

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, September 23, 1870.

MIDNIGHT ASSASSINS ON THE RAMPAGE!

The following extraordinary message was received by Deseret Telegraph line, about noon to-day:

PROVO, UTAH, September 23rd.

A company of about forty United States troops, from Camp Rawlins, made a raid on our city last night, between twelve and two o'clock; and before the police could rally and check their progress, they broke into the residence of Alderman Wm. Miller, firing several shots into his bed-room, smashed in doors and windows, and took him prisoner and held him about an hour. Thence passing up Centre street, they stove in the doors and windows of the Co-operative Boot and Shoe shop, and tore down the sign and stoned the doors of the Co-operative Store; they next surrounded the new residence of Councillor A. F. McDonald, who was from home, and completely demolished every outside door and window on the first floor, and sacked the house, scattering the substance over the yards and sidewalk. Alderman E. F. Sheets' residence shared nearly the same fate. Their progress was here partially interrupted,—they however proceeded to the Meeting House, broke in the shutter of one window and attempted to fire the building.

The raiders were armed with U. S. needle guns, with bayonets and revolvers and during their career they captured several citizens, parading them through the streets, some of whom were severely beaten and bayoneted, before they could make their escape.

After perusing the above it is difficult to say whether surprise or indignation is the predominating feeling; that such a cowardly, dastardly, villainous outrage as this should be perpetrated upon peaceful, sleeping citizens, without the least provocation, by United States troops is beyond belief. We were prepared to believe that the miserable horde of bummers, and broken-down political hacks who are now here, would do anything to injure the people who have made Utah habitable and beautiful; but we did think they, or their hirelings, would have been crafty enough to have had a pretence of law in carrying out their vile machinations and outrageous schemes. But even this does not seem to be in their programme.

We shall await with great interest further developments from Provo. We can scarcely believe, after what has taken place there, that the gang of villains who committed the outrage last night acted without authority. That such a body of men would have been allowed to leave their quarters, armed as they were, with their officers in ignorance of their intent, is not the least probable; and yet to believe that United States officers would permit a body of forty men to go under cover of midnight darkness and make a raid on the persons and property of sleeping citizens, is so little like gentlemen, and so much like highway-men and murderers, that we are loath to believe such an occurrence could have taken place with their cognizance. Many of the people of Utah fled from the East to the wilderness of the Great West to escape persecution and wrong; they have built up homes where none before them dared venture. Having made those homes they want the privilege of enjoying them, and they expect to do so. Many of the evil disposed in the past have used, and at the present, are still using, their best efforts to deprive them of that right.

We are sorry to have to report such an affair as this, and reluctant to believe that the authorities here are at all implicated therein; but how far they are so, or if at all, further events will no doubt develop.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

As will be seen in our columns to-day, the French capital, according to a despatch sent by King William to Berlin, is now thoroughly invested by the Prussians; all communications with the outside world, except via Berlin, is closed, and the siege of Paris has fairly commenced. Few believed, three months ago, that such an event was at all probable, and it is almost impossible to realize, even in the light of passing events, that the French nation, whose military annals in the past are among the brightest in history, has been so completely defeated and humbled as to have its chief city surrounded by several hundred thousands of a triumphant and seemingly invincible and determined enemy. But such is the fact, and Paris the gay and beautiful, the

queen city of the world, with its twelve or fifteen hundred thousand inhabitants, its treasures of art and science,—the accumulation of ages, its glorious palaces and monuments, rich in brilliant historic associations; its institutions of learning and philosophy, and its myriad trophies and emblems of national genius and pride is environed on every side with bristling cannon, and doomed, on the one hand to undergo all the horrors of a rigorous siege if resistance is attempted; or, on the other to the terms of capitulation dictated by William the Conqueror. It is difficult to conceive of a more terrible situation than that now occupied by the Parisians.

The defence of the city, while the Prussians were at a distance, was a comparatively easy matter, but now its difficulties can be realized to the fullest extent. Paris has been the theatre of scenes of horror, violence and bloodshed from intestine strife, of the most fearful and thrilling character; but its present situation is without a precedent.

Resistance, with any hope of success, with the limited resources at the command of Trochu, is out of the question. To surrender without a blow would extinguish the last ray of the military prestige of France, entail infamy on the government and ineffaceable shame, on the nation, while to attempt resistance would expose the inhabitants to, probably, useless suffering and death, and involve a loss to civilization, for which the world would sorrow.

For awhile, if the Government of the National Defense, conclude to resist the assaults of the Prussians, the siege may not be marked with any peculiar feature of horror, for it has been stated that provisions sufficient to supply the people for several months have been stored within the city; but when they begin to fail, and tens of thousands begin to suffer the pangs of hunger, then, with foes without and suffering intolerable within, it will not be surprising if all the horrors of the past history of this great city are surpassed.

The progress of the siege now commenced will be watched with intense interest, and the policy of King William will be awaited with suspense by the world. He can mitigate or increase the horrors of the siege, according to the course he may resolve on pursuing; and on the issue of events now transpiring in and around the French capital will depend to a great extent, his reputation for greatness and magnanimity or cruelty and ambition, as also that of the Republican government of France and its right to the confidence of the French people.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Capture of Strasbourg Reported!

TERRORISM INCREASING IN PARIS—ROUGHS ON THE RAMPAGE!

NEW YORK.

Two Leading Powers in Paris—Terrible State of Affairs in Paris—Appropriations for Defence.

NEW YORK.—A cable special to the Sun, dated Paris Sept. 16th, via London 22, says it is impossible to separate, now, the political from the military question, for understanding one you must understand the other. There are two different powers in Paris, one is official,—the provisional government, which satisfies nobody, but is accepted and tolerated by everybody; the other is a central republican committee, composed of four delegates from each arrondissement, or eighty delegates in all. These four delegates are selected from twenty-five delegates elected by the people in every arrondissement. They are in constant communication with the population during the day through the twenty-one delegates remaining in arrondissements, and at night by public meetings. A special committee of five remain in permanency, day and night, at the sitting of the assembly. These eighty delegates constitute the command of Paris. The international associations of workmen have been the cradle of that powerful organization which is so objectionable to bourgeois, and a source of fear to the government; but it has the deepest root in the hearts of the people. They sent, yesterday, a message to the government, asking for immediate measures: First, to transfer the police from the central, to the municipal government, the election of the magistrates, and the abrogation of every law or decree interfering with absolute freedom of speech, press, meeting or association. Second, the appropriation of the necessities of life wherever to be found, and their distribution among the families of the national guards and those in need, proportionally to the amount of provisions, the probable duration of the siege, and the number of persons to be fed. Third, the immediate appropriation of all empty apartments, and public buildings for the accommodation of the defenders of the city. Fourth, the levying, en masse, of all Frenchmen, without exception. Fifth, the immediate dispatch of general commissioners, to the departments, to raise the population and send them to the defence of Paris.

The government refused, yesterday, to yield to these demands. To-day a delegation of 120 members, comprising the eighty members, the central committee and two special delegates from each arrondissement, will again present them, and if the government persists in its refusal the people themselves will come peacefully, but en masse, to-night. At Lyons the workmen have consti-

tuted an independent government for the defence of France. As I am going there, I will be able to tell you more in a couple of days. The first success of the Prussians will overthrow the provisional, as the victory at Sedan overthrew the imperial government. The people will certainly take better care of themselves than their traditional masters have.

A special to the Herald, dated Tours 22nd, says the greatest activity prevails in all the departments here for the national defense. The Consul General of the department of Calvados voted three million francs, that of Lyons ten million and two hundred thousand men, and that of Lille a large sum of money and a great number of men. Reinforcements of volunteers arrive daily. Five hundred soldiers also, escaped from Sedan, have entered Tours. A cable to the Herald, dated London 22nd, states that a Paris letter, of the 20th, says the action of the extreme Republicans, on Saturday and Sunday, was disgraceful. There were demonstrations in several portions of the city, in consequence of the announcement of the demands of the red republicans for the creation of committees of defense, in the different arrondissements, to be chosen by the people, and for a general collection and division of food and ammunition. Noisy and dangerous crowds assembled in different quarters uttering revolting cries. A large number of roughs were armed. In some cases violence was committed. In one instance a store house was broken open and a quantity of provisions seized, under pretence of authority from the committee of defence. On Sunday night much terror prevailed among the better classes of the people. On Monday a large force of the national guard and some regulars and marines from the forts, marched into the city to preserve order. There is but little doubt that an attempt will be made, before long, by the extreme party, to seize and control the government.

It is difficult to say where the end will be. The people are not trusting wholly to peace negotiations. The last hours for leaving the city were marked by a rush of hundreds, whose courage gave way at the latest moment. Hundreds of applications were made, to Minister Waburne, for passports, by Frenchmen, who were never outside of France and who pretended to be naturalized Americans, but were unable to produce their papers. It is beyond doubt that Paris is provisioned for four months. An appeal has been issued by the authorities begging the citizens to exercise the greatest care and frugality in the use of provisions from the present moment. Trochu is working indefatigably. Yesterday he was confined from indisposition. For the past two nights the city has been almost in total darkness. The citizens are adopting measures to light the street lamps.

MAINE.

A serious accident.

AUGUSTA, 22.—A serious accident happened this afternoon, at the fair grounds of the State Agricultural Society. A portion of the spectators' seats gave way, precipitating five or six hundred people to the ground. Several were slightly injured and three or four had arms broken and received other serious injuries.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Disunion among members of government—Probable war between Russia and Turkey.

LONDON 22.—Captain Howard, the Queen's messenger, has arrived at London. Howard and the members of the French Embassy were to leave Paris on Sunday, when all egress and ingress was closed. They went to Rouen, thence to Calais and were three days enroute. The Cologne Gazette declares that the Prussians will not insist on the annexation of Lorraine.

A cable special to the Times, dated London 22d, says that General Burnside left for Paris this morning; he carried with him letters from Count Bernstorff to Bismarck, also to the Prussian and French commanders. He expects to get through the lines, but is doubtful of success. All communications between Paris and Tours is cut. The members of the provisional government are now effectually separated as before. Lyons and Paris are not in practical accordance. The great cities of France refuse to be bound by the action of the capital if it capitulates.

The Catholic powers have already communicated to the Pope their readiness to contribute their quota to make up the revenue for the maintenance of the Holy See.

The armament of the fortifications of Ville has been completed and an immense stock of munitions of war and provisions has been laid in.

A telegram, received from Havre, tonight, says there are French complications between Russia and Turkey, and war between the two powers is probable.

FRANCE.

Garibaldi a prisoner—Hopes of peace gone—The cession of Alsace likely.

MARSEILLES, 22.—Garibaldi is prevented from leaving Capri and is guarded as a prisoner. Italian war vessels are cruising off the island.

CALAIS 22.—The main portion of the French fleet is here; three ironclads are at Dunkirk.

TOURS 21.—The information received here destroys all hopes of peace. Favre has expressed his willingness to accede to a plan, to satisfy the Prussians, for electing a Representative Assembly, and thus obtain the vote of the duly accredited government in making terms of peace. The King of Prussia's counsellors positively refuse an armistice, and will make peace only on condition of retaining possession of the districts now occupied until the terms are ratified by the Constitutional Assembly. Although the question of terms is not yet reached, Favre informs his associates in the government that the cession of Alsace will certainly be the ultimatum of Prussia, and he has little hope of success in his mission.

GERMANY.

MUNSTERHEIM, 21.—Rumors of the capture of Strasbourg are afloat, but lack official confirmation. The French account states that an assault was made on the breaches by the besiegers on the

18th, but was repulsed with great loss. There was fighting on the 17th and 18th, but it is believed to be in consequence of sorties made by the garrison and not an assault.

Correspondence.

KANABRA, Sept. 17, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—My last to you was from the Kanab. Since then we have visited a number of the old settlements of Dixie land and have shared the generous hospitality of their very kind citizens. At Kanab, last Sunday, we had a good meeting. Elder Levi Stewart was unanimously chosen, and afterwards, by Presidents Young and Wells, ordained Bishop of the district.

Presidents Snow, Wells and Young, gave most wholesome instructions to the people living far out at sea, from other settlements from whom they could obtain help in times of Indian surprises, only when it would be too late to render any material assistance. The whites were cautioned to give the Indians full value for his skins, furs, pelts and labor, and not take advantage of his ignorance as to the value of articles. The Indians are to be taught the science of agriculture, and the young ones their letters—the phonetic way of spelling—and the English language. The spirit, teachings and examples, only in a far more liberal sense, of Wm. Penn are to characterize the dealings of the Kanab and other settlements of the Saints, with their dark skinned brethren, the Lamanites.

At Pipe Springs a stone fort is to be immediately built for the convenience and safety of those who live there. This structure will be 152 by 66 feet in size, enclosing a fine spring of good water, two rows of houses—those on the upper side, also of rock. We spent Sunday night at that point; the succeeding night on Short Creek, very properly named, as its length, this time of year, is extremely brief.

From the time we struck the Sevier, the first day out from Parowan, till we reached Gould's Ranch, last Tuesday noon, we passed over and through the best herd grounds (and many places are well suited for agricultural purposes) that can be found in our Territory. The chief among all these points, is the Pipe Spring country. At Gould's we found nests of Mission Grapes, brought out to us by the good folks of Virgin City, at which place, some two hours after dark, we mooned, and rested our animals. We passed on to Tokor, where we were received with gladness by the citizens. About 10 p. m. Old Boreas, the enemy of this country, made his appearance, much to the fear of the visitors, lest he should continue his blasts as he did last spring and at other times—during our sojourn in Dixie proper. However he was more considerate this time as he closed his windmill next day. Tokor is improving. The nice brick houses, fine vineyards, orchards, shade-trees, &c., contrast strangely, yet beautifully, with the barren mountainous surroundings, consisting, for the most part, of the debris of long since extinct volcanoes, iron stone, and hills covered with cactus, prickly pears, rabbit brush, scrub cedars, &c., &c. We were pleased to notice the additions being made to the cotton factory at Washington. They consist of a story and a half, placed upon the old substantial building, to accommodate a number of power looms, which will convert the cotton and wool of these lower counties into cloth. The half story will be for storing the raw materials.

The whole to be covered with a good shingle roof. Washington, too, is improving. A number of substantial rock houses are going up. Many citizens of St. George had gathered near President Snow's Mansion to greet the President and party to welcome them to their most beautiful and lovely city. Quite a distance east of the town we passed a platoon or more of juvenile soldiers in military regalia, with swords, sashes, &c.,—for the most part product of President Snow's nursery—presenting their sabres and bowing politely as the visitors passed on to the hall. Much joy and warm greeting were manifest in every face and manner. On Thursday the party were invited to partake of choice fruits, &c., &c., at the Gardeners' Club Hall. The table was covered with grapes, plums, peaches, apples, figs dried and preserved, pears, strawberries, Dixie raisins, sweet potatoes, high and low wines, honey, &c., &c. There were numerous kinds of grapes, and fine samples of cereals, corn, vegetables, &c., were arranged in corners of the hall. The company and many of the citizens partook liberally of these native viands. In the afternoon we had a good meeting in the basement of the large meeting house, which is slowly progressing towards completion. Representatives from most all the Dixie wards were in attendance.

In many places in this southern country, the grasshoppers have deposited myriads of eggs. Water has been scarce this season than in late years; crops as a general thing are pretty good. On Friday at 8 a. m. we bade the good citizens of St. George farewell, nooning by the way at Leeds, and stopping for the night at Bellview, a new settlement on Ash Creek. At an hour's meeting in Elder J. Gate's new house, President's Young and Wells dropped many comforting words to the Saints. Cedar City 18. Yesterday we reached this place. I must not forget the assiduous attentions of Bp. Dame and Elder Topham, who were our purveyors while away from the settlements. Our rapid movements obliged them to be up early and late to get through with their task of preparing and providing the necessities and comforts of life. Our escort has been very attentive. Sandy, rocky, mountainous and hilly roads; many miles were travelled with scarcely any road track whatever. The weather has been fine and the health of the company comparatively good. A morning meeting at Cedar yesterday, and at Parowan in the afternoon.

Fillmore, Sept. 21, 1870. We left Beaver yesterday at 6 a. m. Nooned with Bishop Hinkley and his estimable family at Cove Creek Fort, and then drove to Meadow Creek for the night. On nearing that settlement, the sepulchre of the notorious Indian Chief Walker, who, with a live boy and a dead girl (killed for the occasion)—both Pledge captives—and some twelve horses, were buried a number of years ago. The Chief, boy and girl were put in a kind of stone vault, around which the horses were strown. Several days

after the burial, while passing the grave, some Indians heard the boy begging for release, asserting that he was very hungry and thirsty, and that he wanted to be taken from the decomposing body of Walker. His cries were unheeded. He, the girl and the horses were all needed as servants by the Chief in the Spirit World. It is said this Chief—so much dreaded by all the surrounding nations of Indians and by the Spaniards in California, who offered a liberal ransom for his head—shrank from approaching death with terrible agony and dread, accusing God of deserting and mistreating him in the hour of sore trial.

We left Meadow Creek this morning at 6, and after breakfasting here shall proceed to Scipio for the night.

Respectfully, &c., A. MILTON MUSSER.

Special Notices.

WANTED A WOMAN to do general housework. Apply to H. S. BEATTIE, Eagle Emporium.

WANTED.—At the DESERT NEWS Office 1,500 feet of Long-leafed Pine, 7 or 14 feet long, 4 inches thick, and from 4 inches wide upward. Also a lot of Maple Plank 2 1/2 inches thick, and from 8 to 10 inches wide.

Fruit Wanted.—A limited amount of fruit wanted for preserving purposes, at Deseret News Office.

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

To secure the greatest uniformity in the different parts of Watch movements manufactured at Elgin, Ill., and the nearest approach possible to perfection, the work is repeatedly tested by gauges that record accurately one twenty five hundredths of an inch, and if the gauge shows this small variation from the standard, occasioned by the wearing away of the cutting tool in use, the machine is re-adjusted. Each near approach to perfection attained by the use of machinery in the manufacture of Elgin Watches, is out of the question in the hand system of the Swiss, English and French.

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d103-1v

NOTICE.

WE WISH TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS

indebted to us, that their Notes and Accounts must be settled by October first to save costs.

KINBALL & LAWRENCE.

Salt Lake City,

September 13, 1870.

d219-2w

Z. C. M. I.

General

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