

BREVITIES.

A clergyman has preached against croquet as a wicked game.

Nitroglycerine has been in use but five years, yet over 1,700 persons have been killed or maimed by it.

"My dear," said a sentimental wife, "home, you know, is the dearest spot on earth." "Well, yes," said the practical husband, "it does cost about twice as much as any other spot."

A man carrying a cradle was stopped by an old woman, and thus accosted: "So, sir, you have got some of the fruits of matrimony?" "Softly, old lady," said he, "you mistake; this is merely the fruit basket."

One of a party of musical friends, referring to an exquisite composition, said: "That song always carries me away when I hear it." "Can any one sing it?" asked Jerold.

A lady who had repeatedly called her little boy to come in and say his prayers, was somewhat taken back by his asking her if God was in much of a hurry.

A young lady being asked by a rich bachelor, "if not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied sweetly and modestly, "Yours truly."

It is perhaps not generally known that the Canadian cent is a reliable standard of weight, measure, and value; one hundred of them weighing a pound, each one measuring an inch in diameter, and one hundred making a dollar. Of course there are ten to a dime, twelve to a foot, and twenty-five to a quarter of a pound.

A Christian was brought before a magistrate for an unprovoked assault on a Jew. "What had he done that you should knock him down?" asked the Judge. "None! why, isn't he one of the bloody Jews that crucified our Saviour?" "But," remonstrated the magistrate, "all that happened nearly two thousand years ago." "Did it? Why I only heard of it last night," answered the over zealous convert.

Many of our readers may not have a fair understanding of the word "rentes," which occurs so constantly just now in our foreign dispatches, and whose rise and fall seems to constitute the financial barometer of France. They are the funded debt of France, not, however, in the form of bonds, but simply loans from the people. These loans are entered to the credit of the lenders on the government ledgers, and draw a specified rate of interest. The holders of the debt are called "rentiers," and the fluctuations in its value denote popular distrust or confidence in the government.

There is nothing magnanimous in bearing misfortune with fortitude, when the world is looking on; men in such circumstances will not bravely, even from motives of vanity. But he who, in the vale of obscurity, can brave adversity, who, without friends to encourage, acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate misfortune, can behave with tranquility and indifference, is truly great; whether peasant or courtier, he deserves admiration, and should be held up for our imitation and respect.—*Goldsmith.*

Specimens of the work of a machine which is expected to do away with penmanship, by substituting printing for writing, are in circulation. It is described as an instrument of small size, suitable to be set upon a table, to be "operated" by playing upon keys somewhat like those of a piano. The specimens, though by no means elegant, indicate that the working of the machine will produce some sort of "copy" in print, though as yet it is all in capitals, is irregular in spacing, and is otherwise defective. The speed of execution is said to be greater than that of ordinary handwriting.

It is a remark of Bacon's that if we wish to commit anything to memory, we will accomplish more in ten readings if at each perusal we make the attempt to repeat it from memory referring to the book only when memory fails, than he would by a hundred readings in the ordinary way and without any intervening trials. The explanation of this fact is that each effort to recall the passages secures to the subsequent perusal a more intense degree of attention; and it seems to be a law of nature, that there is no memory without attention.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; not to yield in immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible which we cannot perform; to expect to be able to understand everything. The greatest of all mistakes is, to live only for time, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

F. J. Allday, of Bainbridge, Georgia, publishes the following card in the Sun of that city:
"I feel it my duty to say to the public that owing to whisky and fool, a few weeks ago, I acted in bad faith toward my wife in making accusations against her that are entirely without foundation; and, as said accusations have met the public ear, I feel it my duty as a husband to correct them publicly, which I freely do by saying that I am wrong and she is right. And now, since Whisky, Fool & Allday have dissolved copartnership, I have been made to see my errors, of which I heartily repent, and would say that a better woman, or wife, or stepmother never lived—and let all the shame rest on me."

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

ARAB REVOLT IN ALGERIA!

A Monster Gun!

Severe Fighting—Several Battalions of French Routed by a Prussian Brigade!

Robberies and Embezzlement in New York!

A NAVAL DUEL PROPOSED BETWEEN A GERMAN AND FRENCH CORVETTE!

NEW JERSEY.

Explosion.
JERSEY CITY, 21.—A cupola, containing molten iron, in the foundry of John Corry, at the foot of Sussex street, exploded this afternoon. Four men were seriously injured. Peter Lowry, the foreman, was instantly killed. The explosion was caused by loaded shells, which were thrown in with old iron to be melted.

ILLINOIS.

Woman murdered.
CHICAGO, 21.—In the suburbs of Lemont, in Chicago, last night, Mrs. Erwin, a respectable woman, recently divorced from a worthless husband, was shot dead by the latter with a shot-gun loaded with bullets, as she stood in the door of her cottage. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity. This is the fourth murder in Chicago and in the suburbs within the last two weeks.

NEW YORK.

Large demand for Coolie labor.
NEW YORK.—The Tribune's special correspondent telegraphs from Florence that the Italian troops took possession of Rome, after desultory fighting, which was stepped by the Pope. There were many demonstrations of joy here. The multitude entered the belfry of the Tower and forced the keeper to ring the great bell. The Italian troops had orders to use the least possible force in the event of resistance. The final policy of the government concerning the Pope is still distrustful by the Left, who fear it may yield too much to the pressure of the Catholic powers.

A cable special to the Tribune, dated London 21, from a Berlin correspondent, says to-day the American Minister, on authority, learns that Favre will be received in a private capacity only, he will be informed by Bismarck that Germany must insist, as a condition of peace on the surrender of the forts on the Moselle and Rhine, by which Germany was threatened and attacked. A dispatch received in London from Bismarck yesterday says Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters, at Rothschild's chateau. A preliminary discussion was held relating to the place and need of convoking the constitutional assembly with views of securing a sufficient guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of the treaty.

The developments in the case of the detention of the one hundred and twenty passengers who were to have sailed on the steamer Lafayette, for France, on Tuesday, present a very singular state of affairs. The French residents in New York are highly indignant at the act of the government officers. The passengers who were taken from the steamer were discharged, on the dock, without examination, and their baggage was carried off on the Lafayette. They are said to be without means, and passes have been offered them for the next steamer, which does not leave, however, until October. Yesterday Mr. Condon, attorney for the French Consul, called on Commissioner Betts, Marshal Sharpe and the District Attorney, but all of them refused to take any action in the matter and so the case stands.

The Times special, New York, says sixty-eight Chinese coolies arrived at Belleville, N. J., last night for the laundry of a Mr. Harvey. He engaged about one hundred women but became disgusted with the wages he had to pay them and started for San Francisco. At Omaha he met Koopmanschop and tried to obtain laborers from him. Koopmanschop said that he had contracts, now on hand, to supply eastern capitalists with over 200,000 coolies, and had, within six weeks, rejected applications for over sixty thousand. The first installment of three thousand coolies for J. B. Simpson & Co., railroad contractors, of Munch Chunks, Pa., arrived at Fort Jervis, last night. They number two hundred and fifty and are engaged for nine dollars per month, to take the place of workmen now paid thirty-five dollars per month.

A cable dispatch to the Tribune dated Berlin 21, states that to-day's provisional correspondence to the ministerial organ shows the 2nd circular of Jules Favre says a marked sobering down of his former haughty tone, but apart from the legal competency, which the Paris government lacks, it must be doubted whether the true state of affairs is sufficiently realized at Paris, if France rejects the condition which Germany must insist on. Favre, meantime has asked Count Von Bismarck for an interview, and the latter has consented. The meeting will at least have the advantage of making entirely clear to controlling men in Paris under what condition and prospects peace can at all be thought of.
New York 22.—The Evening Post

states that Secretary Fish has instructed Minister Washburne at Paris that he can do nothing whatever, in the name of this government, to relieve the sufferings of German residents expelled from that city. Great disappointment prevails in official circles at Berlin, in consequence of this decision.

Thomas Featherstone, ten years old, was sentenced to-day to twelve years and six months in the States Prison, for highway robbery. George Halton, a pick pocket, stole two thousand in bonds, and two hundred dollars in money from an old lady in a Third Avenue car. He was promptly pursued and captured by citizens and the money was all recovered. G. Gregory, a book-keeper, was held in five thousand dollars bail this evening, for embezzling \$14,000 from his employer, Albert Cornell.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robbery, capture and sentence.
PITTSBURG.—Cyrus Adams, who knocked down and robbed the paymaster of Choenberg's mill, of eleven thousand dollars, yesterday afternoon, was tried to-day and sentenced to twenty-four years imprisonment, by Judge Slow. The prisoner shot twice at the policeman who arrested him which increased his punishment. The prisoner will be in the penitentiary within twenty-four hours after committing the robbery.

LOUISIANA.

Yellow fever.
NEW ORLEANS, 22.—The deaths to-day from yellow fever are nine.

MAINE.

New Bedford, 22.—Henry Ryder's oil works were burned last night. Loss \$40,000; half insured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The French badly beaten—Communication between Paris and London reopened.

LONDON, 22.—King William reports to the Queen that the investment of Paris is now complete. The French, who have been on the north side of Paris has been repulsed with the loss of seven guns and twenty-five hundred prisoners. The Prussian defeats are obscurely reported. The private secretary of Arago, Mayor of Paris, has been arrested as a Prussian spy. The Standard says negotiations at Meaux are proceeding hopefully. The general principles are already arranged by Bismarck and Favre, and the details are now under discussion. Another journal reports that thus far the only question which has been discussed is who can ratify on the French side.

A special to the Times, London, on the 21st, says the United States Government, has given orders for an American vessel of war to remain in each of the principal French ports and to give protection to American citizens and commerce. Valdrome, late Minister of the Interior, whilst returning to his department with his family, under a conduct from Gambetta, was set upon by the populace of Aubervilliers and again at Rovallet Etap, and very badly used, and was in danger of being killed.

The line of communication between London and Paris has been re-opened. A dispatch from Berlin reports that a constitution is being prepared for the security of German unity. Delbruck is arranging formalities for proclaiming Frederick Emperor of Germany. A letter from Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton to the London Times, republishing the English government for apathy in the cause of peace, has produced a marked effect upon the public sentiment here. The Ministry is justly incurring reproach. I heard a curious statement to-day from a well known American gentleman, just returned from Germany; he says the Southern States are only using Prussia in the war to eventually proclaim a Republic. Republican sentiment here, is general.

A special to the Times says the British Cabinet has received no news whatever of the result of the interview between Favre and Bismarck. The silence is badly interpreted here. Dispatches from Tours announce that Vinay's movement was a reconnaissance, and the object was perfectly accomplished. The fighting was not severe, except at Choisey Le Roe, and Vinay withdrew his troops in perfect order, unpursued.

It has been ascertained that the Crown Prince's headquarters are at Versailles, and that about 200,000 German troops are established south and east of Paris. The new volunteers, organized by Trochu, were under fire for the first time. A portion of them were charged upon by the blue hussars, and repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. The King is at Versailles, and constantly takes part in reconnaissances. The Prussian requisitions of the people in Versailles are frightfully severe. Several houses there are protected by the American flag.

The French report the enemy's capture, after Vinay's withdrawal, of the redoubt in front of the Chattrillon, by two German corps, after an obstinate conflict. The guns taken were those of the redoubt, but no more than 300 or 400 prisoners were captured. In the action on Monday a powerful French force, under Generals Renoulli and Ducrot, was posted on the heights above Clamersah. The Prussians are throwing up earth works at Abbon and are advancing through the woods of Menden.

A severe engagement took place at Pontay, in which the Prussians were finally repulsed with considerable loss. They still occupy their position at Abbon.

bon, and it is expected that the first general battle will be fought on the ground of this action. The number of men under arms in Paris are stated at 438,000, including 180,000 volunteers from the provinces. There is said to be no truth in the reported attack on Mont Valer.

The telegrams, in some of the London journals, assert that the Prussians, having been repulsed in their last assault on Tours, have abandoned the siege and are marching to join the army around Paris.

It is announced on dubious authority, that the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto, and that the French Senate is to meet at St. Omer.

The new iron-clad turret-ship Hotspur has just concluded a trial trip at Davenport. Great interest has been felt in her success. The result was pronounced, by all here, to be entirely satisfactory. The Hotspur carried a twenty-five ton gun. Some were entertained that this immense weapon could not be successfully handled, but they have been disappointed.

It is generally believed here that the Prussians are negotiating with France solely for the sake of delay, so as to secure possession of Paris during the investment of the city.

The following important engagements have occurred: On the 17th a Prussian brigade routed several battalions of the French to the north of Brevauss forest. Next day a sharp skirmish occurred near Vetry. On Monday the French were driven from their entrenchments at Petroy, losing seven guns. Near Versailles two thousand and six hundred Prussians were captured a number of Prussians whose protection had been solicited by the inhabitants.

All the towns and cities of France are raising men and money for the National Defense. Lille Arras and Valenciennes are reported fully prepared to resist an attack. The Reds at Lyons are becoming more moderate. The appeal to their leaders from Rochefort has had great effect.

It is announced to-night that the heavy batteries of Strasbourg have been silenced, and the bombardment threatens to destroy the whole city. No signs of surrender are reported.

ITALY.

About the surrender of Rome.

FLORENCE, 22.—General Cardon, today, at Rome, received the arms of the Papal troops. The terms of surrender were arranged with Gen. Canziani. All the native Italians on duty at the Gariboldi are confined in the depots with-out arms, and all foreigners are being sent to their respective countries. The suspension of the Papal troops had more the appearance of a carnival or festival than of vanquished foes. They gave cheers for the King of Italy with cheers from Rome.

Papers were found in Rome implicating Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Karl Blum in a plot for a popular rising; and that this decided the course of the Italian Cabinet. Mazzini will not be liberated.

FLORENCE 22.—A plebiscite is to be taken in Italy to decide whether Rome shall be the capitol of the Kingdom.

FRANCE.

Orleans threatened by the Prussians.

Tours.—The Prussians have cut the Orleans railroad and now occupy several points along the line. Traffic on this road now stops at Blois. The Prussians menace Orleans. A general revolt of Arabs has occurred in Algeria. The Chasseurs d'Afrique have consequently been sent back from Marseilles. The bronze statue of Paris has been melted up to supply the besieged with cannon. Guerville has been arrested and sent to prison, at St. Peire, near Marseilles.

Tours 22.—There is great activity among the troops here; many are leaving with all possible haste. It is reported that the government delegates will also leave. Hundreds of apprehensive persons have arrived here from Blois who left there because of their fear that the Prussians would soon enter that place. The Prussian cavalry entered Montes, Sur-Seine, and made a requisition. They subsequently joined their corps which were advancing in that direction. Fighting near Paris continues with varying results.

GERMANY.

MUNDELSHEIM, 22.—The siege of Strasburg is being vigorously pushed. Lunette number fifty-three was taken by the Prussians to-day with a trifling loss; five guns were taken by the Prussians.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—A British diplomatist arrived yesterday, at Emsute, the headquarters of the King of Prussia, on an important mission connected with peace negotiations.

Z. C. M. I.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A Magnificent Stock of

Shelf Hardware,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

Miners' Outfitting, Blasting Powder, etc.

GROCERIES in full Variety as usual.

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HOOPER, ELDERIDGE & Co.,
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
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Surgeon and Physician,
Office at Residence, 13th Ward.
d234-11

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M. CHADD,
KEEPS himself prepared to supply his patrons with all kinds of fresh Vegetables, Fruits, Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Candy.
d213-3m

C. H. BOWRING & Co.
PAINTERS, GRAINERS & GLAZIERS
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d210-6m

SCANDINAVIAN STAR.

I am authorized by Elder W. W. CLUFF to receive Subscriptions for the Scandinavian Star.
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,
Historian's Office.

MARSHAL'S SALE!

Territory of Utah, } S.S.
County of Salt Lake, }

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale from the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the United States Court Room Salt Lake City, on the 13th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following described property, to-wit:
Beginning at the West side of lot (3) three, in Block (57) fifty-seven, Plot A, of Great Salt Lake City survey, at a point thirty-seven feet south of the north-west corner of said lot, thence south, on west line of said lot, (27) twenty-seven feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-six feet, thence north twenty-seven feet, thence west, one hundred and sixty-five feet to place of beginning, with privilege of roadway on the north side of said piece of land, together with the household furniture and fixtures, to be sold as the property of Frederick Reich, at the suit of Hooper, Eldredge & Co. Terms of sale Cash.
M. T. PATRICK,
U. S. Marshal.

RAILROADS.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

Pioneer Line of Utah.



ON AND AFTER

THURSDAY, MAY 19th,

1870.

Trains will leave Salt Lake City daily at 8 a.m. and 2.45 p.m.; arrive at Ogden 7 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.; leave Ogden City at 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.; arrive at Salt Lake City 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

In addition to the above an

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

WILL RUN

ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Leaving Ogden City 5 a.m. and Salt Lake City 4.40 p.m., on which full fare will entitle the purchaser of a ticket to remain on the same day and train free, and will stop by arranging with the conductor, at any point on the line to take on or let off passengers. Passengers will please purchase their tickets at the offices. Fifty cents additional will be charged when the fare is collected on the train.

For all information concerning Freight, Passengers apply to

Ticket and Freight Agent,

JOSEPH M. YOUNG

at the Depot.

Z.C.M.I.

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Of All Kinds, at Astonishingly Low

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The chronic sufferer may obtain relief without taking mercurial poisons and death.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule, July 11, 1870.

EASTWARD.

	Express Train Daily	Passenger Train excepted	Mixed
San Francisco	Le 8.00AM	4.00PM	7.00PM
Oakland	" 8.30 "	4.30 "	"
San Jose	" 7.45 "	4.35 "	"
Stockton	" 12.02P "	7.35 "	"
Sacramento	Ar 1.50 "	9.30 "	7.40AM
Sacramento	Ar 2.10 "	"	8.00 "
Marysville	Ar 4.45 "	"	1.15PM
Colfax	Ar 6.00 "	"	6.30 "
Reno	Ar 1.15AM	"	4.00 "
Winnemucca	" 2.10 "	"	1.15PM
Battle Mountain	" 12.00M "	"	3.50AM
Carlin	" 3.10P "	"	10.00 "
Elko	" 4.40 "	"	12.30P "
Kelton	" 1.00AM "	"	7.45AM
Ogden	Ar 6.00 "	"	6.00 "

WESTWARD.

	Express Train Daily	Passenger Train excepted	Mixed
Ogden	Le 6.00PM	5.00PM	5.00PM
Kelton	" 8.45AM "	7.15PM	"
Elko	" 10.15 "	8.45 "	"
Battle Mountain	" 1.25PM "	9.00 "	"
Carlin	" 4.40 "	11.30 "	"
Winnemucca	" 1.00AM "	12.30P "	"
Colfax	" 8.45 "	"	12.00PM
Chico	" 6.30 "	"	10.30AM
Marysville	" 8.10 "	"	2.30PM
Sacramento	Ar 1.15AM	"	1.30AM
Stockton	Ar 1.15AM	"	7.30 "
San Jose	" 4.40PM "	12.00PM	"
Oakland	" 5.30 "	12.10 "	"
San Francisco	" 6.00 "	"	9.30AM

9.30.70.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

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