

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

ELMIRA.—A train on the Northern Central railroad, between Baltimore and Elmira, struck a broken rail a few miles below Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was thrown from the track down about forty feet embankment. The engine, baggage and the first passenger car cleared the rail in safety. The second and fourth cars and the third sleeping car went down the embankment. The first passenger car made three revolutions in going down, and was a complete wreck. In this car one man, Adam Meyer, was killed; Edwin Leman was badly injured, and Mr. Weeks was slightly injured. In all, seventeen were more or less injured. The car took fire from the stove, at either end; but the flames were extinguished, and but little damage was done.

WASHINGTON.—When Shoemaker introduced the joint resolution, to-day, Brooks wished him to read, in that connection, the telegram received by him from New York which is as follows: "Coal is twenty dollars a ton. Cannot you inaugurate an immediate movement to abolish the duty?"

NEW YORK, 24.—The papers this morning are bitter in their denunciation of the coal swindle, and term it merely a conspiracy of capitalists to crush the workingmen. The contents of all the local receptacles in this city and Brooklyn combined, give only one ton for every twenty persons at present, and there is no prospect of any more. Grocers and small dealers are selling coal to the poor from twenty to thirty cents per bucket-full, or about \$28 a ton, all, the result of a conspiracy on the part of coal monopolists and railroad companies. If the supply is not increased in a day or two, a ton of coal may yet be worth \$25 or \$30 in this city. Some companies claim that though they have only 200 or 300 tons in their yards, they are willing to sell to the poor at ordinary prices. But there is a difference between sale and delivery. No doubt the present crisis arises from a determination on the part of the monopolists to destroy the miners' union in the coal regions. In several instances yesterday and early in the night disturbances occurred with freezing men, women and children making raids on carts transporting coal. The supply in Patterson, Newark, and other cities is also short.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Cornelius O. Kedges has been nominated U. S. Attorney General for Montana.

The steamboat bill, which has passed both Houses and awaits the President's signature, is more careful and stringent than any one of a similar character heretofore enacted.

EDITORS.—The following goes free, through the courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph Company:—

NEW YORK, 24.—The following official statement and appeal have been made by the committee for the relief of starving France: There have been placed on the U. S. ship *Supply*, flour and other provisions, received from individual donors, the committee has also bought flour, beef and canned meat. Each barrel and case has been branded "Gift of New York," except a thousand barrels of flour and a hundred and fifty tierces of beef, which have been branded "Gift of San Francisco," and had been purchased with funds received from that city. The committee is in receipt of a number of offers of free freight from the West, also storage, cartage, lighterage, stevedore services and elevators, all free.

The committee most earnestly appeals to the people for further contributions of flour and provisions. These are coming into the committee from some of the Western cities, each barrel branded with the name of the city giving it.

Let every city, town and village in this country have its name enrolled on the Committee's books, and marked on the package of food, seeds or clothing. Spring wheat, for seed, is greatly needed. The ship *Supply* will sail next week, and another will be placed at the Committee's disposal next Wednesday. A member of the Committee will go to Europe, at his own expense, and co-operate with the Committee there to secure the most careful and efficient distribution of the funds and supplies contributed here.

Let there be no delay in forwarding further contributions, for the millions of suffering women and children in the desolated agricultural districts of France. The Committee is under the greatest

obligations to the Associated Press and Western Union Telegraph Company. (Signed.)

C. H. MARSHAL, Ch'm of Com.
CHAS. LARRIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Sec.
H. W. BELLOWES, D. D.

WASHINGTON.—The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year to date is \$100,596,494.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The bills creating new judicial districts, with additional judges, marshals, clerks, &c., are likely to be lost in the Senate.

NEW YORK, 25.—The U. S. Frigate *California*, twenty-three guns, Capt. J. M. B. Clitz, completed her coaling yesterday and anchored off the Battery. Her supply of powder will soon be stowed away, and in about ten days she will sail for San Francisco through the straits of Magellan.

The impending coal famine is still the uppermost topic of conversation, and serious apprehensions of riot continue. The story of the coal strike is told by both sides. The operators continue to throw all the blame upon the workmen; and, on the other hand, the workmen claim that the scarcity of coal is merely the result of an attempt to starve them into abject submission and render their condition worse than that of slaves. It is stated that between this city and Rutherford Park, N. J., there are more than two miles of cars filled with coal, on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad, and have been for months.

NASHVILLE.—The colored State Convention adjourned to-day, after a four days' session. Resolutions were adopted declaring that all colored schools had been suspended outside the largest cities on account of outrages on the teachers; colored children must look for a government means of education; the wages of the laborers are low; want and destitution prevail among them; employers do not execute their contracts; life is unsafe; colored men are being put to death for small offences, and families are outraged with impunity. Congress was asked for protection.

NEW YORK.—The fear of an absolute coal famine in this city seems to be abating, though the prospect for an early resumption of work by the Pennsylvania miners is no more favorable. The supply of bituminous coal, made available by means of the Erie railroad, is unlimited, and arrangements are making to bring large quantities from Baltimore and Richmond. There was no material change in the price of coal yesterday, which ranged from fourteen dollars per ton upwards.

POTTSVILLE.—A dispatch says the workmen will hold another meeting to-morrow, and it is believed they will accept the two-fifty basis. The striking members are making continual efforts to throw the trains of the Reading railroad from the track, and have succeeded in doing considerable damage, although the road is patrolled by locomotives, and constantly guarded by watchmen. It is reported that one passenger train was utterly wrecked on Friday.

The manufacturers of Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., are on the verge of suspension and unless a supply of coal is soon secured thousands of operatives will be thrown out of employment.

FOREIGN.

VERSAILLES, 22, via LONDON, 23, 5.30 a.m.—The Emperor received Thiers to-day. General Chauzy was present at the interview. Peace may be considered concluded, but has not yet been signed. The Germans will probably enter Paris on Sunday next, but without a triumphal ceremony, and they will not remain long in the city.

The Versailles *Moniteur*, an official organ, justifies Germany in her demand of ten milliards, and recalls the example of America, and adds: "France will soon recover, provided she abandons useless wars." The *Moniteur* announces that the armistice has been prolonged until the 26th at midnight, and denies the reports respecting the Prussian demands. Bismarck and Thiers maintain absolute silence at present.

La Patrie says Bismarck has communicated peace conditions to Vienna, London and St. Petersburg. The city is tranquil.

BERLIN, 23.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says the Emperor William will return to Berlin as soon as the preliminaries of peace are settled, and that Bismarck, Moltke and Von Roon will follow at a later day.

Thiers continues to oppose this, warning the Germans of the responsibility they will incur.

A placard was posted on Monday in the

students' quarter, appealing to the inhabitants to make a last struggle should the Prussians enter the city.

The *Journal de Macon* says General Penhald has been ordered to dissolve Garibaldi's corps, and to disband the free corps under his command.

LONDON, 24 4.30 p.m.—The *Standard* has a special from Versailles which announces that the treaty of peace was signed to-day by Thiers and Bismarck. Some of the details are unarranged, but all will be finally settled to-morrow. France pays to Germany 320,000,000 thalers. Alsace and Lorraine, including the cities of Metz and Nancy, are ceded to Germany. The German army will not enter Paris. The Emperor William will leave on Monday for Berlin.

LONDON, 24.—The insurrection in Algeria has been suppressed by the French troops.

There was a large and crowded meeting here, last evening, in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England.

The small pox is still increasing in Liverpool.

Count Sentel and the banker Blaeschroave have gone to Paris from Versailles, to discuss the financial question with Thiers. Bismarck demands six milliards, deducting from that sum the contributions levied. Thiers is opposing this vigorously.

A *Times* special from Versailles, to-day, says: Bismarck doubts the conclusion of peace. France has asked for a prolongation of the armistice and if peace is not concluded, hostilities will be renewed at midnight on the 26th. The guns of the forts are turned towards Paris. A long conference was held to-day.

BERLIN, 24.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says the dispatches in the Belgium journals, purporting to give the conditions of peace now under negotiation are altogether incorrect.

BORDEAUX, 24.—The Court of Rome has recognized the new government of France.

LILLE, 24.—A telegram from the government at Bordeaux warns the public against the false reports as to the terms of peace, which, it says, cannot yet be known. The clerical party are opposed to transferring the Assembly to Paris. The 23rd corps will be disbanded as soon as peace is proclaimed.

HAVRE, 24.—The contribution imposed on Alencon remaining unpaid, the Prussians have seized the stocks and merchandise in the principal shops.

The Journals here say the demands made by the Germans on France have produced a painful impression in the cabinets of London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

The Versailles *Moniteur* prints a series of extracts from the German newspapers, demonstrating that, whatever the amount the indemnity may be, it is impossible to exceed the good right of Germany on the resources of France.

LONDON, 26.—There is great uneasiness in the north of France on the subject of the peace negotiations. Everything is in readiness to inundate the country.

The *Echo du Nord* protests against the theory of revenge, as contrary to the national interest and the interests of progress.

A Paris special says the French object, more in form than in substance, to the Prussian terms. The preliminaries have been assented to, but the conditions and stipulations of the treaty have not yet been agreed upon. The French are endeavoring to obtain an abandonment of the distressing conditions. Peace is regarded in Paris as signed.

The *Daily News*, of Paris, on the 24th, says: Blanc, Hugo and Rochefort and the Radicals of the Left will present to the Assembly a motion demanding the impeachment of Napoleon. It has been telegraphed to Versailles that there is a movement on foot for the concentration of a command toward the south, and it is also stated that the French regiments near Bordeaux are composed of excellent material.

There has been a terrible colliery explosion in South Wales. Fifty dead are reported.

VERSAILLES, 24.—Thiers, Favre and Bismarck held a long conference on Friday. Terms of peace were agreed upon, but the exact nature is a profound secret, and it is only known that they resemble the previous accounts and will be submitted on Saturday to the consultation committee. Peace is certain. The armistice is not to be prolonged, and the Prussians will enter Paris on Monday.

HAVRE, 25.—The railroad service from Havre and Dieppe to Paris will recommence on Sunday.

M. Boyer Quertier has been appointed Minister of Commerce.

The newspapers oppose the Prussians' alleged intention of imposing a commercial treaty on France.

Le Temps says the annual product of the landed property of France will not, for a long time exceed 13,000,000,000 francs, and an indemnity of 1,000,000,000 thalers will therefore be excessive.

PARIS, Sunday, 26, via LONDON, 2, p.m.—The conclusion of peace is now certain. Thiers and Favre and the consultative commission have accepted the following conditions:

First: The cession of Alsace and Metz; but Belfort is to be restored to France.

Second: The payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs.

Third: A portion of French territory, with some fortified towns like Sedan, to remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled.

Fourth: The German army to enter Paris on Monday and occupy the Champs Elysees.

Fifth: Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assembly ratifies these conditions.

The *Siecle*, referring to the recent message of President Grant to Congress, says it is incomprehensible how the President could compare the institutions of Germany and those of the United States, and the comparison must have surprised Bismarck himself.

On Saturday night the preliminaries of peace were finally settled. To-day the exact terms are unknown; but are believed to be severe. Bismarck has been pitiless throughout the negotiations.

The *Rappel* says Thiers and the commissioners of the Assembly will probably go to Bordeaux on Sunday, to submit the conditions agreed upon to the Assembly. It is hoped that they will immediately be adopted, and that a further prolongation of the armistice will be unnecessary.

LONDON, 26.—The daily *Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Amiens, saying that much uneasiness prevails there in consequence of a report that England has interfered in regard to Metz, declaring that that fortress should not be ceded to the Germans.

The Versailles *Moniteur* of Friday, states that six hundred and two field pieces belonging to the army of Paris have been delivered to the Germans, and 1,351 cannon, in good condition were found in the forts. The same paper denounces the arrogance of the Parisian press in insulting the victorious Germans and calumniating their officers by accusations of pillage and robbery. It significantly declares that the occupation of Paris would be the most efficacious means of stopping such boundless effrontery and falsehood, and the entry of the troops is, therefore, inevitable as soon as the armistice expires.

A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Egypt, caused by an insult offered the clerk of the Spanish Consulate at Cairo. It was reported that all the Spanish consulates had quitted Egypt. The Madrid *Impartial* denies this, but states that they have been instructed to act energetically.

The Khedive has not yet replied to the representatives of Spain, demanding satisfaction.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has resolved to make no attempt to raise funds until the meeting of the Cortes, with the exception of issuing the treasury bonds authorized by the last Cortes.

The English government has interfered, at the last moment, and persuaded the Germans to abandon their march through Paris. The troops will pass through the open spaces on the south side of the city.

BERLIN, 24.—By imperial decree the opening of the German Parliament is postponed until the 16th of March.

MADRID, 25.—The Spanish Government has sent to the Viceroy of Egypt its ultimatum. The reply of the latter is unknown. Several European powers have offered their mediation between Spain and Egypt.

FOUNTAIN GREEN.—Reese R. Llewellyn, Esq., of Fountain Green, writes on the 24th instant:

"Bro. Geo. Halliday gave us a preach last Wednesday evening, the subject being Christ's Atonement," which was handled by the speaker excellently. He had any amount of scripture to back him up, which was quite a treat to his hearers, and all were very well satisfied with his preaching.

We would be very much pleased to hear Bro. George again. He spoke on the necessity of every family having the *DESERET NEWS*, &c., &c., night before last.

Twelve inches of snow fell at this place and it still continues."