

nounce retaliatory measures regarding prisoners. The *Soir Liberte*, and the *Nationale* are suppressed.

VERSAILLES, 6.—Thiers has issued a circular stating that the troops had entered Marseilles taking 500 prisoners. The committee fled and warrants were issued for their arrest. Throughout France tranquility prevails, allowing reinforcements to be sent to Algeria.

Thiers has issued another circular, reporting slight disturbances at Limoges. The Communists had assassinated a Colonel, but were soon suppressed.

If Issy and Vanvres are attacked, they will soon fall. The insurgents are alarmed and are proscribing one another. Except Paris all the towns rally to the support of the government.

VERSAILLES.—It is reported that Thiers, instead of following upon the advantages gained and allowing the army to enter Paris has commenced negotiations with the Commune and offered to concede, if necessary to its demands, to exempt the leaders from punishment, in consideration of its recognizing the authority of the Assembly. The report causes intense excitement among conservative deputies and in the army. The forces of the Commune are still in large numbers outside of Paris, but in extremely critical positions.

HAVRE, 6.—A train with 150 wounded soldiers came in to-day from Versailles and other arrivals are expected. The Versailles government has asked for ambulances.

LONDON, 6.—The Princess of Wales gave birth to-day to a boy. The physicians report her condition satisfactory.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of eighty-eight thousand pounds of bullion since the last report.

Direct communication by telegraph with Paris has ceased. The wires have been cut by the insurgents. The city is again isolated and all dispatches are sent from points outside the lines of the national guards.

Prince Bismarck informed Thiers that all restrictions concerning the number of troops for Paris were removed and he might occupy the city with 150,000 men is necessary. He also tells Thiers that the present indecisive policy must end and insurrection must end or Germany will march into the capital and retain it until a stable government can be established.

QUEBEC, 6.—During the past week over thirty French families from this neighborhood have left for the States.

The lumbering has suffered unusually from the early spring. It is expected that the production will fall short fifty thousand pieces.

BRUSSELS, 6.—A nun who escaped from Paris has arrived here. She reports that churches are sacked, priests insulted, arrested and maltreated and convents are entered at night and searched. A rumor prevailed before she left that twenty Jesuits had been shot. She succeeded in escaping from Paris after she had been hunted from place to place by the Communists.

PARIS, 6, via London, 7.—The Commune decrees the arrest of all persons accused of complicity with Versailles, and a jury of investigation will decide who shall be detained as hostages for every execution of nationals or civil partizan of the Communists taken prisoner by the Versailles officers, which will be immediately followed by the execution of a treble number of hostages. Cluseret reports to the Commune that the organization of the national guard will give them 100,000 picked men. He adds that at the present moment the policy of the patriots is to maintain an attitude of defense. Rochefort's journal is severe in its condemnation of the administration of the affairs of the Commune.

LONDON, 7, 6 a.m.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the officers and professors of the college of Jesuits in Paris have been arrested by the Communists. Grousset, appointed by the insurgents delegate minister of foreign affairs, has sent out a circular, addressed to the representatives of France abroad, notifying them of the election and organization of the Commune.

The army of Versailles is waiting for the heavy artillery to attack Fort D'Issy.

The peace plenipotentiaries of France and Germany will have another meeting at Brussels on Saturday.

PARIS, 7.—A bold attempt was made by the Communists to pierce the lines of the Versailles army and return to Paris, but it proved an utter failure.

VERSAILLES, 7.—There was a violent cannonade last night and this morning in the direction of Chatillon.

LONDON, 7.—A dispatch from Ver-

sailles, dated last night, says heavy musketry firing continued all the afternoon to the south of Paris, between the insurgents at Montrouge and the government forces at Chatillon. Similar firing is heard northeast of Paris. The government troops have made a vigorous attack upon the insurgent nationals at Neuilly, and were aided therein by the fire of Fort Valerien and the batteries of Courbevoie. The combat still continues, and the nationals have everywhere abandoned the offensive. A large force of insurgents are surrounded.

LONDON, 7.—The *Cri du Peuple* asserts that the Federalists maintain their position, that they repulsed an attack upon Versailles troops on the bridge Neuilly, that they had retaken Chatillon, dismounted the enemies' batteries near Vanores and captured two Mitailleurs. Considerable reinforcements were dispatched to Le Huy which is threatened. The impression prevails in Paris, notwithstanding the contradiction of the Communists, that the Versailles troops carried barricade at the bridge Neuilly. The Commune has prohibited the holding of a public meeting, called in Paris to promote measures of conciliation.

The *World's* special dated Paris, 7, says the situation is hourly becoming more alarming. The forces of the Commune are growing stronger and bolder. Thiers' proposition to treat has inspired the Commune with fresh hopes, and it is believed that they have one hundred thousand men who will boldly fight. The government troops retain the conquered positions and have made no advances for peace to-day. A battle is raging in the fields between Chatillon and Vanores. From the latter place the insurgents maintain the fort. Crowds of women and children frantic with grief are searching each ambulance as it arrives for the bodies of their husbands and fathers. The slaughter on both sides yesterday and to-day was fearful, terror reigns, and prisons are crowded. Churches and houses of aristocrats are pillaged and all the priests imprisoned. A great many murders have taken place. On this Good Friday there were no religious services in Paris. German intervention is the only hope.

The child of the Princess of Wales is dead. Its birth was premature.

LONDON, 8, 2-30 p.m.—Details of the fighting at Neuilly, on Friday, have been received. The Communists, who posted a small force at Cambrans, were dislodged by the guns of Fort Valerien. They rallied in the Avenue De Neuilly, and opened fire on the Versailles troops, who appeared on the heights, and the Communists were again forced to retire behind the bridge Neuilly. They barricaded their prisoners, then shelled and demolished the barricades.

The nationals suffered severely in attempting to hold the bridge, and fell into temporary disorder, but succeeded in extricating their cannon, and abandoned the bridge, taking refuge in houses on the eastern bank of the river. The Assemblyists also occupied buildings on the other side and a sharp fire was kept up across the river. They then pushed across the bridge and advanced in pursuit of the retreating insurgents.

The guns of the parapet opened a heavy fire, sweeping the Avenue De Neuilly with shells, and checking the pursuit of the Communists, who again commenced to throw up barricades across the avenue, under the protection of artillery on the walls, but were ultimately driven out of Neuilly, and withdrew beneath the ramparts.

The fighting, which was desperate throughout, commenced at ten in the morning, and ended at sunset, at which hour seven guns still protected the gates. The forts are silent.

Minister Picard officially announces the complete success of the government forces, after a hard struggle lasting two days, Thursday and Friday. He admits that Gen. Bisson was killed. He returns thanks to the army for its loyalty and courage.

The nationals, numbering some four thousand, attempted a reconnaissance on Friday, towards Chatillon, but failed to accomplish anything.

LONDON, 9, 5 p.m.—There was desperate fighting around Paris on Saturday. Fort Valerien and the advanced batteries of the army of Versailles steadily bombarded Porte Maillot, their shells falling in the Champs Elysees. An engagement took place at Villejuif and there were skirmishes at Bagreux and Bellancourt. All the southern forts have resumed firing. The government forces are gaining ground in front of Montrouge and Bicetre. A decisive struggle is expected at the gates of the city. It is reported that M. Thiers is averse to forcing an entrance into Paris by fighting, and that he prefers

to reduce the city by investment. At ten o'clock, last night, the cannonade at Porte Maillot and other points continued with great violence. To-day a conflict occurred among the insurgents themselves, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, in consequence of the refusal of a portion of the national guard to march beyond the walls. The *Moniteur* reports that Delise is under arrest; also that the ambulance service in Paris is insufficient, and the wounded are suffering greatly for want of proper attention. Domiciliary visits are to be made to-morrow to seek for refractory nationals. The recent decree of the Commune has been modified so as to make military service compulsory on all between the ages of nineteen and forty. Flotilla gunboats have been sent from Havre, up the Seine to assist in operations against Paris. Siege guns have also been dispatched from Havre to Cherbourg, for an attack on the forts occupied by the insurgents.

The insurgent national guards, in Marseilles, were disarmed without resistance, and all prisoners sent to Chat-eaud.

The *Observer* says Bismarck is still favorable to the restoration of Napoleon.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.—The following was received per Deseret Telegraph Line:

PAROWAN, 7.

Cold; rain storm yesterday morning; wind blowing a gale. The farmers are busy sowing grain. Grasshopper eggs plentiful. No mining here.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Yesterday forenoon while Farley Burrows, a boy of fourteen, brother-in-law to Mr. Charles B. Taylor, of the 20th Ward, was handling a pistol it accidentally discharged, shooting off two fingers and a portion of the palm of his left hand. Doctors Anderson and Richards rendered him medical assistance and the mutilated hand is doing as well as could be expected.

REMEMBER.—Quarrymen, stonecutters, masons and carpenters are reminded that they have been requested to meet to make arrangements to carry on a public work. The First Presidency desire to be notified of the time and place of each meeting so they can be present.

SANTAQUIN.—Bishop David H. Holladay favored us with a call on Saturday evening. He reports the health of the people good. A mining district has been organized and a co-operative mining association organized, for the purpose of working certain ledges in that vicinity. The farming interests are not by any means to be neglected. Between 300 and 400 acres of land have been added to the old field, and an unusual amount of grain and other crops will be put in.

IMPORTED STOCK.—The Paris *Kentuckian*, of the 22nd ult., says "Mr. John Pack, of Salt Lake City, bought of F. T. Barbee, of this county, from his extensive herd of Short-horn cattle, seven young bulls and two cows, at from \$200 to \$500 each, one of which weighed 1000 pounds at eleven months old. They were by his celebrated bull Airdrie 2nd 7456. Mr. P. also bought four head of John Cunningham, H. D. Ayers and others. We congratulate the people of Utah upon this rare chance to improve their stock."

Brother Pack reached the Terminus at Ogden on the 7th, bringing with him sixteen head of cattle of the Airdrie stock, pure thorough breds, and one stallion, of the Morgan and Norman blood. The latter animal is for Green Taylor, of Ogden; the cattle are for Weber, Davis and Salt Lake counties.

During his absence Mr. Pack says he travelled through Iowa, Ohio and Illinois, and was everywhere treated with kindness and respect. He also states that his purchases have given satisfaction to all who entrusted him with their orders; and that the above statement from the *Kentuckian* is true with the exception of the prices paid for the stock, they are considerably too high.

The Airdrie stock is very celebrated in Kentucky, as the following, also from the *Kentuckian*, will show:

"Mr. Cochran, of Canada, purchased of Abram Renick, a three year old cow and her heifer calf, for \$2,500. She is of Airdrie stock, and Mr. C. thinks of sending her to old England."

DESERET WRITING INK.—We are indebted to Prof. Barfoot, of the Museum, for the following receipt for making black ink. This, he informs us, is the old exchequer formula, used in England from time immemorial for government and other important records. It is without doubt the best receipt known for making an enduring ink. We cheerfully and freely give it to our readers:

1 lb. bruised galls (best Aleppo),
4 oz. gum Arabic (pulverized),
3-4 oz. green sulphate of iron, pulv.,
1 gallon and a pint soft water.

Steep the whole for three weeks, frequently stirring; strain and bottle for use. A few drops of creosote (oil of tar) will prevent moldiness.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.—The following was received per Deseret Telegraph.

Ephraim, April 10.

The saw mill here was burned, to the ground, last night, about 10 o'clock—cause not known. Father James Bailey died on Saturday and will be buried to-day at 11 o'clock.

\$50 REWARD.

LOST, between Battle Creek and Provo on the 2nd inst., a POCKET BOOK, containing \$188.00 in Currency and \$20.00 in coin. The finder will please deliver the same to M. H. Peck, 17th Ward, Salt Lake City, and receive the reward.
d117 3 w101 EDWIN M. PECK, Provo.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That where-as I will appear on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, at ten o'clock, a. m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 511, for the Township of Smithfield City, embracing the following described lands to wit:

The W half of Sec. 27, and the E half of Sec. 23, and the N W quarter and the N half of N E quarter of Sec. 33, and the N half of N W quarter of Sec. 34, Township 13, North Range, 1 East, containing 860 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entry made, under "An Act of Congress, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2d, 1867, and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

SAMUEL ROSKELLY, Mayor.

Smithfield City, April 6, 1871, w104

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That where-as I will appear, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 2607, for the townsite of Mantle City, Sanpete Co., embracing the following described lands to wit:

The S half of Sec. 1, and the E half of N E quarter and the N E of S E quarter of Sec. 11, and all of Sec. 12, Township 18, S Range 2 E, and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 7, and Lot 7, Sec. 6, Township 18, S Range 3 E, containing 1,280 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entry made, under "An Act of Congress, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2, 1867, and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

LUTHER T. TUTTLE, Mayor.

Mantle City, U. T., April 7, 1871, w104

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That where-as I, William Hyde, County Judge within and for Cache County, in the Territory of Utah will appear on the 10th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to make cash entry of the Townsite of Millville, in the county aforesaid, embracing the following described lands to wit:

The S W quarter of S E quarter, S half of S W quarter, Sec. 15, the N W quarter and W half of N E quarter, the N W quarter of S E quarter and the N E quarter of S W quarter Sec. 22, Township 11 North Range 1 East, containing 440 acres.

Also to make cash entry of the Townsite of Providence, in the County of Cache, and Territory of Utah, embracing the following described lands to wit:

The N E quarter and S E quarter and E half of N W quarter, and E half of S W quarter of sec. 10, N E quarter Sec. 15, Township 11 North Range 1 East, containing 640 acres.

Also to make cash entry of the Townsite of Hyde Park, in the County of Cache and Territory of Utah, embracing the following described lands to wit:

The S W quarter and S E quarter of Sec. 3, and the N W quarter and N E quarter of Sec. 10, Township 12, North Range 1 East, containing 640 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entries made under the "Act of Congress, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2d, 1867, and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8, 1868, for the use and benefit of the occupants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entries should not be made.

WILLIAM HYDE, County Judge.

Logan, April 4, 1871, w104

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That where-as I will appear on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to make cash entry No. 508, as per declaratory statement, for the Townsite of Richmond City, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

The E half of S W quarter of Sec. 27, the E half of N W quarter of Sec. 34, the N E quarter of Sec. 34, the E half of Sec. 27, the W half of N W quarter of Sec. 35, the W half of S W quarter of Sec. 26, the S W quarter of N W quarter of Sec. 26, Township 14, North Range 1 East, containing 840 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entry made under "An Act of Congress, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2d, 1867, and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8th, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

WILLIAM D. HENDRICKS, Mayor.

Richmond, April 1st, 1871, w104