

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

GENERAL.

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 defense. 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 indefatigable. 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.

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.

NEW YORK 22.—A *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Florence on the 21st that a courier has arrived from the correspondent with the Italian army. He entered Rome with the assaulting party column. There were four killed and thirty wounded. The Papal troops held a strong position. Ten minutes after the assault a white flag was received from Mota Colla, then came a deputation from the Diplomatic corps in their own carriages, escorted by the Pope's dragoons, and the capitulation was arranged without any further bloodshed. The foreign Papal troops laid down their arms and will be sent home. Great preparations are being made at Florence for the transfer of the capital. Mazzini is well treated.

A correspondent to the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin on the 22nd that official advices from headquarters report Jules Favre present. The first point considered was whether the constitutional assembly, about to be chosen, could be relied upon to recognize a treaty made with the Favre government as binding. Favre is understood to offer, as terms, an indemnity for the cost of the war, the demolition of the fortifications, of Metz and Strasbourg and the surrender of part of the French fleet.

The steam propeller *Pioneer*, of Stephen Condit & Co's line, of Newark, N. J., sank at the wharf in that city, in consequence of striking a snag in the river. The cargo was large and valuable and suffered heavy loss.

Reilly & Carrom's store, at Patterson, N. J., was robbed of \$50,000 worth of dry goods last night. The burglars removed the plunder with a horse and wagon and have escaped.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Florence 21, says that the portion of Rome, called Leonine City, on the right bank of the Tiber, containing the Vatican and Castle of St. Angelo, are not occupied by the Italian troops. It is doubtful whether the Pope is in Rome.

NEW YORK 23.—A special correspondent, in London, telegraphs the particulars of a meeting between Favre and Bismarck in the Chateau of Terriers. Bismarck received the French Minister with great courtesy and opened the subject of peace negotiations at once. No result was reached but, in the course of the discussion, Favre asserted that the provisional government could put Prussia in possession of such material guarantees as would make it certain that she could lose nothing by the effort after peace, even should the constitutional assembly reject the treaty that might be agreed on. He also declared that the commanders at Metz and Strasbourg would obey any orders his government might issue to them. In London there were some expectations that peace would be concluded on the basis of the temporary occupation of Alsace and Lorraine, by Prussia; and by the surrender of Metz and Strasbourg. In commercial circles, however, the hope of peace is nearly abandoned, as it is believed that Prussia will insist on terms which no French government would at present dare to accede to.

The *Tribune's* Paris correspondent writes: "It is said that General Trochu intends to call into Paris all the troops which are now outside and not employed in scouting."

The heavy guns of Fort Ivry did great harm to the Prussians massed in the woods. The French losses are not yet published, but are reported as much less than that of the Prussians. This has commenced a series of struggles which inaugurates the siege of Paris, and which must now be terminated by victory and the withdrawal of the Prussians or by a siege that will convert every house into a fortress. The determination of the garde mobile is unquestionable, and the resolution of the national guards is not less firm, but less boisterous.

The provinces and communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleaguered capital. Three communes have already subscribed 5,000,000 dollars and thirteen others 22,000,000 towards the national defense.

The aspect of the streets changes wonderfully from day to day. Fewer people are in them; more shops are to be seen closed; more soldiers are out and fewer women are to be seen. At ten a.m. the cafes are rigorously closed, and by eleven the boulevards are deserted. Ambulances with wounded soldiers are constantly passing, and we have grim rumors of houses and whole streets being lined with carriages passing the line.

The dread of spies has not yet died out. Each man looks at his neighbor with suspicion.

Yesterday a most curious sign of the siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the English Embassy and there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in Faubourg Street, and, that there might be no mistake, a great black board was put up to inform the public that "this is the English Embassy," and it is the same at all the foreign embassies. Every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one in every street gives an idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans and English.

A cable correspondent of the *Tribune* at Florence on the 18th says that Garibaldi writes that he had received no authority from the French government, and that the rubbish or scum which calls itself the Italian government keeps him a prisoner. He has neither been allowed to leave Caprea, nor receive any message. The Italian government, upon being questioned, answered, that owing to their neutrality, they have refused to allow Garibaldi's departure. When Favre offered a French frigate, the Italian government replied that they should deem the act in direct hostility.

The Prefect of Lyons telegraphs "we await Garibaldi; will he come?" This telegram was stopped. The government would be glad to get rid of Garibaldi, but they dare not offend Prussia. The French minister telegraphed "if we have caught him, we are saved; if not, we shall do what we can."

A correspondent to the *Tribune*, at Berlin, telegraphs on Thursday evening that the official statement of the military situation, declares the investment of Paris completed to the extent deemed requisite for all purposes. The troops while marching to be assigned to their positions met no resistance, except on the south side of the city. The attempt of a defence in open field was completely frustrated by the defeat of General Venoy's division on the 19th.

The bombardment of Toul has been

continued since the 10th of September by the incessant firing from the heavy siege guns. The railway from Trounaud which turns Toul approaches completion.

The corps investing Thionville are greatly molested by daily sorties from the fortifications and attacks by French tireurs. At Metz, during the last fortnight nothing important has occurred. A sortie was made by a French corps along the Strasbourg turnpike. The engagement lasted only a few hours, and ended at dark. The Prussians are occupying the Chateaux Marchlehut. At Strasbourg, the taking of Lunettes 52 and 53 secures the successful running of the parallels for storming the inner fortifications, and the final capture of the city. No French vessels remain in the Baltic.

The *Tribune's* correspondent before Strasbourg, on the 18th, writes, "the fire of the Germans is maintained with perfect regularity and increasing force. The reply of the French is intermittent, sometimes furious, and generally harmless, their shells are defective, one third of them bursting in the air. Their supply of fuses is deficient; 80,000 of them were recently captured on the Rhine."

All efforts to drain the moats have failed; the heavy rains keep them full. The place could be taken any day by a determined assault, but Werder's instructions still oblige him to postpone it. The Germans complain, because the inhabitants are allowed to leave, thus prolonging the defense. Beef in the city is five francs per pound, horse flesh two francs, vegetables are unknown and salt is scarce.

Much information as to the internal condition of Strasbourg is brought by persons leaving, under arrangement with the Swiss delegation. The latter refuse to receive the poor but welcome the rich emigrants.

The French Tireurs in Alsace have been scattered by the Uhlans. The whole province is now regularly occupied, and Schlestadt and one or two other places are expected to be.

The people of Alsace are impatient for peace on any terms, they have been cut off for six weeks from all communication outside, no letters having been sent or received.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—Geo. W. Clark, the well known Ohio River Steamboat pilot, fell down in a fit of apoplexy in a cigar store yesterday, and died almost instantly.

LEAVENWORTH, 23.—A dispatch says that John Sheer, ex-internal revenue collector, was arrested at Lawrence yesterday, charged with embezzling one hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars in government bonds; he waived an examination and was released on thirty-five thousand bail. W. Barkalow, deputy collector under Speer, was also arrested.

CINCINNATI, 23.—The joists of a building, erecting in Miami City, gave way yesterday, precipitating the workmen to a cellar twenty-eight feet; Charles Geotz and Mitchell Wickley were badly hurt, the foreman fatally. Three others were more or less injured.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The President has tendered the appointment of Minister to England to Hon. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, who has signified his acceptance thereof.

There is the best authority for saying that there is no truth in the published statement that Fish has instructed Washburne that he can do nothing whatever to mitigate the sufferings of the expelled Germans. Washburne, under the instruction and permission of the State Department has offered relief and mitigated the sufferings of many thousands of the Germans expelled from Paris. The limit of his efforts in that direction has been only through his incapacity for physical effort and labor.

BOSTON 23.—Two old blind men, named McCormick were burned to death in their lodgings, in South St., last night; both were hard drinkers. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by lighting their pipes.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Oregon Senate refused to pass the House resolution, inviting Gen. Sherman and staff to the capital, alleging that the civil service owes no obligations to the military.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin the following letter from Bismarck, on the means and conditions of peace, dated Meaux, Sept. 16th:

"Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre addressed to the foreign representatives of France, in the name of the men who, for the present hold authority in Paris, and who call themselves 'the Government de la Defense Nation-

ale.' I have learned that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to foreign courts, and I may presume that he will endeavor, on the one side, to create a belief of the love of peace by the present Parisian government, and on the other side, will request the intervention of neutral powers in favor of peace, which shall deprive Germany of her victory and make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult.

We cannot believe in the sincerity of the Parisian government to make peace as long as it continues, by its language and its acts at home, to excite the passion of the people and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war to repudiate, in advance, every basis acceptable to Germany, and unacceptable to France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be prepared by calm words and in terms corresponding with the gravity of the situation. If we are to believe that negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended, the demand that we should conclude an armistice, without a guarantee for our conditions of peace, could be meant seriously, only on the supposition that we lack morality and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany; moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic protest of the neutral powers in favor of France, prevents the French people from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation becomes convinced that, they having conjured up the war alone, and Germany having had to fight it out alone, they must also settle their account with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance now surely unavailing. It is cruelty to the French people on neutrals to nourish among the people hopes of intervention, which cannot be realized, and thereby strengthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace, with whatever government we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed; they are prescribed to us by the nature of things and by the law of self-defense against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German government and of the German people demand that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French governments for centuries. As long as France remains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive, strategically, stronger than our defensive; so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank are concerned, Strasbourg in the possession of France is a hole always wide open for attack. On the other hand South Germany being in the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz attain a defensive character. We have not been the aggressors of France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by it. France on the other hand will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat will attack us in the same quarter as soon as it feels strong enough from its own resources, or from foreign alliance. In rendering it difficult for France from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance is to be feared after having had this war forced upon us which, for four years, by our care and by restraining the feelings of our national self respect, so incessantly outraged by France, we had prevented. We mean now, for our future safety, to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which we must have for our defence. Nobody will be able to accuse us of a want of moderation if we insist on this just and equitable demand. Your excellency will make these views your own, and advocate them in your discussions.

(signed) BISMARCK.

The above is a circular to the North German representatives abroad.

A special correspondent at Tours writes on the 20th that at Chartres ten thousand mobiles had been concentrated on Monday, when the news came that the railway was cut at Rampouillet, and that the uhlans were expected