

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Lines

GENERAL.

NEW YORK 27.—A correspondent at the headquarters of the German army, writes on the 20th, that the Saxons at Aulnay, Sevehan, Livre Vertgallant and other points around the forest of Bendyau are kept alert night and day; and at Chateauray and Sceaux the Bavarians are nightly disturbed by shell falling around them. The besiegers have not yet replied with a single cannon. Notice is made of the fact that they do not intend to commence until they have brought enough of heavy guns into position to bombard effectually. A number of guns have been brought up by slow and painful process, having been dragged over the common roads. Guns of a larger calibre cannot be moved in that way, but must wait until the obstructions of the tunnel of Nanteriel have been cleared, and the bridge over the Marne at Lagny has been rebuilt. The latter work is nearly completed but the former is not. When the guns are brought up, no one here has the slightest doubt of the result. Still the men are getting impatient of delay.

There are various reports of the strength of the army at Lyons. It is believed here it does not amount to any importance and can be readily disposed of; but the Germans are beginning to fall into the grievous error of despising and underrating their enemy.

A special to the *World*, from London, on the 26th, says great annoyance and uneasiness is caused in the minds of the English ministry by the guarded but absolute refusal of Russia to take any part in the recent English attempts at negotiating for peace. As chief of the cabinet, the Russian Chancellor, after passing three days at Brussels, went to Tours at the beginning of last week, and is expected in London to-night. It is feared that Russia is quietly negotiating on her own account, with a view to isolating Great Britain on the eastern question, both from France and Germany. The attitude of the Austrian government too, though at first regarded as decided and encouraging to England's proposition, is now pronounced to be unsatisfactory; in a high degree. The steps taken by the English government are felt to have resulted only in mortification for Gladstone and the ministry, and in expressing the weakness of the influence of England in continental affairs; without, in any way, contributing to advance the prospects of a settlement.

A cable to the *Herald*, from London, says a private letter from Paris on the 18th says, that all is going on comfortably at present. There is no starvation nor bombardment. The city is perfectly tranquil. The mobile are gradually becoming soldiers.

Bismarck seems disposed to allow the American delegation to send and receive a weekly bag through the Prussian lines; but absolutely refused to allow a messenger.

"I look upon Paris as impregnable to assaults; until one or more forts are taken no great danger is anticipated from bombardment; famine is all we have to fear; that, it is supposed, will begin to pinch cruelly towards December. About two-thirds of the Americans here want to leave. They are tired of the situation. The Prussians will let them go directly, but the French interpose objections, being afraid of the moral effect it would have on the population.

NEW YORK 27.—A Berlin letter, dated the 24th, says the uppermost feeling in Berlin at present is an intense longing for peace, especially among the lower classes, whose desire is emphasized more strongly day after day. They feel the inclemency of the season, and picture to themselves the sufferings of their friends in the field. Their last penny has been invested in woolen under-clothing and socks, to be sent off to the army. They loudly clamor for a termination of the war. A single battalion of the landwehr, under General Rummer, at Metz, in repelling Bazaine's sortie on 7th, lost over four hundred fathers of families, leaving as many bereaved widows and orphans. In the suburbs of Berlin the shops of the smaller merchants are closed, so are those of the small butchers and bakers and artisans, who are all gone to the front. So it is written on placards on the doors of shops and lodgings. These and other evidences of distress have aroused the feelings of the people in favor of immediate peace.

Dissatisfaction prevails in political circles in this city. Secrecy is observed by the government relative to the negotiations for the entrance of the Southern States into the German Confederation. The only information to be vouchsafed comes from Versailles, and represents Bavaria and Wurtemberg eager to rush heedless into the arms of the Confederation, while it is well known that the liberals of Munich, Stuttgart and other places openly demand a German parliament and a new revised constitution. The position of the Prussian leaders is by no means the same now as at the opening of the war, when everybody approved the situation, and was willing to make any sacrifice in behalf of the country. Now they are tired of war, satisfied with the victories, and unwilling to go further for the purposes of ambition and aggrandizement.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The eastern bound express train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on Tuesday evening, collided with a coal train near Shout's Station, about midnight. The fireman of the express train, a woman and a girl in the first passenger car, names unknown, were killed; and about a dozen persons injured, none seriously.

WASHINGTON, 27.—So much of the order from the War Department as directed the Superintendent General of the recruiting service at New York to forward two hundred recruits to the Fourth Infantry in the Department of the Platte, is revoked. Orders are issued to assign to the Eighth Infantry, upon arrival at David's Island, all the recruits now at that post, and a sufficient number from Fort Columbus, until the total assignment numbers four hundred and fifty.

RICHMOND, VA., 27.—In the city court this morning, ex-Mayor George Calhoun was convicted of forgery, and his punishment was placed at four years in the State prison. The case was one in which the prisoner with others had by a forged note defrauded the State of \$70,000, the value of an escheated estate. Calhoun was appointed to the position of Mayor by Gen. Schofield three years ago; he was a candidate for the same office at the municipal election. His counsel will ask for a new trial. There was much excitement in the court room when the verdict was announced.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—W. C. Schuyler, jr., of Albany, New York, was either murdered, accidentally drowned or he committed suicide a few days since. His body was recovered.

There have been heavy rains in the southern portion of the State.

Ten inches of snow fell in Virginia, Nevada, yesterday.

BATH.—An accident occurred, this p.m., on the Portland and Kennebec railroad, near Brunswick. An empty platform car attached to the tender of a passenger train, was thrown from the track down a steep embankment, taking with it the baggage cars and throwing the rear end of the forward passenger car from the track; and tipping the rear passenger car over on its side. The conductor, at the moment of the accident sprang to the break and was afterwards found dead beneath the car. No persons in the passenger cars were much injured, though about ten were wounded in various ways.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* before Metz, telegraphs on the 26th that five days ago Gen. Coffinier, commander of the city and fortress of Metz, informed Marshal Bazaine commanding the army encamped outside, that he could supply no more provisions and they must shift for themselves; whereupon Bazaine ordered his outposts to cease firing on the Prussian pickets, and allowed his men to desert in groups of a dozen or two, who were accepted by the Prussian outposts as prisoners; larger bodies were refused. On the afternoon of the 24th, trustworthy information came from Metz by a civilian, a spy, that an outbreak *en masse* would be made during the night toward Gravelotte, as Bazaine's offers to capitulate with his army alone had been repeatedly refused. The outbreak was to be made without the hope of saving any portion of the organization of troops, but simply to enable these superfluous mouths to get behind the German lines to force the Germans to take them prisoners, whereby the fortress might hold out a little longer with a small garrison. But at seven in the evening Bazaine had succeeded in convincing Gen. Coffinier that the bloodshed consequent upon such an attempt would be too dear a price to be paid for a few days' prolongation of resistance. A messenger was sent to Prince Frederick Charles intimating the intention of the fortress to capitulate. This was the first propo-

sition ever made including the fortress and the outside army. Accordingly, at midnight, the Prussian troops, which had been massed silently towards Gravelotte, received orders to retire to camp at 10 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon, General Changarnier arrived and spent an hour with the Prince and departed much disturbed, saying no wonder the Prince was so severe. By the arrangement of this meeting, General Steidl, Col. Von Horseanig, chief of staff, and the quartermaster general of the Prince's army, rode to Nescory-Chalen, three miles south of Metz, just within the Prussian lines, whither the two French commanders with the second in command in the fortress, had been brought by a Prussian field post chaise. The meeting lasted from six till seven in the evening, and resulted only, at parting, in an agreement that the disputed points should be discussed at noon to-day. Matters, however, were so far advanced that the second corps received orders to march for Paris yesterday at noon, and started early in the evening; while the other troops concentrated at the nearest attainable points to Metz last night, to prevent a desertion *en masse*.

The *World's* London special says: Our correspondent at Ostend telegraphs a statement received from Mercyle Haut, to the effect that upon the reception of a formal declaration signed by the Empress, that she was unwilling to sign a treaty involving the cession of French territory, or to be a party to any scheme involving a probable outbreak of civil war in France. Bazaine exclaimed he would take all the necessary responsibility himself. This was Wednesday night. Bazaine immediately sent a message through his lines to Prince Frederick Charles, at Pont-a-Mousson. The Prince came up during the night, to Chateau de Fresaty, where this morning early stipulations were signed for the surrender of the army of Bazaine and the fortress of Metz. The report adds; General de Coffinier, commandant of the garrison of Metz, offered a written protest against the surrender, declaring he was able to protract the defense into the winter; that the recent defeats of the Germans had made it impossible for them to imperil the possession of the place; that provisions were in abundance both for the army and the people; and that since the 15th of October the inhabitants had received daily rations of four hundred grammes of bread for adults, two hundred grammes of bread for children, and a hundred grammes for infants. Your correspondent at Ostend says the total loss of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, from the beginning of the siege, is estimated at 45,000 men by battle and disease. The army of Frederick Charles consisted, on the 20th of October, of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th army corps, with two divisions of the landwehr attached to the 9th army corps, making a total of 160,000 men, artillery and cavalry included. The surrender of Bazaine, it is stated, has been made upon a full understanding with the Prussian government that the occupation of Metz and Stasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate base for the withdrawing the German armies from France, and concluding a peace.

The Republicans in London loudly declare the Marshal is a traitor, that he concerted his action with Prince Napoleon, the Empress and King William, and that the government at Paris and Tours will repudiate any peace prepared or signed by him.

In spite of the rumors about the surrender of Metz, the French loan has advanced in price all day. M. Lourier is arranging for the expenditure of a large amount of the loan in the purchase of arms at Birmingham.

NEW YORK, 28.—A cable dispatch says that among the extraordinary documents which were unearthed at the Tuilleries with the general correspondence and private letters of Napoleon, was one showing the fortune of the Emperor's mistress. This paper presented the form of a legal document, detailing the marriage settlement of Elizabeth Ann Harriet, Countess of Beauregard, of Chateau Beauregard, near Versailles, better known as Miss or Mistress Howard. The deed was made out on the occasion of the union by marriage of this lady with Clarence Trevillian in May, 1854. Two schedules which are attached to the papers make known that the Countess possessed 117,000 pounds sterling in English and other foreign securities, including the sum of \$90,000 in Pennsylvania, United States, Railway debentures, and \$74,000 dollars in St. Louis and Cincinnati bonds, besides another and additional sum of £59,000 sterling, which is described as other

stocks, funds, and securities, and distinguished as the settled funds she had besides divers other investments, shares and securities, with jewels and other personal estate and landed property in France during the latter years of her life. Her fortune exceeded in value the united wealth of Madame de Pompadour and the Countess Dubarry.

NEW YORK, 28.—Information is received that a cyclone, almost equal in violence to that which swept over the eastern portion of Cuba on the 7th, devastated the western portion of the island, and nineteen or twenty towns and villages have been leveled with the ground. The grain crops are destroyed and immense damage is done to property. Reports of loss of life and shipping are coming in. Telegraph communication and travel with the west is yet suspended.

SCRANTON, 27.—An extensive fire occurred in Wyoming Co., this morning, which destroyed some twenty buildings belonging to Renshaw, Billings and Phillips, and the railroad stores and many of the principal houses. The estimated loss is \$100,000.

HUNTINGTON, 27.—A locomotive on the Huntington and Broad Top railroad exploded this evening. Jerry Wertz, engineer, was blown to pieces and a boy named Daniel Heck was fatally injured.

WASHINGTON, 28.—President Grant called at the Internal Revenue office and had a long interview with Delano this morning. It is understood that Secretary Cox will retire next week, when Delano will assume the charge of the interior department.

NEW YORK, 28.—Judge Toppan, of King's county Supreme Court, to-day decided in a case involving a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, that marriage is perfectly legal if parties who have promised live together as husband and wife, and that a child born before a marriage ceremony is performed is legal.

A cable to the *Herald* says London advices from Berlin, 28th, state that the capitulation of Bazaine, with his army at Metz, is in conformity with an understanding arrived at with the King of Prussia.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The small pox is raging in Salem, Oregon. One member of the Legislature died and two others are dangerously ill. The people are panic stricken.

The Governor of Oregon has vetoed Ben. Holliday's R. R. subsidy bill.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *Times* contains the following special:

LONDON, 28.—Mr. Oaksmith to-day signed an affidavit before the United States consul here, testifying that all the statements in the *Herald* letter of Oct. 13, purporting to have been written by ex-Marshal Murray to Mayor Hall, regarding General Woodford and Mr. Cohen, are absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and utterly without foundation. The deponent further asks Mayor Hall to demand from Mr. Murray a disavowal or retraction of the letter, or else publicly swear to it.

A New York *World's* special from London, 28th says: The news of the surrender of Metz, with the army of Marshal Bazaine, numbering 83,000 men of all grades, and between 15,000 and 20,000 disabled troops, is confirmed to-day. In government circles and among the Imperialists it is regarded as favorable to the negotiations now going on at Versailles for an armistice. These negotiations, in their original basis, involve no reference to Metz, the army of Marshal Bazaine having been considered by both parties as out of the question. I have its points on the best authority, as follows: first, that the principle of the *statu quo* is to govern all arrangements looking to a possible resumption of arms after the armistice; second, that both belligerents are to be allowed to hold, undisturbed, their relative positions at the time of the signing of the stipulations; third, that the city of Paris is to be allowed to receive daily one day's provisions; fourth, all latitude is to be given throughout the country to proceed with the election of members to the Constitutional Assembly.

It is now reported that Austria has renewed her activity in support of the English negotiations, and that she is warmly backed by the Italian government.

Intelligence has just reached the foreign office, that the German authorities at Versailles have consulted upon the formal demand to that effect, couched in diplomatic but decided language, of the government of Great Britain and Russia, to grant Thiers a safe-conduct from Tours through the German lines into Paris. It is expected an interview between Thiers and Trochu will decide the fate of the negotiations for an armistice.