

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IV.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

NO. 61.

THE DESERET NEWS.
Published every evening except Sunday.

THE DESERET NEWS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

DESERET NEWS WEEKLY.

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EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

BREVITIES.

By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Bismarck-Favre Interview!

Gambetta reported to have succeeded!

Emperor William will soon leave France!

Revelations in the House of Representatives!

Items of Interesting News!

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The income tax repeal bill—Nominations.

WASHINGTON.—The Vice President

announced the return from the House

of the income tax repeal bill, with the

accompanying suggestion on the part of

the House that it had the sole power to

originate such measures. Scott moved

to not concur in the reasons assigned by

the House, and for the return of the

bill, and asked for a committee of conference

between the two Houses, as to their privilege.

The following nominations were sent

to the Senate to-day: Thomas Adams,

son, Jr., to be consul at Melbourne,

Australia; Henry J. Stimmerman, to

be consul at Cordova, Argentine Republic;

Chester W. Greene, to be collector

of internal revenue for the first

Massachusetts district, and John H.

Morrison as collector of internal revenue

for Colorado Territory.

HOUSE.

The "Gambetta" versus "Bismarck"—

Corrupt Practices of the Lobbyists.

WASHINGTON, 31.—In the House,

Maynard, from the committee on ways

and means, reported a bill authorizing

the Secretary of the Navy, after a con-

sultation with the attorney general, to

institute proceedings at law, or other-

wise, to obtain the full damages and in-

demnification for the destruction of the

ship of war *Centurion* in the Bay of

Japan, in January, 1870, by collision

with the steamship *Bombay*, which was

passed.

Sargent explained that Schell was

making successful experiments in the

establishing of a colony of Japanese

and in cultivating tea-raising, silk-

worms, etc., and wanted more land

than he could secure in the Bay of

Japan, and wanted more land.

The House then resumed considera-

tion of the bill to extend the bounda-

ries of the United States.

There was a fearful exposure in the

House yesterday of the dark ways and

corrupt practices of the lobby and its

influence on Congress. The House ap-

propriations committee learned last

week that the treasury department was

to pay a draft on its current appropria-

tions for the Postmaster General for

nearly half a million of dollars, to pay

a claim of Geo. C. Perren, for an an-

cient mail service which had been

repudiated by the post office depart-

ment for the last ten years.

This led to the passage of a resolution

asking for suspension until an in-

vestigation could be made by the com-

missioner.

This investigation proved the most

remarkable state of things, that

one of the counsel of claimant was ex-

posed to pay through the House by

Cross, of Pennsylvania, under a sus-

pension of rules, without report or

debate, that it passed the Senate the

same day, and was signed soon after

by the President, comprising in all but

eighteen hours, that the bill submitted

was purporting to be a report of the

House postal committee to Crosswell in

favor of this, but which proved to be

without the slightest foundation. No

such report was ever made by sub-

committee or ever discussed by them.

Crosswell, instead of waiting for an

application to pay the claim drew a

draft against the general fund for it, and

it was paid on its face. The report

made by P. M. General Brown, Holt,

Blair, Randall and himself had no

foundation in law or equity, those

and many other facts brought to the

attention of the House by Dawes and

Beck produced such consternation that

members generally left their seats and

gathered around the speaker. When

they concluded, a resolution was un-

animously passed repealing the joint

resolution to pay the claim. Even

Crosswell, who had been the originator

of the bill, and who had been origi-

nally at his seat and never said a word.

NEW YORK.

Interviews between Bismarck and

Favre—A coldness between Von Meit-

ze and the Crown Prince.

NEW YORK.—A Herald's Versailles

special dispatch, dated Jan. 29th, says:

"As the facts concerning the negotia-

tions develop, a better feeling is evi-

dent among both the French and Ger-

mans and all begin to agree in hoping

for the termination of the war. The

French are specially well pleased at the

apparent modification of the German

desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphal

entry into the capital. The negotiations

between Bismarck and Favre form one

of the most interesting chapters in the

history of this memorable war. The

arrival of Favre was known to none,

except those immediately concerned in

conducting him through the lines. On

his arrival at the house occupied by

Bismarck, he was immediately admit-

ted to the presence of the Chancellor, and

after a few remarks, Bismarck said:

"Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the ob-

ject of this visit?" Favre, much affect-

ed, replied: "The object is to put a stop

to the terrible suffering of the people.

Now that the hope for relief from with-

out is lost, Paris must needs seek peace.

All we ask is, such a consideration as

a generous enemy might give without

the loss of advantage or honors." Bis-

marck expressed a desire to do all in his

power to show his respect for the suffer-

ing and gallantry of the French nation

consistent with the safety, honor and

interest of United Germany. He said:

"This has been from day to day the

object and desire of the Emperor

and his advice ever since the commence-

ment of the unhappy war which was

forced upon us." Favre, at first, de-

manded the terms already reported

Bismarck replied: "It is not my privi-

lege to refuse or accept terms; but I

must say, that the proposals are such

that I cannot myself approve of them,

and I feel confident my august master

will reject them. However, it is my

duty to submit them for his considera-

tion." Favre, politely, but strictly,

placed under surveillance, and occupied

an apartment over the police bureau.

As already reported, the first overture

was properly rejected. After Favre's

return with the acceptance, in sub-

stance, of the terms demanded by the

Emperor, great excitement prevailed at

Versailles. The mayor went twice to

the police headquarters, to obtain an

interview, but received a peremptory

order not to attempt it, as such an act

would render him liable to imprison-

ment. An interview again took place

between Bismarck and Favre. The

former afterward waited on the King

and Council, when Favre's acceptance

on the part of the provisional govern-

ment was submitted to the Emperor.

On the 29th, the Emperor, who had

been waiting for the news of the

trumpet sounds at bear hunts when

the boat is down, and the Emperor

concluding the tune he walked out

again, never having spoken a single

word to any one present. The next

morning, the terms, which were drawn

up over night between Bismarck and

Favre, in detail, were handed to the

Emperor, who opened and read the

papers and frowned and observed, in a

disturbed tone, "encre trop de balen-

ces."

There is good reason to believe that

the Emperor is not so much deterred

by the tricks of politicians, but he will

be pleased when all is over.

There is a rumor current that Von

Moltke was greatly disappointed with

the action of the Crown Prince's army

in the action at the battle on the 19th,

and thinks the ground was lost un-

necessarily and has expressed his

displeasure openly. There is a growing

coldness in consequence, between the

Crown Prince and the Commander-in-

chief.

WASHINGTON.

Conference Committee.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The House has

agreed to a conference committee on

the income tax repeal question, though

not on the bill itself.

ILLINOIS.

Rainy Weather—Burned.

CHICAGO.—It rained all day yester-

day and most of last night. The streets

are flooded from the melting snow.

To-day it is fair and still thawing.

The Holiday House, the largest

hotel in Kenosha, Wisconsin, was burn-

ed at five o'clock this morning. A lady

and four children guests of the house,

are missing. Three other persons were

injured; one fatally.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bonapartists negotiations—Early return

of William and his Chancellor—The

Armistice—Gambetta reported suc-

ceeded.

Berlin dispatch says: "The Bonap-

artist negotiations with Bismarck have

taken an important turn."

A later dispatch reports great con-

stantinople at Wilhelm's presence, and

upon the proposition to call the Consti-

tutional Assembly.

LONDON, 30.—Bismarck leaves France

after the departure of the Emperor. The

return of William is expected. The

report of his return on Tuesday is un-

authorized. The Germans will rigidly

maintain the passport regulations dur-

ing the armistice.

Gambetta is notified of the capitula-

tion, and will not resign.

The Empress Eugenie, after a stormy

interview with the Emperor, ordered

him to quit her presence, since

he persisted in urging her to consent to

the dismemberment of France.

Later, Gambetta is reported to have

committed suicide.

LONDON, 30.—The armistice be-

gins instantly at Paris, and in three

days, in the departments, ending at noon

February 1st. The armistice is in-

cluded in the armistice. By the capitu-

lation the prisoners of war remain dur-

ing the armistice in Paris after the sur-

rendering of the arms. The national

guards and gendarmes retain their

arms as police. All the franc-tireurs

are disbanded. German prisoners are

to be exchanged.

FRANCE.

Armistice announced the north—Dis-

tress in Paris.

VERSAILLER, 30.—The distress in

Paris is very great. The destruction of

railways impedes the revictualing. The

Germans in the meanwhile are supply-

ing the first necessities from their own

stores.

LILLE, 30.—The armistice has as-

souended the north. The impression is

rather favorable but undecided, and

the conditions of peace. It is said

the Germans have invested Abbeville,

notwithstanding the armistice.

BONAPARTE, 30.—Gambetta telegraphs

to-day to Favre, Versailles, request-

ing him to break the silence maintained

by the Paris government and state in

the name of the military motives for