

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, August 22, 1870.

FRENCH REVERSES CONTINUE.

The war dispatches to-day are numerous and, as usual, contradictory, and it is difficult to ascertain from them the true position of affairs at the seat of war: those from Berlin, and Prussian sources claim overwhelming defeat and slaughter of the French, while some from French sources are of a more hopeful character, and represent that the French position is not nearly so desperate as represented. There is little doubt, however, that reverses of the most serious character still follow up the French army. We are informed that, after a hard fight, Bazaine had been defeated, driven back to Metz, and was surrounded by the Prussians and that he must capitulate. This, if true, is alarming tidings for France! McMahon's force, at the commencement of the campaign, was all but annihilated, and Bazaine and his forces now compelled to surrender, it looks as though the war must soon be brought to a close, with disgrace and defeat the most ignominious to France. Never, perhaps, have the forces of any nation met with such a continued succession of reverses and disasters as the French, since the declaration of war with Prussia. No wonder Napoleon cries "treason" and declares that he has been betrayed; if it were possible to believe in collusion between his generals and the Prussians the constant victories of the latter would confirm such an impression.

"Paris" is now the watchword of the Prussians; and there is every probability of the French capital being invested at an early period by the victorious German. Reports to-day speak of fighting at Chalons, and at that place, where preparations have been making for a grand stand against the advance of the Prussian, there is no force adequate to cope with him. If victory decide in his favor there, then there will be nothing to prevent his march on Paris. But what then? It is said that no adequate resistance can be made there; but this is most probably a Prussian report. The telegraphic dispatches, for some time, have said that the work of placing the city in a state of defence was being conducted in the most vigorous manner; and that a thousand guns would soon be in position; and to-day we are informed that the forces to man the defences number 80,000. The fortified line of the French capital is twenty-six leagues in circumference; its forts are divided in such a manner as to prevent any approach to the city, and it is estimated that 1,200,000 men would be required to besiege the place; and though victory, thus far during the war, has been so uniformly in favor of the Prussians, it is not to be supposed that they will ever gain possession of Paris without a protracted and bloody struggle.

In the meantime there are various rumors about the Emperor. Some say that he is very ill, others that appoplexy has terminated his mortal career; others that his name is no longer heard in Paris, and that he is civilly and imperially dead, whether physically so or so or not. If he be not already dead, it would probably be better for him if he were so. Death is preferable to disgrace, dishonor and the loss of imperial power. The French people are extremely jealous of their martial fame and glory, and their forces having been led to a most ignominious series of defeats while he has been in supreme command it is not very likely that the nation will ever tolerate him as a ruler again; and it is declared that the perpetuation of his dynasty is now an impossibility. We believe this is true if defeat continues. He risked all on the hazard of a war which he forced needlessly upon Prussia. The termination of his rule would by no means imply the defeat of the people of France; and if, during the progress of the present struggle the expulsion of Napoleon and his dynasty from the throne and country of France should take place, the result will be regretted by few, beyond his immediate personal friends.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

ILLINOIS.

Excitement among the Germans.

CHICAGO, 20.—F. J. Tabor, a commission merchant, was found dead in his bed this morning, having committed suicide with morphine.

The Germans are wild with enthusiasm over the war news. A monster concert will be given at Wright's Grove, to-morrow, in aid of the Prussian sanitary commission; the orchestra of 250 instruments, under Hans Balala, will head a grand procession of all the German societies in the city.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Incendiarism by Lightning.

BOSTON.—A fire, caused by lightning, in public stores to-day, damaged a large quantity of cotton, insured for seven thousand in Hartford.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Kirk Ambrogio.

RALEIGH.—All the prisoners but five were discharged to-day, no evidence being adduced to hold them. Colonel Kirk makes affidavit that he believes the five prisoners now held are guilty of murder. A trial to test the legality of holding them, will be argued on Monday. They will undoubtedly be released. Writs are in the hands of the U. S. Marshal for the arrest of Kirk and Borgen.

NEW YORK.

Consternation in Paris.—Enthusiasm at Berlin.—The wounded suffering.—An eye-witness special to the "World".—South American advices.

NEW YORK.—Montevideo dates, of July 17th, state that the government forces are baffled by raiding parties, of insurrectionists, who plunder within a few miles of the city. The American gunboat *Wasp*, by request of the authorities, had to interfere, in one case, to protect American property. Minister Stevens had presented his credentials as Minister from the United States. Buenos Ayres dates to July 17, state that Lopez Jordan had captured the town of Encarnacion, the Capital of Entre Rios, and shot two hundred prisoners and pillaged and sacked the town. Paraguayan advices state that Rivarola, a protégé of Brazil, had been elected President.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, Count de Palikao made the following announcement: "I have communicated a dispatch to several of the deputies, showing that the Prussian army corps unitedly attacked Bazaine; they were repulsed and driven into the quarries of Jarriomix. We are now actively climbing the fortifications of Paris; in a few days all will be assured."

A special to the *Herald* from Berlin says information has been received of the great sufferings of the wounded from want of hospital stores, and large supplies are being forwarded to the front.

ALBANY 20.—An extensive conflagration of woodland to the south-west of this city, has been raging two days; several hundred acres have been burned.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Paris 26th, says: "The utmost consternation prevailed in this city this afternoon when the first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of Bazaine's army was made known. The scenes that followed on the boulevards beggar description. An immense crowd surrounded the Chambers with loud expressions of anger. The hopeful statements of ministers, especially Montauban's assertion, that the concentration of the French armies had been effected, and the dispatches read, purporting to have been Bazaine's, were openly charged to have been concocted in Paris. Revolutionary demonstrations are being made on the boulevard Mont Martre. All sorts of rumors are flying. One asserts a change in the Ministry, and the accession of M. Thiers; and others the accession of the Orléanists to power. Another is to the effect that the Emperor has applied to Austria and Italy for succor. The active preparations of Trochu are effective. The garrison of the Capital will number 80,000. The custom house men two regiments; the forest guard, twenty regiments of infantry and battalion foot and chasseurs form a division of eighteen thousand. Eight thousand sailors are already enrolled, and three thousand more are on the way. There is a rumor of fighting at Chalons yesterday, but nothing official has been received.

The *Herald's* special at Berlin, says the publication of the King's dispatch, announcing the defeat of Bazaine, created tremendous enthusiasm; the whole population were in the streets. Flags were everywhere displayed, churches were thrown open and thanksgiving services held. Thousands of citizens assembled outside the royal palace congratulating the Queen with cheers.

A London special to the *Herald*, says a dispatch to the Prussian embassy reports that Bazaine made a desperate effort at day break to cut through the Prussian lines, but after three hours fighting, he was repulsed with heavy loss, and was again driven within Metz. A special to the *Herald*, dated London, 20, says private letters from Paris, predict the certain rising of the population, the expulsion of the Bonapartes from France, and the creation of Trochu into a dictator, and the eventual restoration of the Orléanists. The reported insubordination of the *Garde Mobile* at Chalons is confirmed. Insulting cries are made against the Emperor and his officers, and the worst spirit is manifested. The whole garde are to be transferred to Paris, and costered among the troops and on the fortifications.

NEW YORK, 21.—A special to the *World*, dated Pont a Mousson, 20th, via Luxembourg, says: "I witnessed the battle the Prussians won at a fearful cost, the mitrailleurs doing awful work. Four villages and the battle fields are still strewn with the dead from the front. I can see the French on Mont St. Vrain, overlooking Metz from the East. Metz is surrounded, and looks as if preparations are being made by the Prussians for a siege. Gen. Sheridan, from the King's headquarters, witnessed the battle. The King returned here last night and the Crown Prince visited him to-day. The Prussians are building a railway from Remilly to this point. The French General Latour was wounded and taken prisoner in the last battle. While passing through this place, the citizens crowded around him with tears and kissed his hands."

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Disturbances in La Vendée.—Terrible Colliery Explosion.—French Claims of Victory.

LONDON, 20.—Serious disturbances have recently broken out in the Department of La Vendée, growing out of the belief of bigoted peasantry, encouraged by their teachers, that the present war is one of Lutheranism against the Catholic Church; Protestants have been assailed relentlessly.

Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred a day or two ago, at Wigan, forty persons were killed and many injured.

Gladstone, in view of the crisis in Europe, has postponed his trip to Scotland; he remains in London.

Rumor of the death of the French Emperor at Rheims, under a surgical operation, which have been in circulation all day here, are still uncontradicted.

The following recapitulation of the army movements, for the past few days, was received here to-day from Paris: On Sunday, the 14th inst., Marshal Bazaine established a temporary line of defense on the right bank of the Moselle, between Faubourg and Blang, along the river Moselle. After Metz was fully garrisoned and provisioned, the Marshal retired to the left bank of the Moselle, where he was attacked by Prince Frederick Charles who, with 70,000 men, assailed Bazaine. The rear was commanded by Generals Decon and Landanault. The Prussians failed to break the French line, but detained it by retreat for some hours, and were at length repulsed with enormous loss. A part of the Prussian army came within range of the guns of Fort St. Quentin, commanded by Gen. Changarnier, and were mowed down mercilessly by the French artillery. After this battle the Prussians sent a flag of truce, and asked an armistice in order to bury the dead and succor the wounded. The request was granted by the French commander, as the decomposition of the bodies on the field would have rendered the defenses untenable. On Monday, the 15th, Bazaine passed the Moselle, with his army undisturbed. Next day, Tuesday, Prince Frederick Charles, having also passed the Moselle with his principal force, attacked the French right at Gravelotte and Thionville; at the same time the first Prussian army, under Steinmetz, advanced obliquely from northeast to southwest, toward the French center and left, at Doncourt. A severe battle ensued. Here the Prussians endeavored to envelop the French on the north and east, and drive them back on the third Prussian army under the Prince Royal, which was advancing from Bar-le-duc. The French peasants alone baffled this plan, which if successful, would have left France without other defenders than those which now lie in Chalons. Bazaine, in the fight on Thursday 18, defeated the third army of the Prussians. The Prussian reserves, to 100,000 men.

There was a better feeling at the stock market to-day, owing to the anxious readiness of neutral powers to interpose in the Franco-Prussian struggle. The confidence expressed, generally, in Germany, on the result of the war, strengthens American bonds both here and in France.

Nicol Duke, Worth & Co., at Liverpool, a firm interested in corn and the India cotton trade, stopped to-day; default \$100,000.

A special to the *Times*, dated Paris, midnight, 20th, says, the minister of the interior laughs at the pretended victory of the Prussians on the 18th, as claimed in the dispatches of the King of Prussia, paraded in the London *Times* and *Telegraph*. The statement of the minister of war in the Chambers, to-day, declaring that the French won a victory at the Quarries of Joumont is affirmed to be true. Joumont lies between Metz and Thionville.

LONDON, 21, 3 P.M.—Telegrams of Saturday morning, only just received in Paris from the scene of the war around Metz, state that the capture of Bazaine causes the gravest apprehensions. It was previously understood that he was so situated as to be able to march without opposition on Metz or Verdun as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It required nineteen hours for a message to pass between him and McMahon, and their communications are frequently interrupted altogether. The French troops in the battle of the 18th again found themselves without ammunition.

A special to the *Times*, dated Paris, 20th, says that Monadeck, has returned from Metz. He witnessed the battles of the 14th and 18th and states that the Prussian loss was immense. The effect of the mitrailleurs was terrific. In course of the attack on Sunday, Bazaine masked the Orléanist infantry, when the enemy, formed in squares, were moving, they were mowed down like corn. The Prussians asked a second armistice to bury their dead, which is estimated at ten times more than the French. The action was very severe and lasted four hours, being closed only by night. The repulse of the Prussians was complete. The Prussian officers who buried the dead admitted ten Prussians dead to one French. The French loss, according to Monadeck, is under three thousand. The action of the 16th took place on the heights south-west of Metz. It began at nine o'clock and lasted until dark. The French loss was 12,500 men, and that of the Prussians probably double. The repulse of the latter was complete, leaving to the French army a road open to Chalons. With reinforcements they will be able to fight a decisive battle there. The Prussians adequately cannot besiege any place as they have no siege artillery. Monadeck was put outside of Metz on the 17th and saw five thousand wounded French and some Prussian prisoners brought into Metz and a large train of the same sent to Thionville.

Englishmen just returned from Germany state that long trains of wounded Prussians were filling the cars to Berlin and all the hospitals in the Empire. The consternation among the people, the Prussian losses are said to be larger than the whole French forces yet in action. Palaburg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday to the Wurtemberg army. The capture of this fortress insures the communications of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies.

CANADA.

Ottawa Saved.

OTTAWA.—A strong east wind, set in last night, and is flooding the city from the canal; the city is considered safe if the wind continues in the present quarter.

PRUSSIA.

French Forces withdrawn to Metz.

BERLIN, 20.—The official organ says to-day, although Germany is losing her noblest sons, it is a comfort to know that the war is one against a race, known by our fathers as full of arrogance and insolence, and which has robbed us of our provinces. God will enable our king to establish a durable peace in all mid-Europe in the shape of a United Germany, on the key stone of true morality and freedom.

BERLIN, 21, noon.—It is officially stated that the only important news received since the action at Donauville is that the French have withdrawn all their force into the fortification at Metz.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree.

VIENNA, 20.—An imperial decree

opens the provisional diets. The Emperor expresses gratification at the patriotic unanimity of all the peoples of the monarchy, and hopes he shall be able to satisfy the legitimate demands of Galicia and the Tyrol, and urge the immediate election of the Reichsrath.

FRANCE.

Army chaplain dies on the field.—Letter from the Governor of Paris.—Announcement in the Corps Legislatif.—Fighting at Chalons.—Bazaine surrounded, and must capitulate.—Trochu Governor of Paris.—Canrobert at Doncourt.—State of feeling in Paris.—The battle of Joumont.

PARIS, 20.—Abbe Varon, the chaplain of the army of the Rhine, died on the field at Reichensoffer. The *Journal Des Debats* repels English mediation as premature, it says to fight, not to parley, is the duty now. France has victories daily; peace discussions will therefore soon be possible.

PONT A MOUSSON, 19, via BERLIN, 20.—Yesterday the Prussians won a brilliant victory near Gravelotte; the French were expelled from every position they held, and were driven back upon Metz, and confined to a narrow territory behind that fortification. They are completely cut off from Paris. The 128 Prussian army corps held the railway at Metz to Thionville. The Prussian losses were heavy.

PARIS, 21.—Strong bodies of troops belonging to McMahon's army are being pushed into the Vosges. A deputy announced to persons collected near the Chambers that the Prussians had entered Chateillon-sur-Marne. This movement would indicate that Prussians are marching on Paris by way of Belfort.

Large bodies of troops pass through Paris day and night, on their way to the front. The capital has been supplied with an immense quantity of provisions and munitions of war and could now stand a siege of some months.

The *Gaulois* relates that when the Emperor offered to Trochu the governorship of Paris and the command of the army there, the latter stipulated that he must be free to act as he thought proper and must be absolutely uncontrolled. "General," replied the Emperor "I confer to you the safety of the capital; assume command."

M. Thiers, with General Trochu, la Tour and others, visited the fortifications to-day, after which they held a long conference. The various manufacturers of arms throughout France send daily to the government large quantities of arms, their purpose being to equip all who wish to go to the front. There were two councils of ministers yesterday at the Tuilleries; General Trochu was present on both occasions.

Trochu, to-day, publishes a letter explaining how he desires to aid the people. He says the idea of maintaining order by the force of the bayonet and sword, in Paris, which is so agitated and given up to grief, fills me with horror and disgust; the maintenance of order by the force of bayonet and sword, in the presence of freely expressed knowledge of the evident danger of the country fills me with hope and serenity; but this problem is arduous and I cannot solve it at once, but I can with the aid of those having such sentiments. That is what I term moral aid. The moment may arrive when malefactors, seeing us defend the city, will seek to pillage; these the honest must seize. The error of all governments I have ever known is to consider force the ultimate power; but the only decisive power in the moment of danger is moral force.

General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has written a letter to the journals explaining what he meant in his recent proclamation, by the people taking the law into their own hands. He says perhaps a better expression would have been, when the forces are at the ramparts the people must, themselves arrest malefactors. A French loan of one thousand million francs has been announced in the Corps Legislatif.

The *Constitutionnel*, to-day, says our revenues at first surprised and frightened us. We started out for victory so reliant; we have received a hard lesson we have found an enemy more powerful than we expected, and ourselves not so ready as we were taught to believe. The evil is not without remedy. Under painful experience we have realized, we shall assemble our forces and repair our faults. If any consolation be possible in our reverses it is in the thought, how great the peril our brave army would have run had we invaded. Where would we now have been if the battle of the Vosges had been fought near Coblenz or Mayence? We may now successfully resist, because we are near our own resources. We are on the defensive, but we are on our own grounds. Could the man who directed the Prussian army have foreseen that we were so ready to repair our errors and so determined to repel invasion, he would have waited, and the Prussian army would have been less compromised.

NANCY, 19.—The Crown Prince is reported to have reached Vitry yesterday. There are rumors of fighting at Chalons to-day. Bazaine has been driven to Metz; his army is invested, and there can be no escape for it from capitulation.

PARIS, 21.—Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, who took part in the battle of Doncourt, as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he placed himself in the forward lines and personally headed the charges of the troops. His aid-de-camp, Commandant Bousinard, had an arm shot off while by the Marshal's side.

Advices from Pont a Mousson represent that the Prussians continue to make exorbitant requisitions. They endeavor to make five thousand inhabitants feed one hundred and fifty thousand troops. The journals demand reprisals to be made by the Baltic fleet for these exactions.

Advices from Mulhouse report that the Prussians entered Eastine, where they have imposed heavy requisitions and forage. A report from the same place states that the garrison of Strasbourg made another sortie, and surprised and killed and capturing a considerable number.

It is reported that a battery of mitrailleurs, which in one of the recent battles destroyed an entire regiment of Prussian cavalry, was under the direction of Marshal Leboeuf.

A dispatch from Prussian sources, which has been produced here, announces the commencement of the bombardment of Strasbourg.

The statement of the people of Paris, last night, not receiving the news from the army was extreme. When the evening journals appeared, the crowds

fought for the first numbers. Their reports of the statement made in the Corps Legislatif was read aloud to the crowd and wildly cheered. Compact masses of the people remained under the windows of the different ministries, waiting for bulletins, none having appeared for two days.

General Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege. The following is addressed to the national guards, to the garde mobile troops of the army of Paris, the seamen and to all the defenders of the Capital: "In the midst of events of the highest importance I have been appointed Governor. The honor is great and the peril is also. I depend upon your patriotism. Should Paris be subject to a siege, never was there a more splendid opportunity to prove to the world that a long prosperity has not affected the country. You have before you an example of an army which has fought against three to one; their heroic struggle compels the admiration of all the world. Show by your conduct that you have a feeling of profound responsibility resting upon you."

It is now known that the Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitry le France, and a battle decisive of the war is hourly expected between him and McMahon.

Des Debats says that at the battle of Jarnout, referred to by Count Palikao in his statement, the French regiments held in check the Prussian force, thus enabling Bazaine to execute a flank movement and repulse the enemy with great loss.

ITALY.

Mazzini to be tried.—Sicily inflammable.

FLORENCE, 20.—There was a violent debate in the Italian Chambers yesterday. Deputy Melana accused the ministers of violating the neutrality of Italy by sending Italian troops to defend the Pope. One of the ministers, in reply to the question, said Mazzini, the noted agitator, was arrested while traveling in Sicily under a false name. The government was well aware of all his plans, and was determined to defeat him. Mazzini would be regularly tried, and he stated further that Sicily was especially inflammable. Deputy Butani denounced the arrest as illegal.

BELGIUM.

England and Italy to intervene.

BRUSSELS, 21, noon. It is believed that England and Italy have determined to intervene, jointly, to have peace, and Austria's concurrence is momentarily expected.

Died.

In this city, on the 21st instant, of inflammation of the bowels, at 6 years and 4 months, Alice Maria, daughter of Robert T. and Sarah A. Burton.

At Parowan, Iron county, August 6th, 1870, Lydia Ann, infant, daughter of George and Ann Quinn, aged 3 months and 3 days.

Milwaukee Star please copy.

Special Notices.

PURE CANDY.—Greatest variety in town made by H. WALLACE. d226 1m

ESTRAY.

CAME to my enclosure, about the middle of July, a COY. about 6 or 8 years old, black, branded O on left thigh, B on left side. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

d2263 HENRY LEE, Sealer.

Z. C. M. I.

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TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in U. S. A. Paper, in exchange for Mules and Horses. One-third Cash will be paid if preferred. The mules will be in the Tithing Office yard for four days from Wednesday, August 24, to Saturday, 27th, inclusive. For particulars enquire of Stringham, or of the undersigned, at Cooper, Edwidge & Co's Bank. d227 1w

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d213 3m

PHIL. MARGETTS.

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and patrons that he will open on Monday, July 25, his REFRESHMENT ROOM, formerly the Idaho Bakery, S. Second South St. where he will keep a constant supply of Oysters, Sardines, Cigars, Lager Beer, &c., &c. Call and see him. d206 1m

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE!

IN pursuance of an order issued from the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, we, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of John M. Woolley, deceased, late of Salt Lake County, Utah,

Will Sell at Public Sale,

On the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., of said day, at the South front door of the Court House, in Salt Lake City, (if not otherwise disposed of) ALL THE PROPERTY belonging to said estate situate in LITTLE COTTON WOOD KAN. YON, Salt Lake County, consisting of TWO LUMBERING MILLS, One Lathe and One Shingle Mill; with the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with all the grants and privileges belonging to said estate, in the aforesaid Canyon; said property will be sold in parcels or in whole to suit purchasers. Proposals for private sale will be received until the 5th day of September, 1870. For terms and condition of sale apply to the undersigned Administrators, at the 13th Ward Co-operative Store, or at Office No. 2 at the City Hall.

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY, Administrators, ISAAC GROW, Salt Lake City, August 9th, 1870. d219 1m

Z. C. M. I.

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