

The *Journal Officielle* says Generals Frossard and Bourbaki were wounded in the recent engagements. Count Palikao confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the forest of Marne, and that escape is impossible. Prince Frederick Charles recently barely escaped capture by the division of Vinay, near Rheims; he passed over the road by which that division was marching, half a mile in advance, in a carriage.

BRUSSELS, 1.—The violations of Belgian Territory by one or other of the hostile armies in France, is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philipsville.

COPENHAGEN, 1.—Queen Olga, of Greece, was safely delivered of a daughter here, to-day.

LONDON, 1.—On Wednesday the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin was at Vongiers, with his army, and the Crown Prince of Saxony has passed through Volny, near St. Meneshould, with a hundred thousand men. The army under Gen. Von Falkenstein is already at Bonzonville, on the railroad between Forbach and Thionville. A French army, reported a hundred thousand strong, is hourly expected at Epernay, and the Prussians are withdrawing from the neighborhood of Rheims. The French are repairing the railroads destroyed by the enemy.

A large meeting was held at Liverpool, last night, to urge the government to provide for the defense of the port. A war fund of £1500 has so far been raised at Bristol.

The rinderpest is prevailing in the south of England.

The *Times* says the retirement of the Empress to Tours would give France four governments with a capital at Sannay, Paris, Metz and Tours. Social disorganization extends everywhere. The Protestants are considered sources of trouble, and are objects of popular wrath.

Father Suffield, chief of the Dominican order in England, it is reported, has resigned because of his objections to the dogma of infallibility.

HAVANA, 1.—The shore end of the West India cable has been successfully landed at Santiago.

PARIS.—In the Senate to-day the Minister of foreign affairs announced that he had sent dispatches to foreign Courts denouncing the conduct of the Prussians in firing on ambulances, and threatening to renounce the convention of Geneva if the practice continues, and declaring that if Prussia persists in her refusal to consider all soldiers of France as belonging to the regular army, and to treat them as such, France will retaliate on the members of the landwehr and landstrums. In the Corps Legislatif Jules Favre presented a petition, signed by 2,000 Parisians, protesting against the savage conduct of the besiegers of Strasbourg, and demanding that immediate relief be sent.

The American branch of the Paris ambulance trains is recognized as singularly well appointed and effective.

VANERS 1, via BERLIN.—McMahon's effort to rescue Metz has entirely failed in consequence of the defeat he sustained on Tuesday, when he lost 20 guns. The French losses were immense, as compared with the Prussian. The Uplars and dismounted Hussars, took, near Sedan, two strong positions, in spite of the determined resistance of the French.

The North German *Gazette* professes to be assured, from the best sources, that English opinion is reconciled to the line of the Vosges, or even of the Moselle, as the future boundary between Germany and France, with a thousand million francs indemnity for the expenses of war, and says these we shall have, God willing.

TORONTO, 2.—Intelligence from Red River, announces that the forces, under Colonel Woolsey, reached Fort Garry on the 24th of August. Riel was unaware of its approach. His followers fled at once. It is stated that resistance was contemplated by Riel but was opposed by his followers. The union jack was hoisted on the fort and a royal salute fired in honor of the event. No arrests were made by Woolsey's orders, and warrants have been applied for by private parties against members of the late provisional government. Great credit is given to Col. Woolsey for the safe conduct of his force without mishap, in 38 days from Shebantown to fort Garry. Donald Smith, who accompanied the force, has assumed possession of the Hudson Bay Company's property.

ATHENS, 29.—Italian advocates are excluded from taking part in the trial of the Marathon brigands. England exacts ten thousand pounds indemnity for Mrs. Lloyd.

Palikao asks of the inhabitants of Paris, quarters for 100,000 of the Garde Mobile, who have been called from the country to defend the capital; gratuitous offers are expected from the proprietors of large establishments.

Impartial correspondence from Paris represents that terrorism has become epidemic in the rural districts of France. Men of known democratic ideas are persecuted as sympathizers with the enemy.

The Prussians, as they advance, require the people to give up arms, and to keep the doors of their houses unfastened, the windows uncurtained and the shutters open. The Germans speak well of the roads over which they march, for the perfect condition in which they find them.

The Minister of War yesterday in the Corps Legislatif, said he was sure the chamber would act rightly in leaving him freedom of action. What had been done in so short a time was an earnest of what would be done in the future.

La Liberté says the War Minister expresses every confidence in the working men; he knows their valor and does not hesitate to arm them for the defence of the capitol. The inhabitants of several villages, who had been ordered into the city, have received counter orders. Lyons has been preparing for defence by order of the Minister of War, who supposes that the Prussians, knowing that Paris is now so strong, may attempt Lyons. Nothing will be left undone where the slightest danger is threatened, to make all secure.

BERLIN, 1.—Louis of Hesse has received the order of the Iron Cross for his gallantry in the recent battle around Metz.

PARIS 1, midnight.—The Ministry has just given the following news to the public, in the absence of official reports from the Generals commanding in the northeast, from a multitude of telegrams received from various Belgian towns, under date of Aug. 31:—"From 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, are extracted the following which, bears the character of probability. On the 30th ult., a series of engagements occurred between McMahon's army and the enemy, near the city of Messieres, lasting from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock p. m. Our troops were attacked by the Prussians from the woods on the heights of Stenay, a position we had but recently evacuated and which the enemy immediately occupied. The attack which was vigorous, at first forced our army to a retrograde movement, but we soon, at 2 o'clock p. m., took the offensive, and again retained it till 7 o'clock in the evening, when darkness put an end to operations. After night fall we recrossed the Meuse in order to form again near Douchery a few miles east of Messieres. The engagements of this first day's fighting have cost us sensible losses, although we have inflicted heavy damage on the Prussians. The infantry of Marne particularly distinguished itself, and performed prodigies of valor. The Prussians ruined the town of Monsior, in that neighborhood, and killed most of the inhabitants. On the next day, the 31st., the Prussians again took the offensive. At 7 o'clock a. m., on the left bank of the Meuse, between the towns of Dansig and Douchery, our forces retreated slowly until Marshal McMahon had drawn the Prussians into the angle formed by the ramparts of Sedan, and the heights on the left side of the river. Here the Prussians experienced very serious losses, and were compelled, on account of the murderous fire, to retreat; they effected this about noon, withdrawing toward Villemont-ray. After several unsuccessful attempts they at last succeeded in placing themselves on the opposite side of the Meuse. On the morning of the 31st McMahon crossed the Meuse at Monsior. This furnishes a direct contradiction of the dispatch of King William to the Queen, Aug. 31st., which announced that had repulsed the troops under the command of McMahon, beyond the Meuse. Everything seems to indicate that the engagement will be renewed to-day.

The *Journal Officielle*, this morning, admits McMahon's defeat of Tuesday, but claims that he achieved partial success on Wednesday.

Ulrich, the commandant at Strasbourg, announces that he will continue to hold out against the enemy, even if the city is bombarded night and day.

Since yesterday forenoon Bazaine has fought the first Prussian corps, the battle ending in the latter's favor.

All the culverts and fortifications are ruined, and the whole defenses can be blown up at a moment's notice. Positive news has been received here that communication between Bazaine and McMahon has been re-opened.

BERLIN, 2.—The following, from the King to Queen Augusta is just made public:

"SEDAN, 1, 3 p. m.—A battle has raged since half past eight o'clock this morning; our forces have advanced victoriously. The 4th, 5th and 7th corps, and the Bavarians were engaged. The enemy was almost entirely driven into the city."

BERLIN 3.—The following highly important dispatch has just been made public here: "Before Sedan, France, Friday Sept. 2, 12.20 p. m., from the King to the Queen. A capitulation whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimpfen, commanding, instead of Marshal McMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me, and as he has no command, he left everything to the Regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint, after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately."

BERLIN, 2, one p. m.—Official news is still behind, but it is known that a series of battles occurred on the 30th and 31st, in which both sides suffered heavy losses. On Wednesday the Prussians assumed the offensive, but were drawn by McMahon under the guns of Sedan, when they suffered terribly before they succeeded in passing the Meuse. McMahon moved to Mouson on the morning of Wednesday. As the success on Wednesday covered so wide a region, the particulars are confused and

MUNICH, 2.—There is intense delight among all classes of people at the prowess exhibited by the Bavarian corps in the battle's near Beaumont. Flags are flying from public buildings and elsewhere, and the citizens are parading the streets with bands of music, banners and transparencies. The Government authorities were enthusiastically cheered. Yesterday there was a reunion of the liberal deputies in the chambers to respond to the convocation of notables in session at Berlin was duly notified, and congratulatory telegrams were sent to King William on the field of battle, as well as to the Berlin meeting. The King, in reply, expressed joy and thanks for the confidence of the Bavarians, and assured the deputies that this combat of giants would result to the honor of Bavaria and Germany.

The cattle plague is prevalent in some parts of Prussia.

REMARKABLE AGE.—Miss Lisadore Williams saw a notice in the *DESERET EVENING NEWS* respecting an aged lady named Fennimore, of Delaware city, Del., who had attained to the remarkable age of 106 years. Anxious to obtain further particulars about her, Miss Williams wrote a letter to her, which was replied to by her grand daughter, Miss Ida Lyle Bigger, and an interesting correspondence has been kept up between them for the past two years. A few days since Miss Williams received a letter from Miss Bigger informing her that the old lady died on the 10th ult., having attained to the remarkable age of 108 years. She was in the habit of passing up and down stairs until the 5th of last July; but from that date until the day previous to her death (the 9th of August) she was able to go about, with a little assistance, from room to room, and would never give up to lie in bed in the daytime. A photograph of her that Miss Bigger sent to Miss Williams has the appearance of being that of a lady not more than about 80 years old.

PALEONTOLOGICAL.—Bro. C. R. Savage, the photographic artist of this city, who, last week, joined the scientific geological and exploring party from Yale College, near Bridger, returned to this city last evening. He informs us that Prof. O. C. Marsh, and the gentlemen with him, have been spending the last week in the bad lands, south of Bridger, making a collection of the extinct animal remains that abound in that locality. Their researches have been rewarded by the discovery of fossil remains of crocodiles, rhinoceros, turtles, entoloids, serpents and many interesting remains of animals hitherto unknown. They propose going down Green River for two or three weeks, and will visit Salt Lake City on their way to California. The Professor is very desirous of seeing the remains of the mammoth recently discovered at Pondtown, now in our museum.

TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE.—After many years of fruitless negotiations, the *Territorial Enterprise*, of Virginia, Nev., says it has the gratification of announcing to its readers that it has at length succeeded in perfecting arrangements by which the *Enterprise* is admitted to all the telegraphic privileges of the "Associated Press" of California. Heretofore Eastern news has been telegraphed from San Francisco, after its appearance in the *Evening Bulletin*. It has been trying, it says, for the past seven or eight years, but without success, to get the news direct to itself. At last it has succeeded, and it now expects an increase of patronage from every portion of the State.

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