

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 1.—A dispatch dated Paris, last evening, says yesterday witnessed a grand scene at the Champs Elysees, on the departure of the Freemasons on their visit to Thiers. A vast crowd collected, when fire was suddenly opened upon them, scattering the people in every direction. The Freemasons, undeterred, advanced and planted 120 flags, those of every lodge represented, on the ramparts. At six o'clock they reached the Versailles' outposts, bearing a banner with the inscription "Aimons nous les uns les autres." (Let us love one another.) They were blindfolded and sent back, with the exception of the President and two delegates. Their mission was useless and they returned at ten o'clock this morning.

Dombrowski has warned the Versailles that the hostilities might commence hourly. Forty thousand men are ready for fighting in the Champ de Mars. The Versailles routed the Communists at Molineaux, and have driven them through Issy. The Archbishop of Paris is released. Provision trains have all been stopped. The Prussians have received intimation that it is desirable they should stay near Paris for two years.

The Communists are using petroleum bombs.

Special dispatch to the *World*, London 2.—Several agents of the Paris Commune arrived in this city yesterday. They have been commissioned by that body to enter into contracts here for the purpose of revictualling Paris, but they propose to pay for the goods in thirty days. Dealers decline to contract with them.

The Emperor Napoleon declared yesterday that he would not return to France nor listen to any proposition for his return.

Thiers has determined on a *coup d'etat* after entering Paris, making himself and Marshal McMahon joint Regents with the Empress.

NEW YORK 3, London 3.—The *Times*' special dispatch says efforts for conciliation continue. Several societies propose a monster peace meeting. On Sunday, in the affair at Clamart, the slaughter was terrible. Three hundred insurgents were bayoneted.

The *Daily News* special dispatch reports the resignation of MacMahon. Merde presented to Thiers a petition of Belgian Catholics, requesting French intervention for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

A dispatch, dated Versailles, Tuesday evening, says: After hoisting a white flag at Issy, the insurgents pulled it down. They will soon surrender. The same fate will soon befall Montrouge and Vanvres.

Rassell is much more dreaded by the Versailles commanders than was Cluseret. He is regarded as a much better officer.

At Point du Jour the insurgents tried to erect a citadel but Valerien threw six forty-pound shells a minute and totally destroyed the work.

Spies report that thirty thousand nationals are ready to support the Versailles troops, but only when they enter Paris. The anger of the troops against the insurgents is inconceivable. Our troops refuse quarter and it is useless for officers to urge mercy.

### FOREIGN.

VERSAILLES, 1.—A flag of truce summoned Issy to capitulate yesterday. The garrison required time to deliberate. Negotiations recommence to-day. The republican candidate is elected at Lille.

Fort Issy has displayed a flag of truce, and a flag has gone to convey the government terms.

There was a disturbance at Lyons yesterday but it was quelled.

Many troops have gone Parisward to-day. The editors of the moderate journals in Paris are ordered to be prosecuted for leaving the city. Private

telegraphing with Paris is again suspended.

The principal elections everywhere return conservative Republicans.

VERSAILLES, April 30.—It is stated Issy is occupied by the government troops. The sale of buildings in Paris is declared illegal. The Molineaux affair was a brilliant one. Three hundred Communists were taken prisoner and numbers were bayoneted. Cisseu commanded. The work of the government is slow.

PARIS, 1, forenoon.—General Cluseret is dismissed from the office of minister of war by the Commune, and replaced by M. Rossel. The *Cri du Peuple* says Cluseret has been arrested by order of the executive committee, with the approval of the Commune.

There was a cannonading and musketry fire at Neuilly all through last night, but it is now slackened.

The *Journal de Paris* says the Versailles have evacuated Gennevilliers. The firing last night was fearful and reckless, nothing having compared with it since the civil war commenced. The city is excited and alarmed, with groups of people everywhere.

General Okolowitz has been wounded dangerously.

The Masonic delegates returned resultlessly. Thiers thinks peaceable arrangements impossible.

LONDON, May 1.—Generals Sheridan and Forsyth and the widow and son of President Lincoln, are passengers on the steamship *Russia* which sailed on Saturday for New York.

LONDON, 1, 6:30 a.m.—It is reported in Paris that a sister of Archbishop Darbie has been arrested and taken to the prison of St. Lazare.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that the German troops have received an intimation, that it is probable that they will remain in France two years.

VERSAILLES, 1.—Negotiations for the surrender of Fort Issy have failed, and the bombardment has recommenced and is very violent.

In the Assembly, to-day, Picard stated that the municipal elections throughout France passed off quietly yesterday, except at Lyons, where the quarter in which the Mayor's office is located, was invaded by a riotous crowd of men partially armed. They were speedily suppressed.

PARIS, 1.—The Commune has revoked the order for the arrest of General Cluseret.

A series of barricades are building to completely encircle the city. General Dombrowski is now in command of the left bank of the Seine and the forts outside the walls.

The masons take turns with the nationals in guarding the banners of the order on the ramparts, and do duty bravely under a terrible fire.

HAVANA.—A quarrel arose on Saturday in the hall of the Supreme Court, during which Judge Sitjar slapped the face of Judge Vasquez Quipe, when Judge Quipe challenged Judge Sitjar. This morning they fought a duel, with swords, in which both received slight wounds, after which they adjourned and took breakfast. The civil authorities are investigating the matter. Other duels are on the tapis.

seconded the motion and endeavored to prove that the reasoning of the government was deceptive.

VERSAILLES, 2.—Last night some chasseurs captured Clamart railway station, at the point of the bayonet. Three hundred insurgents were killed. Simultaneously, two regiments attacked Chateau Issy, the defence of which the insurgents had temporarily abandoned. General Vinoy is here.

Fort Issy proposes surrendering. The government troops surround the fort and hostages are demanded by the General as a guarantee that the fort will not be manned, and threatening that if it be blown up the garrison will be shot.

General Cluseret has been displaced by Rassel, a young man of 23, and Lieut. of the 2nd Engineers.

PARIS.—The Commune is excited by serious charges against Cluseret. A suggestion was made to shoot him within forty-eight hours. There is an immense concentration of Communists at

Issy. The railways have paid the contributions demanded. Sixteen hundred and eighty thousand francs have already been received. Weekly payments will be made hereafter. The *Official Journal* denies the Versailles victories.

The masons are ordered to retake the banners planted on the ramparts, the Versailles declining to respect them.

The Communists have made a decree appointing a committee of public safety. Cluseret's arrest was ordered because he was negligent, whereby Issy was compromised. New York special correspondents telegraph the following from Berlin, on Sunday:—"An imperial council was held to-day to consider the situation of Paris. Bismarck was present. It was agreed to notify the Versailles' government that a further limited period would be allowed for the restoration and enforcement of order and the fulfilment of the treaty of stipulations, after which, Germany will take independent action to restore law and order in Paris. The dispatch emphasizes the wish of Germany not to interfere in the internal political affairs of France, but adds that such an internal civil war, originating in the Republic, and characterized by disgraceful excesses, cannot longer be tolerated, for the moral and material interests of Germany, as well as the whole of Europe are suffering."

Private reliable information leads to the belief that it is the intention of the Germans to restore the Regency, as the next legitimate government, in the event of the Versailles' government being unable to enforce its authority.

Issy is completely surrounded by the late victors. The disturbances at Lyons are denied. The elections are satisfactory.

PARIS, 1, Evening.—The *Reveille* says the Versailles who attacked Issy were repulsed. Last night workmen were sent to unspike the guns.

The bombardment of Vanvres and Montrouge continued to-day. An engagement is expected before evening. The Versailles are daily gaining ground.

The reoccupation of Issy is contradicted. The fort is deserted. Fifteen thousand nationals carried a barricade in Lower Issy, after an engagement.

The *Moniteur* says it is rumored that Dombrowski and staff were made prisoners at Asniers.

The second enciente of the fortifications has been erected close to the real fortifications. Issy is in ruins, and the village has been evacuated. I understand that the fort has been mined, and when Versailles troops enter it is to be fired.

Mesy, the engineer of Issy, has been arrested.

The *Journal de Paix* has been suspended.

Dombrowski has ordered the inhabitants of Neuilly to evacuate the place within twenty-four hours.

The cause of Cluseret's arrest was the abandonment of Issy, for which he was partly blamed.

It is reported that Dombrowski is arrested.

LONDON, 1.—The state opening of the London International Exhibition, at Kensington, by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Christine, took place to-day. The inaugural ceremonies were followed by a grand international concert.

LONDON, 2.—The *Times* special dispatch says the insurgents at Neuilly are throwing petroleum shells into Paris, to keep up the indignation of the populace. The "reds" were successful at Lemans and Narbone.

The German residents of London celebrated the peace festival yesterday.

The *Daily News* says that twenty-five thousand troops were sent against the insurgents, making a sortie by Choisey. A great battle is expected to-morrow.

A new army is forming at Auxerre.

The *Telegraph's* Berlin special dispatch says a council of war has agreed to give a certain limit to the Communists to submit, otherwise Prussia will interfere.

The *Post* says Napoleon is still suffering from rheumatic pains.

PARIS, 2.—The report that Gen. Dombrowski had been taken prisoner is not confirmed. The Versailles at no time occupied Fort Issy. After its desertion by its panic stricken garrison, volunteers were raised by the Commune who issued from the city and not only re-occupied the fort, which they found empty, but, after hard fighting and at great sacrifice of life, drove the enemy from the trenches, carried one of their barricades and regained possession of the cemetery of Issy. They made an attempt to retake Les Molineaux but failed, losing heavily in killed and wounded. Every effort will be made to hold Fort Issy, but should its capture appear inevitable it will be blown up. New works are being constructed around Issy, rendering the fort more formidable than ever. The enemy's fire, to day, has been mainly directed against Porte des Terres and Lollars. A fresh attack on Neuilly is expected and reinforcements have been sent there. Scaffolding has been erected around the column in the place Vendome. The labor on the internal defences is ceaseless.

A meeting of the members of the Republican alliance of the departments, was held in the court-yard of the Louvre at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing the Versailles government.

PARIS, 2.—General Megry is to be tried by court martial for abandoning Issy. The Versailles batteries, at Chatillon, Mendon and Breteuil have been shelling Issy all day.

PARIS, 3.—In an infantry engagement before Issy the Versailles were repulsed, with considerable losses on both sides. There were engagements also at Neuilly, in which both sides lost largely.

MADRID, 2.—A council of ministers unanimously approved Moretz's financial scheme.

BOMBAY, 3.—Advices from Zanzibar say that Dr. Livingston is alive and well but destitute.

FLORENCE, 2.—The Italian Senate has adopted the guarantees bill, slightly amended, a hundred and five, to twenty.

PARIS, 3.—The Prussians having demanded the strict execution of the terms of the capitulation of Paris, the Commune have been obliged to reduce their garrison in Fort Vincennes. An incessant cannonade has been going on all day from Neuilly and Gennevilliers. The batteries at Maillot and Des Ternes are silent. The nationals are engaged in making repairs. There is a heavy cannonade from the Versailles' batteries on the south, especially against Vanvres. Les Molineaux and the park of Issy were alternately taken and retaken on Tuesday. The Versailles troops finally triumphed and now hold both places again. The Communists were twice panic-stricken during the day and rallied with difficulty.

LONDON, 3.—The labor troubles in South Belgium are not ended. Ferrieres was quiet last night, but at Goe the workmen excited a disturbance and had a conflict with the gens d'armes, in which several persons were wounded. To-day the rioting is still going on there.

LONDON, 3.—In the Commons to-day Jacob Bright moved the second reading of the bill enfranchising woman, adding the usual arguments; Bouverie repeated the veteran objections; Gladstone was unprepared to sustain the measure and disinclined to involve womanhood in election turbulence, preferring the Italian idea of French suffrage founded on property, but exercised by proxy.

Gladstone said he was opposed to the bill in its present shape, but was ready to sustain a careful measure for the same object.

Lord John Manners, member for North Leicestershire, was puzzled to discover the grounds of Gladstone's opposition, and said that scenes at the elections were easily avoidable by the same means as have already enabled members of the university to vote.

Playfair, member for Edinburgh and St. Andrews universities, spoke in favor of woman suffrage. A vote was then taken, resulting in a majority of 69 against the bill.