

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill. It appropriates \$10,677,525, including the following items:—For reporting and publishing debates, \$120,000; for the New York Post Office, \$500,000; for the Boston Post Office, in addition to the unexpended balance, for the purchase of a site, \$74,278; for a court house at Madison, Wisconsin, \$21,899; a court house at Portland, Maine, \$2,079; an appraiser's store at Philadelphia, \$40,000; for public printing, paper, and binding, \$225,000; for cavalry and artillery horses, \$200,000; for army clothing and camp equipage, \$200,000; for army contingencies, \$150,000; for army medicine supplies, \$100,000; for army pay and mileage and clothing, \$2,045,000; for Quartermaster General's Department, \$755,000; for the freedmen's bureau, \$140,000, and for collecting revenue from the imports for half a year, \$2,750,000.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Supreme Court, to-day, affirmed the Constitutionality of the cotton tax, by a divided court.

The President has signed the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—Heavy rains are prevailing throughout the State. Last night, at 11 o'clock, a terrific south-easter burst on the city, accompanied with rain, hail, thunder and lightning, doing much damage. Hitherto the inhabitants of California have been accustomed to but faint flashes of lightening and low rumbles of thunder, hardly recognizable, and at intervals of years; but last night, the flashes were vivid, and those seen in the western part of the State were almost continuous, accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder, producing more consternation than a heavy earthquake would in San Francisco. The storm commenced about midnight and lasted over an hour, the barometer falling lower than ever before known in this latitude.

On the corner of New Montgomery St. and Minna a fire wall, twelve feet high and sixty feet long was blown from the top of a three story frame building on to the adjoining building, crushing it into ruins, beneath which were buried from fifteen to twenty people, all of whom got out safe, or not fatally injured, except Mrs. McDonald, wife of the watchman at the State prison, her child ten months old and daughter twelve years old, and Mrs. Logan, all of whom were instantly killed. They were frightfully mangled. Several others were injured, but none fatally. Three alarms of fire were rung during the storm, which aided to make the night the most remarkable ever experienced here. There was more thunder and lightning in one hour than ever before seen or heard in San Francisco. The shipping in the harbor generally escaped without serious damage. The storm in the mountains was severe. The telegraph line is damaged in all directions.

Earl De Grey, Professor Montague Bernard, and Lord Tenterden, of the joint high commission, and Viscount Frederick Goderich and Donald McKay arrived by the steamer *Cuba*.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—The coroner's jury in the case of the New Hamburg disaster returned a verdict, to-day, that, "No one was to blame for the accident, but that the express train could have been stopped in time to prevent the collision, provided that all the appliances had been effective; but from some reason unknown to the jury, the patent brakes were not effectively applied."

FOREIGN.

BORDEAUX, 20.—Thiers, in a speech to the Assembly, dwelt upon the distress and suffering caused by the war of invasion, and the necessity of peace; nevertheless, peace would be courageously discussed with the Prussians, and would only be accepted if honorable. The country itself, when it is re-organized, will decide its destinies. The Assembly adopted a proposal for government to send a commission of fifteen deputies to Paris to act as an intermediary between the negotiators and the Assembly. Thiers proposed that the Assembly suspend its sittings during the negotiations. Thiers, Picard and Favre left for Paris this evening.

PARIS, 19.—There is good authority for stating that Germany's final con-

ditions of peace will include the cession of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine, with the fortresses of Thionville, Metz and Belfort, and the payment of an indemnity of 280,000,000 pounds sterling.

The Germans continue to impose requisitions in the vicinity of Paris.

The mayor of Chantilly has been seized in default of the payment of 15,000 francs, levied on the town.

BORDEAUX, 19.—By cable to the N. Y. Herald: Deliberations are now going on in the Reichkoustleer's office and it is said that conditions of peace involving the cession of Nice and the neutralization of Savoy, in order to completely isolate France, are under discussion. France will thus be separated from Germany by the neutralized territory of Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland, and the newly acquired territory and fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine; and from her old ally, Italy, by neutral territory. The great object of Germany is to incapacitate France from taking her threatened revenge. Bismarck is willing to renounce Metz upon condition of its dismantlement, but Moltke insists on retaining the fortress as a necessary strategical point. Moltke also insists upon retaining the belt of territory including Belfort. The people of this region are entirely French. Bismarck is unwilling to insist, and the question is still under debate in the imperial council.

No further extension of the armistice will be conceded on any ground whatever. If peace is not concluded and the German terms are not satisfactory, by 12 noon on the 23d instant, the German armies will march into Paris and it will be treated as a captured city.

The number of cannon delivered up to the Germans fall short by four of the number officially stated. Upon demanding the missing four, the French answered that a mistake had been made in counting them. The Germans refused to accept the explanation and four new cannon are being cast at the foundry to make up the deficiency.

A German financier has been summoned to Versailles, to advise on the best means of securing the payment of the indemnity. He is of the opinion half the sum can be collected in bullion and the rest must be in bills of progressive dates.

LONDON, 20.—The *Times'* Berlin special says the London conference has agreed to open the Black Sea to foreign men-of-war, and to authorize the Porte to permit the passage through the Dardanelles all armed vessels, Russian and Roumanian excepted. Russia is not opposed to this settlement of the question, but Turkey hesitates to agree to it.

It is reported that the Germans have levied fresh requisitions of two million francs on the city of St. Quentin.

LONDON, 21.—A dispatch from Havre says, Alencon refusing to pay fresh contributions, the mayor and ten councilmen were taken as hostages.

The *World's* special says that Thiers' programme is to conclude peace on the best terms. Bismarck will accept, clear France from the Germans, place the French army in Paris under Changarier, induce the Assembly to proclaim the charter of 1830 as the supreme law, and by a plebiscite to accept Count de Paris as King. The opinion grows that the German terms will be accepted without modification.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—The French Charge d' Affaires here has notified the Imperial Cabinet of the establishment of a new government in France. Russia's recognition is expected to be announced to-morrow.

LONDON, 21.—The *Times* has a telegraphic dispatch stating that the population of Paris have received, since the 3rd inst., 14,352 oxen, 15,352 sheep, 1,776 cows, 3,768 pigs, 2,000,099 kilogrammes of grain, 29,327,580 kilogrammes of flour and 9,190,039 biscuits.

Favre comes to-day with the Commissioners to discuss the terms of peace.

The Versailles *Gaulois* states that Luxembourg undertakes to pay Prussia two million francs for its breach of neutrality, and allows the Prussian troops to occupy a Luxembourg fortress.

PARIS, 20.—The Metz question is settled, and that part of Lorraine will be annexed, and will include Ponte de Mousson. The French are pressing for a prolongation of the armistice till March the 2nd. Should it be granted, however, Moltke insists on the entry of the troops into Paris on the 25th, and he will probably prevail. The meeting of the Parliament at Berlin has been postponed until March the 15th. The period fixed for paying half the indemnity, to be taken in bills, is about five

years. All the conversation is about the probable entry of the Germans into Paris, and a general hope is expressed that the event will pass off without disturbance. It is stated that Rothschild has advanced eight hundred thousand francs to pay the St. Denis indemnity demand. Paris will not have gas for the next fifteen days. General Vinery has issued orders for the nationale gardes to deliver up all their company material. There is great grumbling at the stoppage of the pay of the nationale gardes. The greatest want is still felt because of the dearth and scarcity of fuel. Large arrivals of coal are eagerly sought by the rich.

The official returns received at the War Office show that during the month of January, the French lost 800 pieces of artillery and 350,000 men; of the latter Chauzy lost 25,000, Raye 12,000, Faidherbe 11,000, Bourbaki 30,000; the army of Paris lost 150,000, and of the army of the East 80,000 before it entered Switzerland. The loss of the Germans, during the same month, was 10,000.

LONDON, 21.—China papers, received by overland mail, report an assault made upon Seward and his party during their visit to Woo Chang.

VERSAILLES, 22.—The official *Moniteur* says France must decide on war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates Germany. France has long known the conditions on which Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon injuries formerly inflicted and guarantees for the future. Compared with the injuries the demands are moderate, and a longer delay will make harder conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux. If the German terms are rejected, the war continues.

A dispatch from Lille, to-day, says it is rumored that peace is signed, and that Alsace and Lorraine are neutralized. Business is improving.

PARIS, 24.—The removal of the government to Tours or Blois is much talked of, but it is believed that after peace the Assembly will prorogue its sitting, to meet at Paris when re-assembling. A letter from Trochu condemns the entry of the Germans into Paris. It deserved the honors of war. He advises to shut the gates and let the enemy open them with cannon.

LONDON, 22, AMIENS, 21.—A proclamation by Chauzy urges the troops to put the time they are forced to rest to profit and prepare to resume the struggle a *l'outrance*, if arrogant claims are demanded.

The *Raphe* says the treaty of peace may be communicated to the Assembly on Saturday.

A provincial correspondent says the German demands are so distinctly confined to things indispensable that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly and firmly. The prolongation of the armistice for a few days is dependent on the acceptance, in the main, of the German demands. The *Journal* concludes with the prediction that, next week, unless the signs are deceptive, peace will be restored.

VIENNA.—Minister Jay entertained the Americans here at a supper in honor of Washington's birthday. Speeches were made, in which reference was made to the approaching centenary of American independence. Jay said that, through the courtesy of the Emperor, some new materials of American history had been brought to light. In the imperial archives were several volumes, containing the correspondence of Baron Beilen, who was sent to America by the Emperor Joseph the Second of Germany. Jay stated that permission had been given him to take a copy, and he hoped soon to lay these valuable records before the American people. The healths of the President of the United States and the Emperor of Austria were drunk amid cordial applause.

The *Journal de Paris* says the amount of the war indemnity demanded by Prussia will not exceed 500,000,000 thalers.

The police fear that Trochu's letter will cause difficulty. Three thousand bombs were seized yesterday by them. The new ministry is not received favorably. Lambrecht, as Minister of Commerce, is unpopular, being a protectionist.

A second train left for Boulogne, last night, but was stopped, to-day by the Prussians. The mortality is decreasing, in consequence of the improved food and the milder temperature. The destitution is still great. Four thousand are in the streets outside, waiting for food. Twelve thousand six hundred tons of food and fuel arrived yesterday. Medicine and drugs are terribly wanted; there is none left. Peace is almost certain. Moltke has laid before the Em-

peror the plan of a campaign, in case of a renewal of the war. The word "republic" has been struck out of all public acts and "La France" substituted.

LONDON.—There is an official advertisement in a journal at Weisenbourg giving directions for the levying and distribution of requisitions. It contains a notice to the German military officials, that they are entitled to receive during the armistice, fifteen francs extra pay per day, which will be procured by special imports on the occupied territory.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO DENVER.—The *Denver Tribune*, of the 20th inst., says an enthusiastic meeting of the prominent citizens of Abilene, Kansas, has been held to consider the project of building a railroad from that place to Denver. Considerable capital has been enlisted in the enterprise, and its accomplishment seems likely. Along the route proposed are some of the best farming lands in Kansas with excellent ranges for grazing. The distance from Denver to Abilene will be about 450 miles, twenty-six miles shorter than via the Kansas Pacific. The new road will have to bridge the South Fork of the Republican and the Kiowa, Bijou and Platte rivers.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH AT FILLMORE.—James C. Owens, Esq., Coroner at Fillmore City, writes on the 17th instant.

"On Wednesday, the 15th inst., an old man named Richard Hodges, a resident of Fillmore, came by his death very suddenly. He went with a team and wagon to get a load of straw and chaff, and after he had got the wagon loaded, it is supposed that he fell down, and was kicked by the horses, no person being near at the time. He was found in about ten minutes after the accident, his skull fractured and some severe bruises on his shoulders; but life seemed to be quite extinct. A Coroner's inquest was immediately held by a respectable jury, and a verdict rendered accordingly."

HAVE ARRIVED.—More of the Packed Lamps, only 60c. A household treasure. 475 3 w 33

DIED.

At Grass Creek, near Echo City, U. T., on the 16th of February, 1871, after a protracted illness, Sarah Wignall.

Deceased was born in Lancashire, England, A.D. 1807, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Liverpool, 1851, and emigrated to Utah in 1855.

Mill. Star, please copy.

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