

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Lines.

## GENERAL.

A letter received from Gen. Hazen, dated headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, Oct. 20th says: Paris will certainly fall in good time. The Prussians are bringing up 2,000 siege guns. Not a gun will be fired on the city until enough are in position. The General says the stories of suffering in Alsace and Lorraine are the grossest exaggerations.

A cable to the *Herald* London, 9.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Versailles, on the 5th, writes as follows: News reached here to-day creating great excitement, and leads to the feeling that something on a large scale may be expected any moment, and preparations to meet it are being made. The reports from the south of France are of an extraordinary nature. Fifteen departments have absolutely seceded from the west of France, and in conjunction with Algiers, have engaged in the organization of a separate government.

The firing from Fort Valerien was incessant for the last twenty-four hours, but quite harmless. Two balloons from Paris passed over to-day, one hovering nearly an hour long enough for the passenger car to be visible.

The bombardment of Paris is expected speedily. Everything is pointing in that direction. The point chosen for it will probably be some part of the line between the Seine where it enters Paris and where it leaves the city, between Forts Ivry and Issey. Fronting them is a country occupied by Germans, full of obstacles, and affording cover for field artillery, with loop-holed walls in every direction. From St. Cloud the Germans can send shell that will reach the Tuilleries. St. Cloud being under the line of fire from Fort Valerien, the battery there will not be silenced, but the besiegers can occupy the attention of Valerien from various other quarters. A heavy stream of guns and provisions continues to flow in here. According to present appearances, all France will soon be overrun for provisions.

NEW YORK, 10.—The latest news indicates that Governor Hoffman has in this city a majority of 52,037, with a registration of 142,666. Two years ago his majority was 68,850. Mayor Hall's majority over Ledwith is 28,000. The Democratic majority in the State cannot be given with certainty, but it is certainly not less than 30,000, and may turn out considerably more. The Assembly is supposed to stand, 66 Republicans, 62 Democrats, but there are several districts yet in doubt. The Republicans have lost three members of Congress, in the 15th, 18th and 30th districts.

BUFFALO, 10.—About half past one this a. m., a fire broke out in the large transfer house of the New York Central R. R. Co., at East Buffalo, near the cattle yards, destroying the building, and 300 empty cars. The loss is estimated at \$600,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A portion of the rolling stock belonged to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co.

Kelly, the principal illicit whisky distiller, arrested in the recent raid in Brooklyn, escaped custody at the Navy Yard Sunday night. The Sergeant of the guard of marines apparently deserted his post to favor Kelly's departure. It is alleged there is no desire on the part of government officials to bring the fugitive to justice.

It is now stated that Rogers, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the 16th district by 165 majority. The latest count for the Assembly makes sixty-five Republicans and sixty-three Democrats, with a few districts still doubtful.

Special to the *World*, London 10.—A dispatch from Tours on 10th says: At length French arms have achieved a triumph. Van Dutarn, who was at Orleans with a corps of 25,000 men, became afraid his position might be hemmed in. The 16th corps of the army of the Loire, on the north bank of that stream, and the seventeenth corps on the south bank, were confronted toward the west by bodies of Prussian troops, advancing from Chartres and Chateau Dun. Van Dutarn was preparing to make a defensive retreat northward, toward Paris, when he was assailed by the sixteenth Prussian corps, under General Lussac. After a severe engagement he was compelled to evacuate Orleans, which is now occupied by

the French. The Prussian loss is five hundred killed and wounded. The pursuit of the retreating Prussians is now going on. The defeat and capture of the whole force is probable.

Napoleon is about to publish another pamphlet written by himself and devoted to the consideration of the political aspects of the war.

Cable to the *World*, London, 10.—A correspondent writes from Paris on the 7th and says that Trochu's true character is becoming visible. He is patriotic in intention, cautious, critical and closely thinking on what he sees. He is an excellent executive and has lofty ideas of life and its duties. He is fluent in speech, but sentimental rather than profound. He is incapable of conceiving a great plan in an embarrassing emergency.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Returns from Nevada come in slowly. It is generally believed that the Democrats have carried the State, with the exception of Slingerland for Lieut. Governor and Fitch to Congress. It will, however, require an official count to decide the result.

WILDSBARNE, 9.—The Luzerne Powder and Dry-houses were destroyed this morning by a terrific explosion. Thos. Burns was killed. Damage, one hundred thousand dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—The evening papers publish exciting news from Donaldsonville. A negro mob, five hundred strong, is reported to be in possession of the place, and Judge W. C. Lawes and Mayor Schonberg are reported killed. The whites who could not escape were arrested and imprisoned. The rioters threatened to burn the town and hang several of the citizens and officers. A steamboat, which passed Donaldsonville at twelve o'clock last night, reports the place on fire. The riot created great alarm here. A call, signed by a hundred and fifty citizens was published this evening for the citizens of New Orleans to come together. "Donaldsonville is in flames and our citizens are being murdered. Let us meet on Canal St., to-night at seven o'clock, to devise means for our protection."

MEMPHIS, 11.—A special from Little Rock says Hawks, Democrat, has a majority in the 1st district of 7,000; Snyder, Republican, is doubtless elected in the 2d; and Edwards, Democrat, in the 3rd. The Democrats are confident of carrying the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator.

NEW YORK, 10.—A special to the *Herald*, from London of to-day, says: The *Herald's* correspondent from Cassel, writing on the 7th inst., gives an account of an interview with Bazaine. The Marshal said, in defending himself against personal slander, that he had a way of his own, which never failed. Said he: "Let Gambetta call me a traitor to my country. I shall not answer this babler, who never smelt gunpowder. To do so would admit his right to sit over me in judgment. Time will clear up the case, and work out truth and justice."

Bazaine said his relations with the Prussian officers, after the surrender, were excellent. He should be grateful to Prince Frederick Charles for ever. The latter said to Bazaine in parting: "If your personal honor should ever be assailed, call on me to defend it." Bazaine said a proclamation of the Republic in Metz would have paralyzed all action. He could then have counted no longer upon his best troops. When his spies brought him the "abominable doings of the 6th of September," he sent inquiries to the Prince to know whether it was true; but confessed he did not believe even him until he transmitted a copy of the *Journal Officiel*. Bazaine then told his soldiers that the Emperor was a prisoner, that the Empress and young Prince had left France, and that Gen. Trochu stood at the head of the national defense committee. The Republic never was proclaimed. In reply to a question concerning his political creed, Bazaine said: "I have sworn loyalty to the Emperor and the Constitution. The Emperor is a prisoner, but the constitution is in France. Neither I nor my comrades will ever acknowledge any other government, until we previously obtain a discharge from our oath by the Emperor." He also said, "I reported to the government at Tours and Paris everything that occurred at Metz—always the strict, naked truth, but never received a reply or notice of any kind."

Bazaine stated that he had beaten the Prussians often and severely, but the final result was always unfavorable to him.

In answer to the question if hunger at last forced him to open negotiations, he replied: "Even if it had not been

hunger I would have done it. One day I learned that not Republicans but a mob governed in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles. One day I learned that the army was insulted, and the memory of men reviled whom I venerate; but it was hunger, and nothing but hunger. You would have been mistaken were you to think I took the responsibility upon myself. I acted only as executive of the council of war, whose members ascertained the opinions of the generals, colonels and majors of the army previous to making up their votes. I had daily slaughtered 350 horses, fifty of which I gave to the inhabitants of the town. I called the Council together on the 10th, and again on the 12th of October, when it was unanimously resolved that by the 19th I must commence the steps of capitulation. I now requested permission of the Prince for General Boyer to go to the headquarters of the King. It was granted after some delay. You have certainly seen in print that his mission resulted in a failure. I proposed to march out with the army, to pledge our honors not to fight again in this war, and to be permitted to convene and protect the French Chamber against a second attempt by the mob; Bismarck named it street loafers. I detest politics. We only wanted to do what Gambetta did; re-establish our loyalty by calling together the representative body." Bismarck it seems would have agreed to Bazaine's propositions, but Molke rejected them. He believed the Marshal could not prevent the departure of his troops, who would then materially strengthen the forces of the Francs-tireurs. Bazaine further said: "I have yet to tell you that a council of war had no authority to make peace which should be solely the province of the government acknowledged by the Chambers. One of the conditions of capitulation was that the honor of the army should remain unsullied. We obtained its acceptance, and our terms are better than any allowed to troops who have capitulated during the unlucky war. There was no chance whatever to make our way out. Our artillery horses had been slaughtered, and also our cavalry horses. The troops were despairing. Our casualties from August 14th, not counting the sick and missing, amounted in the Rhine army to twenty-four Generals, 2,140 officers, and 42,339 men. Look at the hole in my epaulette! Why did not this confounded splinter of a grenade go deeper! I would not have outlived my reputation as a soldier; nor would I as a Frenchman have known that day of everlasting ignominy—the 4th of September."

The correspondent adds: I may mention a funny communication made by Bismarck to General Boyer, at the conference between them. "General Burnside has just returned from Paris," he said, "and has given me a description of affairs inside, characterizing the city as a mad-house, inhabited by monkeys."

NEW YORK 11, TOURS, 11.—A dispatch from the General commanding the army of the Loire, received by the minister of war last evening, has just been given to the public as follows: "We have taken possession of Orleans after a fight of two days. The aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach 2,000; those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than a thousand prisoners, thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the property captured are two cannon of the Prussian model, twenty ammunition wagons, and a great number of vans and provision wagons. The hottest of the fight took place around Coulmier, on Wednesday, the 9th, notwithstanding the bad weather and other unfavorable circumstances. The elan displayed by the troops was remarkable.

General De Paladines, on occupying the city, issued the following congratulatory order: "To the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Loire: The action of yesterday was a glorious one for our army. Every position of the enemy was vigorously carried, and the enemy is now retreating. I have informed the government of your conduct, and am instructed to return to you its thanks for your victory. Amid the disasters in which France is plunged, her eyes are upon you, and she counts upon your courage. Let us all make every effort, in order that this hope may not be mistaken."

(Signed.)

D'AURELES DE PALADINES,  
Commander-in-Chief.General Headquarters,  
Nov. 10th, 1870.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—It is reported that the vote from fifty-four counties, in this State, gives Brown a majority of

30,911, and indicate that his majority in the whole State will be 35,000 to 40,000. The Republicans claim to have returns and estimates from ninety-five counties, with the following result for the Legislature; House; Democrats, sixty-seven; Fusion, fifteen; Liberals, sixteen; Republicans, twenty; Senate: Democrats, 7; Fusion, 7; Liberals, 1; Republicans, 2. The Liberals have their county marshal, clerk of circuit court, and assistant prosecuting attorney for the court of criminal correction in this county; the Democrats have all the other county officers by handsome majorities, including the judge of the circuit court.

BOSTON, 11.—A steamer passenger by the steamer *City of Cork*, which arrived yesterday, was relieved of \$4,000 worth of diamonds, by the revenue officer, which he was attempting to smuggle in a tobacco box.

NEW YORK, 11.—The expeditions to survey the Isthmus of Darien expects to sail about the last of the present month. Commander Selfridge will go to San Francisco and take command of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, and from thence proceed to the Isthmus. He intends to make his headquarters on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, and to begin the survey from that side. But one vessel is to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, which will be the United States steamer *Guard*, now fitting out at New York.

A *Herald's* cable, dated London, 11th, says a correspondent, writes from Lille, on the 10th, that in view of the anticipated bombardment, the military organization here is most complete. Civil and military engineers, mechanics, contractors, iron founders and copper founders have been set to work in the fabrication of cannon, mortars, mitrailleuses and chassapots, which, as fast as made, are distributed to the troops. Ten thousand workmen are employed in the exterior and interior of the fortifications. Ambulances are being organized under the direction of the city physicians, and orders have been issued to provision the city for six months, the authorities having profited by the experience of Strasbourg and Paris. Immense supplies of forage have been laid in. The population consists of 132,000 regular inhabitants, 30,000 soldiers and 20,000 persons from the country. The facilities for supplies are great, from the richness of the surrounding country; six railroads run into the city; the fortifications are considered the finest in the landworks of Europe; the ramparts average thirty-five feet in height on the exterior casements; the magazines and shell rooms are of solid masonry, and there are five-hundred guns mounted.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The holder of the \$100,000 prize, in the Library Lottery, authorizes the disbursement of \$10,000 for charities,—\$5,000 for San Francisco and \$5,000 for New York.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 11.—A terrible accident occurred on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, yesterday, about twelve miles above Columbia. The passenger train, due here at 3:35 p. m., from Greenville, fell through a bridge, and the baggage and passenger cars were precipitated to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet. One passenger car remained on the track, being supported by the wreck. A relief-train was dispatched to the scene and returned with the dead and wounded last night. Mrs. Phillip Fogarty, of Charleston, was killed, as were Chas. Jay, of Newberry, S. C., Grace Montague, (colored) stewardess, and Minerva Parr, (colored); the following were fatally injured: Stephen Smith, of Newberry, and Holston Lomox, (colored) State Senator.

CHARLESTON, 11.—The accident on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was caused by the breaking of a wheel, throwing a portion of the train off the track while passing over the trestle, causing the trestle to give way and precipitating the mail car, second class and two other passenger cars to the ground. The engine tender and the last passenger car were left on the track. In addition to those mentioned in the Columbia dispatch, as wounded, are Stephen Smith, conductor, Isaacs, express messenger, C. A. Barnes, Miss M. Jay, Newberry, and Major Hill.

NEW ORLEANS, 11.—The revenue cutter *Wilderness* has gone to Baton Rouge to remove the riot prisoners to a place of security. Donaldsonville is quiet. There was but little damage done by fire.

CINCINNATI.—A boiler in the flouring mill of Colton Bro's., Belfontaine, O., exploded to-day, demolishing the building and machinery. No person was killed, but several were injured.

CHICAGO.—This evening the com-