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TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY

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BREVITIES.

Punch says that when Lot's wife was turned to salt, he took a fresh one.

The French have always been supposed to be good dancers, but they can't go through the German's worth a cent.

A man regretted saying something about Miss Page, of California, after she had lodged four charges of buckshot in him.

An Illinois minister walked two miles to marry a couple, and the happy man urged him to accept a silver pen-holder and a bouquet as his fee.

Old gentleman (disgusted)—"Here, waiter, here's a caterpillar in the soup!" Waiter (flippantly)—"Yes, sir. About the time of year for 'em just now, sir."

A tombstone in a Maine graveyard, erected to the memory of a wife, bears this inscription: "Tears cannot restore thee; therefore I weep."

The man who married three sisters in succession, excused himself for so doing on the ground that he got off with one mother-in-law.

A morning paper says, in an obituary: "Mr.—was an estimable citizen. He died with perfect resignation. He had recently been married."

"I wish to pay you for five cakes," said a traveler to a railroad restaurant keeper. "But you only had four—a sponge cake, a coconut-cake, an almond-cake and a currant-cake—" and a stomach-ache, (stomach ache), added the traveler.

A Western editor accuses another of having stolen his report of a meeting, which was recognized by certain remarks. The courteous retort is that the first editor "should tie his ears over the top of his head while writing, to keep them out of the ink-bottle."

A Scotchman who had put up at an inn was asked in the morning how he had slept. "Ah, mon," replied Donald, "nae vera well either, but I was muckle better off than the bugs, for de'il an o' them closed an e'e the hale night."

People should mind how they express themselves at public dinners. We read, the other day that the builder of a church now in course of construction, when the toast of his health was given, rather indignantly replied that he was "more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."

A lawyer at Terre Haute lately went to an editor's office to cane him. The doctors have dug three bullets out of his frame, and say there is another one that they cannot find which will probably kill him.

The Terre Haute Journal brags of a man at that place who gives his wife three dollars a week to keep her mouth shut. The Journal ought to be ashamed of any citizen who holds so cheap the godlike gift of eloquence.

McMahon has not died since last Sunday. He has an iron constitution, worthy of his Scotch-Irish stock. Seven times now within three weeks, has his lifeless body been strung upon the aquatic cable, and seven times has he from his hospital cot, feebly but bitterly protested against the libel. He still lives.

A Mrs. Elser, of Cass county, Mo., while driving home last week, was attacked by a villain who seized her horse's bridle and demanded her money or her life. She told him that she defied him—as women usually do under those circumstances—at the same time instantly drawing her knitting from her pocket, aiming at his head and threatening to blow his brains out on the spot. He fled. This is the first well attested case of the use of the needle-gun in this country.

The French, last week, mined the citadel of Laon, and blew it up after it was captured, sending an assorted lot of German soldiers to heaven. Thereupon, the Prussian King remonstrates and declares that it is barbarism and that he will exact reprisals—that is to say, the invaded must pay for it in blood or gold. Is not this fastidiousness? Is it benevolence to slay men horizontally, and blood-thirsty malice to slay them vertically? Laon is a very ancient town, and probably suggested to Shakespeare the name of his well known hero, Laon Macduff.

A recent revival meeting, held at a church in Spencer, Pa., was the scene of the following laughable incident. During the evening a stranger entered and took a seat in one of the front pews. The service passed in the usual manner, until the penitents on the mourners' bench had reached the highest state of excitement, and were making the walk in ring with their shouts and cries for mercy. The stranger sat with distended eyes until the officiating clergyman gave a hearty "Amen." This was the last sound the camel's back. With the yell of a catamount he jumped to his feet, knocked the parson down, and brandishing his arms "over his fallen foe," he exclaimed: "Take that, you damned old skunk! If it hadn't been for you there would have been none of this rumpus, and these poor lunatics would not have lost their senses." Exit congregation in confusion.

TO GET RID OF FLIES.—The smoke of the dried leaves of a pumpkin burnt on a bright fire will cause flies to quit an apartment instantly, or will kill them. Birds must be withdrawn before the operation, and persons should abstain from going into apartments immediately after, as the smoke causes headaches. The employment of large oil is also a preservative against flies, as they cannot bear the smell of it. In Belgium, butchers have long applied it with great success, to the doors and windows of their shops.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

A PRUSSIAN DEFEAT!

General Ulrich Wounded!

SKIRMISHING CONTINUES!

Immense and Enthusiastic Demonstrations of the People of London in favor of Republicanism!

THE ITALIAN TROOPS MEET WITH RESISTANCE AT ROME!

NEW YORK.

Enthusiastic Republican demonstration in London—Disunion and dissolution—Bismarck's letter—Volunteers for the French army—Aid for the French wounded.

NEW YORK, 20.—A special dispatch to the World, dated London 19th, says: "The Democratic demonstration of the people of London to-night, in Trafalgar Square, is one of the greatest popular assemblages ever seen in the British capital. For nearly two hours the streets leading to Clerkenwell, Bethnal Green and Holborn were alive with successive processions of working men's societies and Democratic associations of the metropolis. Each body of men, as it advanced along the crowded thoroughfares, preceded by bands of music, and illuminated by torches and transparencies, was followed by repeated cheers from the people who thronged the sidewalks. Many houses and shops on the line of the procession were illuminated, and from the windows of many others, depended in gas light the flags of France, England and America. I counted not less than thirty American flags displayed along the Strand between the Somerset House and Trafalgar Square. By eight o'clock Trafalgar Square was one dense mass of people, from the front of the National Academy to around the statue of King Charles. Perfect order prevailed along the route of the procession and throughout the proceedings of the evening. The banners borne by the societies were inscribed with mottoes proclaiming the great doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity. There was one in particular, carried by a society from Hackney, on which was inscribed 'The United States of America greet the United States of America with peace on earth, good will to men.' It was hailed with raptures and repeated cheers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Fryman, who made an effective speech, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that while the English press ridiculed and slighted the Republican movement in England, to which their own daily denunciations of the worthlessness of the Royal Family give constant encouragement and strength, the American press, thousands of miles away, recognizes its importance, and lends its moral support and generous sympathy; and the American Republic extends its glorious and successful example to the world."

These remarks were received with a perfect tempest of cheers for the United States, and a special address to the Republic of France was adopted, in which it is declared that the monarchs of Germany prosecute the war now against Republicanism and not against France, and that in so doing they are guilty of a great crime against liberty and humanity; against the people of Germany as well as against the people of France. The address tells the people of France that the English people have demanded and will not cease to demand, a recognition of the Republic in France, until they shall have wrung compliance to their will from a vacillating and cowardly ministry.

The marshallaise was sung with tremendous effect.

The resolutions of the meeting were wholly friendly to the German people, but very bitter against the German Princes, who, as one of the resolutions expresses it, abuse the confidence of Germany; as well as against the not less German Princes who thwart the freedom of England.

The Secretary of the meeting announced that the number of addresses in favor of peace now circulating among the working classes in England reached nearly one hundred thousand, and they had already received the adhesion of nearly three million of the workingmen. It was repeatedly declared that the workingmen of England honored the people of Germany, for their patriotism and gallantry in repelling the assault of the Napoleonic dynasty upon their country; but they implored them to beware of suffering themselves to be led by their own passions into a protracted conflict with another great people, by whom that dynasty had been repudiated. Two dominant ideas of the demonstrations was that war must cease, and that the Republic must be sustained. The demonstrations increased continually in numbers and in enthusiasm, and just before the adjournment the excitement was carried to a fever heat by the arrival of another procession from Mile End, bearing the United States flag and the United States banner, surrounded by the cap of liberty, and inscribed in golden letters, with the single word: "Republic."

It is universally admitted that no such demonstration has ever before been seen in London. It is considered by thinking men to be the beginning of a political change, for which the government of Mr. Gladstone has prepared the way, and by which it will be swept out of power, if it fails to accept and to resist.

It was announced that a national association of workmen had been formed in the interests of European peace, and that a agitation in favor of arbitration instead of war would be begun and carried on throughout England and that demonstrations would be prepared before the assembling of the Parliament, to which the Parliament and the government would be compelled to give heed.

New York, 20.—A correspondent telegraphs from Namon "we have deplorable accounts of the ravages of disease on the Prussian forces before Metz, and of the desolation of the country throughout Lorraine and Champagne. It is certain that Canrobert is organizing an enterprise of some sort in northern France, but no one seems to know what it is, and where the Marshal is."

The feeling in Baden is extremely revolutionary, and numerous arrests have been made. The persons arrested are being sent to the fortress of Rastatt.

A telegram from Berlin dated the 20th, states that a letter from Count Bismarck on the 11th, says the next phase of this wonderful war will be the occupation of Paris, and all hope of successful resistance being thus over, the peace government of France, or those in power, who ever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter, when all that will be required of them will be to give certain absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed by the ambitious aspirations or desires of their people, and that the miseries which they themselves have brought upon the two nations may never again be repeated.

From the reports published it appears that the whole number of volunteers for the French armies, who have already left for France or who propose to leave, reaches one thousand.

An American firm has sent over a million dollars' worth of ship biscuits to France on an order from the French government.

Receipts of money for the benefit of the French wounded are increasing, and letters containing checks are received from New England, Ohio, Iowa and other places. A steamer that is to sail to-morrow will carry out additional receipts. A concert to aid the funds for the wounded will take place this evening at the Academy of Music.

RHODE ISLAND.

Fatal explosion.

PROVIDENCE, 20.—The boiler of a steam fire engine exploded at five o'clock this morning, injuring five persons, one fatally.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The French Decline Polish Assistance—Strasbourg Votes to Continue the Defense—Horrible Suffering and Outrages at the Seat of War.

LONDON, 20 p.m.—There has been skirmishing near Ivry and Chateaufort on the outskirts of Paris. The Prussians now occupy Clamart, Meudon, Villeneuve, Vauvillers, and Lorient. The Crown Prince is near Fontainebleau. The Prussians crossed the Seine at Chateau Lerevi, a few miles above the confluence on the Marne.

Advices have been received from Strasbourg up to yesterday, Monday. The cannon of the garrison was nearly quiet. General Ulrich, the commandant, had been badly wounded. His office and headquarters had been removed to a cellar of the Prefecture of Police. A vote was taken by the people of the city, on the subject of surrendering. It was decided by a large majority to continue the defence to the last.

LONDON 20.—In order to avoid complications with other powers, the French government has declined the services of a Polish legion, which were recently tendered.

The postal service with Paris is now performed entirely by messengers.

The London Times correspondent, writing on Monday, from Saarbruck, says that on Monday a sortie from Metz was ordered, but was subsequently countermanded. The French peasants in that neighborhood, continue to murder the German officers by picking them off with rifles. They have also cut the telegraph wires and inflicted other damage near Epervier.

The ex-Prefect of police, Pietre, who is visiting the Emperor at Withelmshoe, writes to the newspapers here, to silence the slanders uttered against the Emperor. He says it is untrue that, to conceal the court extravagance, he reinforced the civil list from the war appropriation, a thing impossible in French finance. It is untrue that he has ten millions safely invested at Amsterdam; it is untrue that he borrowed two thousand thalers at Sedan. He adds that his master's misfortunes should protect him from such outrages.

Prussia is intensely disgusted with the conduct of the English government, especially in its publishing, instantly, confidential memoranda communicated by Count Bernstorff.

The French have constructed earth-works near St. Dennis and Clamart.

The Times Berlin correspondent confirms the report of the Prussian readiness to treat with any French government capable of making and guaranteeing peace. Barricades are rapidly being formed at Paris inside the fortifications. Lyons is in a state of defence and many troops are there. Colonel Seymour and Carleton of the British army, who with armies are now operating in France, attest the horrible sufferings at the seat of war. Soldiers and peasants are dying from starvation, women are violated, the dead outraged, and prisoners famished. There is no faith placed in the statement that Russia objects to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

FRANCE.

Fighting.

TOURS, 20.—The following news has just been made public by the Ministry: The sub-Prefect telegraphs that the enemy has evacuated Belfort and is going to Barthen and Emshim. Advices from Paris to Sunday evening have the following:

The Prussians made a reconnaissance near Joinville to-day. An engagement occurred with the French sharpshooters, posted on the opposite bank of the Marne, in which the Prussians were driven off at midnight. Sharp firing has been heard near Courget for two hours. Versailles has been occupied by the German uhlans.

It is understood that the Prussians will make their headquarters at Versailles permanently.

The garde mobile around Paris are killing a great number of Prussian scouts.

The government has decided on the immediate construction of a complete system of barricades in Paris. Henri Rochefort has been charged with the superintending of this work.

The Pays says the army at Lyons is incorporating African recruits. Its organization is progressing rapidly. This army is designed to operate in the departments of the East. Detachments have already gone forward to the Vosges.

The Prussians have threatened with death all who attempt to repair the railroads they destroy.

The Constitutionnel gives the following history of the late diplomatic movement:

"England took the initiative, charging the Prussian Minister, at London, with certain propositions. The Minister transmitted these to the headquarters of King William. Several days passed without an answer. Lord Lyons, the English Minister to France, then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer was to the effect that whereas the great powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter demands her right to treat directly with France for peace; but as France has no regular government Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty can be fulfilled. To settle this question Jules Favre himself has gone to King William's headquarters. The election of the members of the municipal Council of Paris takes place on the 28th."

BELGIUM.

OSTEND 20.—The whole body of the higher officers of the Russian marine artillery has been ordered to Cronstadt. The engineers who had taken service with the Odessa Steam Navigation Co., have been recalled to the Baltic. A company of two hundred thousand men have been ordered to be formed on the frontier of Poland towards Prussia. A special at Rouen, telegraphs that it is reported that a regiment of uhlans yesterday occupied the park and palace of Versailles. The headquarters of King William will be fixed in the palace of Versailles during the operations before Paris.

ITALY.

ITALIANS will force the gates of Rome. FLORENCE 20.—The official journal publishes the following details on the Roman question. Armin, the North German Ambassador, to the Pontifical States, has written a letter to Gen. Cardona, Commander of the Italian troops, informing him of the complete failure of his attempts to prevent resistance to the Italian occupation of Rome. The foreign legionaries defy the Papal wishes, in that regard. The Italians must take by force what it is impossible to gain by diplomacy. The Italians are in force on all sides of the city except to the eastward. In the city preparations to receive an assault, are being made.

The projects for the stay of hostilities recently made by the Prussian representative, Herr Armin, failed. The Italians are about to force the Roman gates. Only slight resistance is anticipated.

WEST INDIES.

Cholera and yellow fever.

HAVANA, 20.—There were 180 deaths from cholera yesterday. The yellow fever is here.

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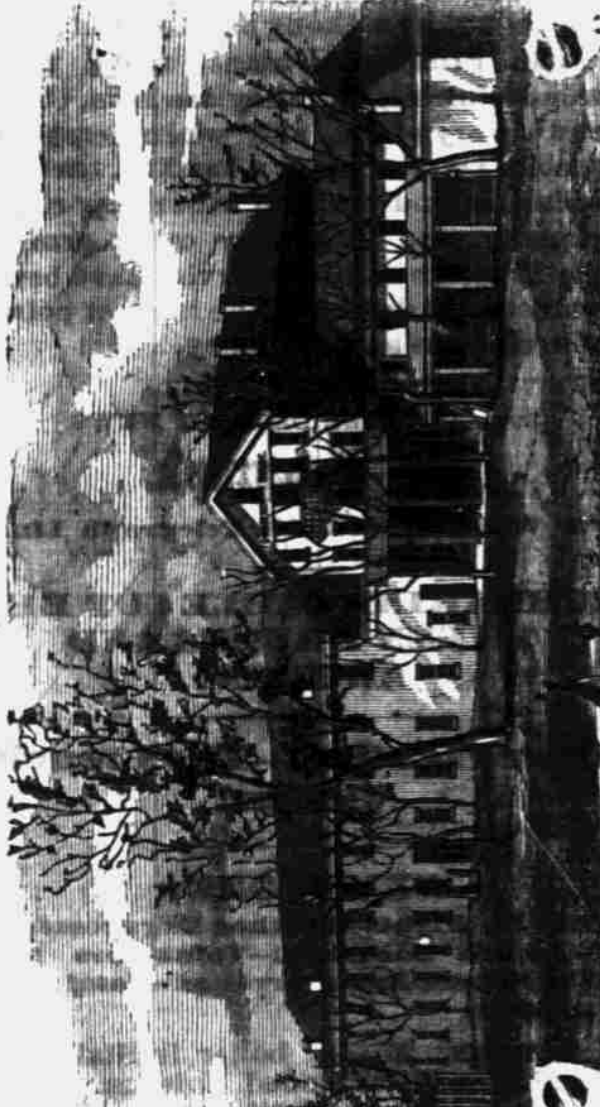
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H. R. CLAWSON, Supt.

NOTICE.

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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule, July 11, 1870.

EASTWARD. Express Train Daily. Passenger Train Sunday excepted. Mixed Train Daily.

Station	Express	Passenger	Mixed
San Francisco	8:00 AM	4:00 PM	7:00 PM
Oakland	8:30 "	4:30 "	"
San Jose	7:45 "	4:35 "	"
Stockton	7:00 "	7:53 "	"
Sacramento	Ar 1:00 "	6:30 "	7:40 AM
Sacramento	Lv 2:10 "	"	9:00 "
Marysville	Ar 4:00 "	"	1:00 PM
Chico	Ar 6:45 "	"	6:30 "

Station	Express	Passenger	Mixed
Colfax	Lv 5:00 "	"	4:00 "
Reno	1:15 AM	"	4:45 AM
Winnemucca	" 9:10 "	"	10:15 PM
Battle Mountain	" 12:00 M	"	3:50 AM
Carlin	" 3:10 PM	"	10:00 "
Elko	" 4:40 "	"	12:30 PM
Keilton	" 1:30 AM	"	7:45 AM
Ogden	Ar 6:00 "	"	6:30 "

WESTWARD. Express Train Daily. Passenger Train Sunday excepted. Mixed Train Daily.

Station	Express	Passenger	Mixed
Ogden	Lv 6:00 PM	"	5:00 PM
Reno	" 10:45 "	"	1:30 AM
Elko	" 8:45 AM	"	7:15 PM
Carlin	" 10:15 "	"	8:45 "
Battle Mountain	" 1:25 PM	"	3:05 AM
Winnemucca	" 9:00 "	"	9:00 "
Reno	" 1:00 AM	"	11:30 "
Colfax	" 8:45 "	"	12:50 PM

Chico	"	6.30	"	10.30AM
Marysville	"	9.10	"	2.30PM
Sacramento	Ar	11.25	"	6.30 "
Sacramento	Lv	11.45	7.00AM	7.30 "
Stockton	"	1.40PM	8.38 "	
San Jose	Ar	5.35	12.00PM	
Oakland	"	5.30	12.10 "	
San Francisco	"	6.40	12.40 "	9.30AM