

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

A telegram from Mr. Moran, chairman of the American commission in London, received at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday, calls loudly for more aid from America for the relief of starving France. It is certain that the anxiety of those near to the scene of the famine is much more intense than ours, and we call with new earnestness upon the American public for immediate contributions, in money and provisions and seed. Other cities or centres of collection, desiring to co-operate in this relief, the committee will carefully credit them to their sources, both here and in the report sent to France. If preferred, the contributions can be forwarded direct to Mr. Moran, chairman of the funds received in the United States, when they will be transferred by telegraph.

Chas. H. Marshall, Chairman,  
Chas. Lanier, Treasurer,  
Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary,  
Chamber of Commerce Committee  
on French relief.

NEW YORK.—The final deposit in the Mace and Coburn fight was deposited today. Harry Hill, of this city was agreed upon as the final stake holder, and has consented to act as such. The fight will take place, May the 11th, probably at Point Albino, Canada.

WASHINGTON, 28.—An opinion prevails among the Senators, that the San Domingo purchase will not be brought up until after the adjournment of Congress, and that an extra executive session of the Senate will be called by the President to act upon the treaty generally. It is agreed that the annexation can be fully completed without the consent of the House, except the voting the purchase money. It does not appear that there has been any change upon the question in either House. The opponents of annexation profess to see no reasons for changing their views in view of the information respecting the Island, furnished by the newspaper correspondents; while the friends of San Domingo are confirmed in their opinion by the facts thus given. Both parties are already preparing their arguments, and the prospects are that the contest over the report of the commissioners will be long and exciting. Prominent Senators who have hitherto exhibited no partisanship on either side, say it will be impossible to get a two-thirds vote to ratify the treaty of annexation, whatever the report of the commissioners may be, and that the Senators who will oppose the treaty have fully made up their minds already, and will place their opposition on the ground of inexpediency in annexing more contiguous tropical territory.

WASHINGTON.—The President, today, approved and signed the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes; also the joint resolution to extend the benefits of the act, establishing a national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, to the disabled soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war.

Col. Von Schmidt is engaged in perfecting plans for machinery, by which he expects to drill a tunnel of five miles through the Sierra Nevada, at a rate of a mile in ninety days, and bring the waters of Lake Bigler to Sacramento and San Francisco. He will commence work this summer.

According to Superintendent McCarter's estimate the cost would be as follows: To replace all the national currency, allowing that thirty-six million of notes will be required, would cost, if entirely engraved and printed in the bureau, \$1,602,000; engraving 6,000 sets of plates, at \$136 per set, \$780,000; localized paper, 14,000,000 sheets at \$8.50 per 1,000 sheets, \$119,000; localized paper, allowance for sheets mutilated in printing, \$30,000; three plate printings, numbering and trimming, at five dollars per 1,000 sheets \$700,000. Total \$1,602,000.

A dispatch from Steubenville, Ohio, gives the particulars of an accident on the Pan Handle Railway, near Mansfield. The axle of the passenger coach, filled with people, broke, precipitating the car down an embankment, severely injuring a number and killing the brakeman. The cars caught fire and burned up, including two Pullman cars. None of the passengers were seriously burned, except a Mr. Winfield Scott, of Steubenville, who is not expected to recover. The accident is said to have been caused by gross negligence, the

car on which the axle broke being old and worn out.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—The *Telegraph* says: Thiers has proposed the purchase of Luxembourg by France and to transfer it to Germany if Metz be restored. The Emperor is much better.

A dispatch from Amiens says an order has arrived for the movement of the troops towards Rouen.

The armistice has been prolonged two days.

The Prince of Roumania is still resolved to abdicate.

The *Post* contradicts a reported fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists.

A *Telegraph's* Versailles special says: The Emperor lunches at the Elysee Bourbon with the Court and returns to Berlin next Saturday, and will be present at the opening of the German Parliament on the sixteenth of March.

The triumphal entry of the Germans into Berlin has been delayed for two months, as the whole of Germany observes six weeks of mourning for the victims of the war.

Thiers has offered another milliard thalers to keep Metz, but the offer was refused.

LONDON, 27, 1:30 p. m.—It is now thought the Germans will not enter Paris. It is said the Emperor and Fritz certainly will not.

BORDEAUX, 28.—Official dispatches from Paris say the preliminaries of peace have been signed. Thiers arrives at Bordeaux to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, 27.—The Emperor William to Augusta: "With a deeply moved heart and gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace are signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify."

PARIS, 27.—Republican manifestations continue. There is perfect order, but deep feelings of future revenge exist. The prefect of police refuses the responsibility of trouble if the Prussians enter. The mortality is greatly lessened, and provisions are abundant.

The preliminaries of peace were signed yesterday, at 5:30.

France cedes Alsace and Metz, but retains Belfort. The war indemnity is five milliard francs, and three years is granted for its payment. The Germans will hold fortresses until it is paid. The armistice is prolonged for a week. The Germans will enter Paris immediately.

Rothschild has been summoned to Versailles, also the railway presidents, to arrange to carry the troops to Germany.

The difficulty between Spain and Egypt originated in a complaint made by a Dragoman, attached to the Spanish Consulate, at Cairo, that he had been maltreated by the police. The Egyptian government proposes an investigation. This Spain refuses, demanding immediate satisfaction. The Consul of the other governments at Cairo approve of Egypt's course.

A Versailles correspondent of the *London Times* telegraphs that the armistice is prolonged to the 12th. When the armistice ceases, three days' notice will be given before hostilities are renewed.

PARIS, 27.—The *Journal des Debats* comments on the cruel terms of peace imposed on France, and says that Thiers and Favre were several times on the point of breaking off the negotiations at the risk of a resumption of hostilities, and yielded only to neutrality. Bismarck, at first, demanded an indemnity of ten milliard of francs, and it was reduced to the sum finally agreed upon, only by the most strenuous exertions. It has been stipulated that only thirty thousand German troops shall enter Paris, and that they shall not march beyond the Place de la Concorde.

Several journals announce they will suspend publication during the occupation of the city and all recommend the inhabitants to remain within doors and close their shutters. The authorities are very uneasy in regard to the attitude of the population when the Prussians march in. The national guard have been under arms all night and perfect order has prevailed, but the guards and regular troops are greatly discontented, and it is doubtful if it can be depended on to restrain the people from violence at the appearance of the enemy.

On Sunday, being the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of 1848, the Reds held a mass meeting at the Place de la Bastille. The demonstration was disorderly and terminated in a scene of revolting atrocity. A police agent, who attempted to interfere for the preservation of peace, was seized by the enraged crowd, fastened to a

plank and thrown into the Seine, where, after struggling for some time, he was drowned. As long as he could be seen above the surface he was pelted with stones by the crowd on the quay. A magistrate, who attempted to save the unfortunate man, was threatened with similar treatment, and was finally obliged to fly for his life.

The journals continue to assail Germany in the bitterest terms.

BORDEAUX, 27, noon.—The Assembly will hold no session to-day.

Thiers and Picard are expected to arrive here this evening.

A meeting of the Deputies belonging to the extreme and moderate Left was held last night, to prepare a common protest against the cession of French territory; but no action was taken.

The *Journal des Debats* says that during the three years allowed for the payment of the indemnity, fifty thousand Prussian troops are to occupy Champagne, exercising the right of making requisitions and live at the expense of the French government. If the payment is completed before the time expires, Champagne will be immediately evacuated.

LONDON, 28.—Agrarianism in Ireland has caused a few to be killed.

The Germans, unaware of the prolongation of the armistice, attacked Havre to-day. A truce rectified things.

The *Times'* Versailles special says Lunville, Nancy and Belfort are left to France; Longwy, Thionville, Metz, Saarbruck and the iron districts go to Germany.

Rothschild promises to pay the money in a year, thus getting rid of the Germans.

Frederick Charles is Governor of Champagne, with his headquarters at Rheims. The Emperor William will merely pass through Paris and the new possessions en route to Berlin.

Mediation has been offered and accepted on the Spanish-Egyptian matter and a peaceable solution is anticipated.

The Parisians believe the Germans will enter and provoke a conflict to give color for more exactions.

PARIS, 27.—It is stated that the occupation of the departments south of the Seine ceases after the ratification; in the other departments after the payment of five hundred millions. The fortresses will be occupied until the indemnity is paid.

PARIS, 28.—The *Patrie* says the question of entry occupied in the negotiation ten times longer than the cession of territory and the indemnity. Many citizens have purchased a week's provisions to prevent their appearance during the occupation.

A policeman has been murdered because he served under Pietri.

The consultative commission goes to Bordeaux on Tuesday, and the debates commence immediately.

The Parisian army will occupy the left bank of the Seine. None in uniform will be allowed in the portion occupied by the Germans, which will be surrounded by barricades.

On Sunday night there was a patriotic agitation, through a report of the immediate entry of the Germans. The guard rushed from the Champs Elysees to the ramparts to repel the enemy, but there was no disturbance. Paris on Sunday midnight was calm. On Monday morning it was again agitated. Crowds surrounded the placarded notices of Picard appealing for order and dignity. The crowd invaded the prison of St. Pelagie and freed two commandants of the guards. All the papers, even the ultra radicals, commend non-resistance to the entry of the Germans, and will abstain from publication during the occupation. It is believed no conflict will occur.

VERSAILLES, 28.—Everything is prepared for the entry into Paris. The final orders will be reserved until to-morrow. Paris was agitated throughout yesterday, but no disorder was manifested. The editors of forty-three newspapers, exhort their readers to calmness and dignity under the trial. The Bourse and theatres will be closed during the occupation. The powder magazine at Villette has been pillaged by the soldiers.

PARIS, 28.—Terrible scenes are now enacting. Vast crowds fill the streets and are committing many acts of violence. The people made an attack on some of the policemen, with intent to murder them, one was beaten to death, another hanged and two were drowned. Crowds surround the statue of Strasbourg, which an orator proposes to remove, lest it be desecrated by the German savages. The excitement is on the increase and the national guards at Belleville and Montmartre have resolved to remain under arms. Regiments have been hooted at and pelted by the people. A great body of the

national guards, fully armed, has marched to the Champs Elysees, where they are now encamped, swearing to attack the Germans. The heads of Thiers and Favre are demanded, and the gardens of the Tuilleries have been occupied by the infantry of the line. Accounts from Belleville and Mont Martre represent that horrible scenes are occurring in those sections.

LONDON, 1.—The Emperor William, communicating to the Czar, after stating the peace terms, says: "The days have arrived at the end of a glorious and bloody war, precipitated by the frivolity of the French. Prussians remember that you prevented the spread of the war. God bless you." The Czar replied that he shared the joy, and hoped a durable peace had been secured to a devoted friend, and that the happiness and glory of Russia and Prussia were insured.

PARIS, 28.—To-night the French troops have evacuated the barracks of Louvre and Champs Elysees.

The posting of all placards is prohibited during the occupation of the city by the hostile army.

Minister Picard remains in Paris.

The Ambassadors of England, Austria and Russia will return immediately to their legations.

The press attacks the authorities for their supineness during the recent outrages. An official journal announces that measures have been taken to prevent their recurrence.

PARIS.—The head of the column of the eleventh corps, under General Von Bose, is just entering the Point du Jour and Porte Maillot, and is moving toward the Arc de Triomphe. No hostile movements of the populace have yet been seen, and the prospect of a collision is diminishing.

PARIS, noon, 1.—Last night, a rumor prevailed that the enemy had given up the intended occupation, and it found credit in many quarters. The completion of the preparations and the activity of the authorities, however, forbade a hope of truth in the rumor. The scenes in some portions of the city beggar description. Excited crowds had gathered at Mont Martre and Belleville, nearly all night, listening to incendiary speeches and shouting defiance at the Prussians.

Since Vinery's proclamation the best part of the national guard have been active in perfecting barricades as safeguards against the approach of armed crowds, on the line marked out by the Germans. At an early hour in the morning, the preparations were completed, and the streets presented a singular appearance, from the absence of the people and the almost entire desertion of the line of march, except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied a triangle during the night, with the intention of falling back on the advance of the Prussians and taking positions commanding the approaches to the line.

At the appointed hour, ten o'clock the first representative corps of the victorious army entered within the *En-ciente*, under the eye of his Imperial majesty. In accordance with the programme, favored by splendid weather, the eleventh corps, numbering thirty thousand, with ninety-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Von Bose, advanced in two columns, one at Porte Neuilly and the other at Point du Jour. The former advanced at a rapid pace up the Avenue de Grand Armee, direct for the Arc de Triomphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column entering at Point du Jour, below Auteniel, commenced to march along the quay on the north side of the Seine, direct for the Place de la Concorde, which had been fixed as the place of rendezvous for the two columns. As the troops proceeded along the line, the artillery took positions from the Porte de Neuilly to the Place de Concorde, and from Point du Jour to the same point as a precautionary measure. Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, despite the hard service they had seen.

At nine a.m., the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding the Arc de Triomphe to the surprise of a few who were present. Both men and women were seen hurrying away in tears, and only boys and a few workmen were left. The German hussars galloped down every avenue leading to the Champs Elysees to search the streets branching therefrom. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred. The conduct of the people was admirable. About four thousand infantry and cavalry only advanced. There was no music, but a drum was beaten and a trumpet sounded.

Continued on page 57.