paris for the purpose of destroying the new born French Republic, which the freemen of America had recognized. He said the aristocracy of England supports a Queen who deserts her post in aiding to stifle and suppress the Republic of France. The name of the Queen was received with a tempest of hisses. When these subsided a voice in the crowd called out three cheers for the Prince of Wales, the response was universal and passionate. The aspect of the crowd at the time was really appalling. In the meeting at St. James's Hall, which was crowded by persons of a better class than at the gathering in Hyde Park, strong resolutions were adopted, denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussian advance upon Paris, with the solemn proclamation of the Crown Prince, in August, that Prussia made war, not on the French people, but on the Emperor Napoleon. Professor Berby spoke, saying, England desired no dismemberment of France. Then, if the English government were honest, it would be so at once, and say plainly to the King of Prussia that the English government is hostile, both openly and secretly to France; not because it loves Germany, but because it hates republicanism, and fears it. To uphold the present course of the Prussians is to uphold despotism in Germany as well as in France. The government of England has not recognized the republic in France; but the day is at hand when the French Republic would be called to recognize a republic in England. Odger received, at this meeting, an address from the Democrats of London, to French republicans, which was adopted. The feeling in this city, against the government and royal family is extremely bitter, not only among avowedly democratic classes, but throughout the ranks. The impression made by the times and other papers of the same stamp is that the present foreign policy of the government has been dictated by the personal prejudice of the Queen and the interests of her family, and has produced the most dangerous and general indignation.

LONDON, 11.—Orders have been issued by the government at Paris for fortifying Havre, Marseilles, Dunkirk and other points.

A proposition for an armistice has been made by Russia and Austria. Paris remains tranquil, and the inhabitants are firm in the belief that the city can be defended. All the roads leading to the city are closed and no more provisions are going in. What it now contains must prove sufficient for the emergency.

The movement of France, towards free institutions, obtains the sympathy of a powerful Republican party in Prussia, whose influence will be used to modify the claims, hitherto asserted, for satisfaction and indemnity.

A proposition has been made to destroy all the fortifications on the frontier line with a guarantee against their being re-built. The destruction of the fortifications of Paris and the war expenses would, without any cessation of territory by France, be accepted by the party as quite sufficient to satisfy German honor, and provide for the maintenance of the future peace of Europe.

## SPAIN.

MADRID.—Demonstrations of sympathy with the French Republic continue in the northern provinces. The Republicans in this city have signed an address demanding the convening of the Cortes.

## BAVARIA.

Sensation in Prague.

PRAGUE, 12.—A Berlin telegram to the *Patrique*, of this city, says a great sensation was created here by the despatch of the American government, to its Envoy at the Prussian capital, expressed that there would now be a cessation of the war, in view of the fact that its aim at the dethronement of Napoleon had been accomplished. No sooner had the Minister communicated the despatch to Von Wibel and Galenbrecht, than it was sent to King William by a special courier.

## Correspondence.

Midway, Sep. 8th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News.—Sir:—I noticed in the columns of your paper that you spoke of some men having gone on an Indian hunt to recover stolen horses. I thought I would give you a true statement of the trip. We started from Midway City, eight in number, and struck the trail at the head of Daniel's canyon, and were fortunate to keep it till we arrived at Uintah, the government reservation of this Territory; but without any success, save obtaining information from one of Tabby's Indians that our horses had crossed Green River two days before we arrived. An Indian of Tabby's band volunteered to guide us, and four of our company started again. After three days hard riding we arrived at the white river reservation in Colorado, two hundred miles from Midway. We found four head of our horses, but they came near costing us our scalps, as we rode into the Indian camp in the brush, before we knew it; and it was only with much persuasion, on the part of our Indian guide, that they became reconciled and agreed to give us our stock. We are treated with great courtesy by Mr. Brown, who has charge of the White River reservation. He, among other kindnesses, provided us with plenty of provisions. Respectfully,  
DAVID W. LUDLOW.

KARORI, Aug. 1st, 1870.

Dear Bro.—I take pleasure in informing you with regard to affairs in this far-off part of the Lord's vineyard.

Bro. Beauchamp arrived here on the 8th of last April, and stayed with us a little over a month, during which time, amid much opposition, he was indefatigable in spreading the principles of our most holy faith, and had the privilege of establishing a branch here, comprising seventeen members. Since Bro. Beauchamp left here I have had the pleasure of baptizing three persons, which increases our number to twenty. One of these, Brother G. M. Clark, left here by the July mail-boat, en route for Utah. It is, however, more than likely that he may have to stay a short time in San Francisco.

The Saints here, under my charge, are united and enjoy the spirit of peace, and have a great desire to gather to Zion, for the attainment of which desire they are laboring hard. There are several inquiring whom, I expect, will come forward, ere long, and embrace the gospel.

Bro. Beauchamp is in Sydney, and has been very ill, but, I am informed, his health is improving. He is much respected by the Saints here, at Karori and throughout Australia. I believe he will, despite the opposition of Satan and his emissaries, accomplish a vast amount of good in these lands.

In December, if all be well, will be held the first Latter-day Saints' Conference in New Zealand.

Your brother in the gospel,  
HENRY ALLINGTON.

## Z. C. M. I.

## General

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