

money as follows: Marseilles and Lyons have fifty thousand volunteers each, and subsidies: Toulons has subscribed 150,000 francs and has a corps of volunteers; Argaleme 100,000 francs, for arms; Cognac 200,000 francs, half of it for the raising of a battalion of soldiers and the other half for the national guard lines of St. Etienne: Montpelier, Nice and Lytle send men and arms and war munitions: Chambéry has organized a free corps, called the Alpine sharpshooters. The army of the Loire, as constituted, is composed of regiments of the guards of Aid and Haute Garonne. The Eastern Pyrenees and central departments have another army called the army of the East, formed of regiments of the East and South-east are to be joined by the volunteers and Mobiles. The army now in the Vosges and Jura, between Epigole and Boucon, is now reconstructed. The army exceeds four hundred thousand, with the mobiles, and other 150,000 armed men that are afoot.

It is reported that the government will anticipate the date of the convocation of the constitutional assembly.

Ulrich, at Strasbourg, is at the last extremity but still resists. It is officially affirmed that the General commanding at Laon, had orders to resist to the last, and that it was he who ordered the citadel to be blown up.

It is asserted, positively, that Russia and Austria are about to unite against Prussia, if she insists upon annexing French Territory.

At Lyons, the committee of public safety are still acting independent of the government.

Direct communication with England, by the north line, was cut off, late last night.

PARIS, 15.—Prussian dragoons have appeared at Nogent-sur-Marne. Columns have been sent to Crespiigny, Valgies, Nantiuel, Plessy and Landon, small towns to the east, northeast and south-east of Paris. The national guard is being reorganized throughout France.

General Trochu, in his order of the day, says seventy thousand men on the ramparts may, by a persevering effort, save Paris, for the city will be unapproachable if the defenders are properly armed. The Councillors of State have been temporarily suspended from their authority. All foreign representatives are still in Paris. The Prussians are still swarming around Nancy.

The Gaulois has reason to predict a happy result from the peace negotiations now pending.

PARIS.—The French troops which recently crossed the Rhine, into Baden territory, will probably remain and operate on German soil. Reinforcements have gone to them. Gen. Trochu in an order to day, to the gardes nationales, says the result of the late review is very gratifying. He feels assured that the defence of the city will be admirably sustained. Paris is ready to sacrifice all in order to give time to France to organize for an irresistible defense. Last night the Parisians were awakened by a tremendous cannonading all along the ramparts. It was supposed that an attack had been made, and there was some excitement, which was allayed when an announcement was made that the gunners were only practicing. Shops are mostly closed and masters and employes alike are drilling.

The workmen and national guard lately made another demonstration of regard, to Minister Washburne, and the United States government.

Lord Lyons, the English minister, warns the English residents in Paris, to leave the city now while they may.

The Place de la Concorde is filled with cavalry and national guard.

A Prussian was discovered, to-day in a secluded place, firing, with a rifle at the balloons, used by the military authorities. He was promptly arrested.

A great number of French tireurs are camped at Mount Matra. Gustave Flourens, Fouville, and Chateaubrian are in command of battalions at Pau.

The Prussians, to-day, were camped at Croix Aux Bois, Gastons and Fontaine near the city. At Nogent-sur-Seine the Uhlans appeared, but retreated when it became evident that the people meant to give them battle. It is reported that many of the large siege guns of the Prussians are deeply embedded in the mud.

On the canal de la Laterne, on the Rhine, the Germans attempted to transport their guns by this canal, and the French suddenly let the waters out of it. It is said this will delay the siege a considerable time. The forts at Lyons are completed; many troops are reaching there daily. The guns are all in position.

Advices from all parts of France say

that large sums of money are being subscribed for the national defense. Large forces are being raised and equipped in all the departments.

A party of American volunteers passed through Tours to-day. They are coming to Paris.

PARIS, 15.—The Prussians are advancing in immense force. To-morrow the capital will be completely isolated. All the railways are cut, with exception of the lines running West from forests of Mont Morency. The forest of Boudy is now burning. Other forests will be destroyed to-morrow. The gates of Paris will be closed to-morrow. There are now over six million pounds of gunpowder in Paris. Seventeen bridges over the Seine, have been destroyed. No French fortress has yet been taken.

All classes are resolved to fight to the death.

A detachment of General Keller's command dispersed a force of French riflemen near Colmar, on Wednesday.

BOUILLONS, 15, 10.50 a.m.—Part of Bazaine's army cut its way through the Prussians, at Metz, and is now marching on to Paris. Canrobert is in command.

MONTREAL, 15.—The international boat race took place this afternoon; the weather was fine, with a light breeze. The two crews started at sixteen minutes past five, at the firing of a gun, amid tremendous cheering. The Tyne crew rowed naked to the waist. The St. John's wore fancy shirts. Both crews dipped oars simultaneously. After a few sweeping strokes the Tyne took the lead. At a hundred yards the Tyne seemed to increase the lead, rowing well within themselves with magnificent strokes. At a quarter of a mile the St. John drew up a little, but the Tyne put on tremendous spurt, the boat jumping out of the water at every stroke. At half a mile the Tyne crew were a length ahead, and gradually creeping forward and working like machines. The St. John crew seemed to be rowing a waiting race. On turning the Buoy the Tyne led by three lengths; and in the home stretch rowed at an unparalleled pace with the precision of an automaton, winning the race by six clear lengths. Time, forty-one minutes and ten seconds. The winners were received with the wildest enthusiasm. The people seemed mad with excitement.

HAVANA, 15.—A telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Cuba and Jamaica.

The ravages of cholera are increasing here.

LONDON, 15.—The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial have left Hastings for Forquix.

Metz was bombarded all last night. The reply was sullen and at intervals. Another demand for surrender was decisively refused.

It is said that Garibaldi will soon assume the command of an Italian legion, at Lyons, to fight the Germans.

It is understood that the Spanish Government is preparing to check the designs of the Republican leaders. Troops and great stores of munitions are being accumulated in Madrid.

Advices have been received here describing the cataract recently discovered in British Guiana, which entirely dwarfs the Niagara. There are two falls, one 770 feet, and another of 50. The volume of water passing over the falls is seventy-eight feet deep and a hundred yards broad during the dry season. The colonial government is arranging facilities for visitors.

LONDON, 15.—Negotiations with the object of obtaining peace have been going on between Jules Favre and Washburne at Paris, but they have failed.

The King of Prussia rejects the American mediation, and Bancroft replies that he can only remain a spectator of the conflict.

Washburne communicated Bancroft's dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and added that he could only record his protest against this impious war.

The Prussian scouts withdrew from Nogent-sur-Seine yesterday before the people, but were reinforced four kilometers off, and are expected to return. Four thousand Prussians are at Momout; forty thousand have been signalled at Crespy, in Valois. There is a strong advanced guard at Montuill. Hostilities have been suspended at Hoziers for the removal of the wounded.

The Spanish ambassador left Paris last night for Madrid. Six hundred women and children left Strasbourg on the 11th.

The Gaulois affirms that the British government sent another letter to the King of Prussia, demanding peace and asking upon what conditions Prussia

would sign the treaty, and where they would have peace concluded; and also informing him that the basis that would be agreed upon by the neutral powers would be the integrity of French Territory. No written answer was received to this message. The King asks what guarantees the national government can offer; and whether the French people and the regular government to succeed the present, would ratify a treaty of intervention.

There has been no fighting at Metz since the second except two hours of bombardment on the 13th. German officials say the French reply is weak. The German forces have been contracted, and have closed in much nearer to the walls during the past week, chiefly on the east and south sides.

Picket firing, which was formerly discouraged by the German commanders is now encouraged so as to prevent comradeship between the pickets. The French are anxious to approach the Prussians in a friendly manner to get victuals and news.

LONDON, 16.—From the dispatches received from Florence, it would seem that the Italians must have surrounded Rome by this time, if the programme of the government has been faithfully carried out.

It is reported that railroad trains leaving Paris yesterday and to-day, were attacked and captured by Prussians, and that several passengers on board were killed or wounded.

After to-day communication with Paris will be uncertain. All regular troops as well as the mobiles have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussian army of the Loire. The Prussians are slowly concentrating around Paris.

LONDON, 16.—The Prussians having captured a railroad train at Dentis, travel in that direction stops immediately. Fifteen thousand Prussians are at Joinville.

The London Times, this morning, has a special telegram, from Berlin, giving the following summary as presenting the latest on the question of mediation:

Russia declines all further efforts for mediation. Bancroft denies having invoked American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England; it has defeated the French hope for armed intervention. Germany demands the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is reported that the American ship Queen has arrived at Tauton with five hundred American volunteers and seven thousand rifles.

The Prussians were, yesterday, seven miles from Paris.

There have been no railroad trains beyond Port Nise since Wednesday. The Forts around the city are now entirely consumed.

BOUILLON, 16.—Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussians at Metz, are now marching toward Paris; they are six thousand strong. Marshal Bazaine himself has gone to Sedan.

Civilians are withdrawing from Strasbourg.

The Prussian headquarters, on Friday, were at Meaux.

The French have uselessly destroyed all works of art on highways and railroads leading out of Paris. Notwithstanding the wholesale destruction of property the advance of the Prussian army is not delayed a single hour. Paris journals to-day persist that mediation is possible. The Prussians are massing at some distance from the city. The measures of defense, at Paris are now so great that it is expected that that fact will act strongly in favor of peace.

The following intelligence has been received from Paris: the advance of the Prussians is at Briteville Nevilly, and Sur Marne, and their scouting parties have occupied Corbeil and Clarmont. Throngs of people are escaping from Paris.

PARIS, 16.—Advices, received by the Minister of War, shows that the sharpshooters and free corps are capturing many prisoners in the suburbs.

Ulrich, commandant at Strasbourg, reports the bombardment as constant and terrific. The city is badly damaged. He has no idea of surrendering.

The railway between Paris and Lyons has been cut by the French authorities. Tours is rapidly organizing a large army to be known as the army of the Loire, to be formed from the Western departments and those bordering on the Pyrenees.

This morning a corps of the army of occupation left the city to attack the advance of the Prussian army, which is known to be in the immediate suburbs. Several Uhlans were arrested in Paris

# "For the DESERET EVENING NEWS." MY COUNTRY.—A LAMENTATION.

Columbia, my country! The land of my birth and the boast of my youthful pride!

My love for thee, mingled with the warm pulses of my childhood—it was inherited from my noble ancestors who periled their lives and bravely fought for thy independence—it grew with my growth as a legitimate portion of my nature.

Thou hast been as a beacon of light to other nations—a palladium of liberty and an asylum for the oppressed. Then thy broad bosom, warmed with compassion for the homeless—thou didst open wide thy heart to shelter persecuted outcasts from distant lands.

Thou didst choose wise men for statesmen—men with souls, who were not greedy after selfish gain, but were true to thy interests, and held thy honor dearer than their life.

With them, thou didst establish a government on the grand platform of civil and religious liberty, guaranteeing equal rights; and to procure its perpetuity, thou didst frame and bequeath a glorious and sacred constitution, which was prompted by the inspiration of the Most High.

Thy standard was emblazoned with the insignia of peace; and on its lofty spire which towered amid the skies, waved the glorious banner of freedom, which was unsoiled by the hand of oppression, and unstained with the blood of innocence.

Then, thy courts and seats of justice, and thy congress halls, receptacles of trust and confidence.

Union and happiness prevailed thy interior, and a crown of glory encircled thy brow; thy name was held in honor abroad: proud and haughty nations gazed with admiration at thy prosperity; they bowed respectfully to the noble magnanimity of thy character, and marveled at the harmonious workings of thine institutions.

Such thou wert as I remember thee; and then my young heart swelled with joyous pride that I was an American citizen.

But alas! alas! a great change has come over thee; and now, with subdued pride, I am forced to exclaim: "How is the mighty fallen!"

Where is thy Washington—thy Jefferson and thine Adams of former years? Where now the respect and loyalty with which they adhered to, and honored the glorious Constitution?

When two of thy noblest sons—those whom God had raised up to be benefactors of the age, were assassinated in Carthage jail; thou didst, not only forfeit thine own pledged faith to them, and complacently fold thy hands in silent sanction, but thou didst throw thy mantle of protection around the foul perpetrators of the horrid deed.

Alas! for thee, my country! Inconsistency is glaring in thine acts—with one hand thou dost extend liberty, and proffer protection to the negro in the South; while, with the other thou dost seize, and wrest from a portion of thy most loyal subjects who, after having been thrust from thy presence, have opened for thee a path in the desert; the dearest privileges and the most sacred rights conferred by the Goddess of Liberty.

There is no cloak for thy shame: The stain of innocent blood is on thy armorial escutcheon—degeneracy is visibly depicted in thy countenance—rottenness is in thy bones—thy joints tremble by reason of weakness, and thou art terribly diseased in thine inward parts.

Thou hast even acknowledged thine own imbecility; for when a portion of thine own children who had been cruelly persecuted and smitten, cried unto thee for help—humbly claiming thy parental protection, thou didst coldly and deliberately say to them, "Your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you."

And now, while crime and debauchery are rampant in thy cities, thy chief assembly is being disgraced with documental filth which has been cast up from the bowels of hell, through the agency of the foulest recreants ever admitted into the service of His Satanic Majesty.

While its offensive odor is contaminating thy halls and marring thy once beautiful insignia, a majority of those thou hast chosen to represent thee—who had sworn to maintain thy reputation and be true to the cause of justice and freedom, are greedily swallowing the infernal excrement.

Tell it not in Europe—publish it not on the continent of Asia, lest the monarchs of the world laugh, and the subjects of despots have thee in derision.

And yet, thou art not wholly fallen: To thine honor be it spoken; thou hast a Fitch and his fellows, who, like the Daniel of old, boldly dare to stand up in defense of justice, and oppose the annihilation of peace and citizenship; and their names will be registered in the archives of the just.

My country, O, my country! my heart bleeds for thee—I mourn thy corruption and degradation—thy glory has departed—thy fame is extinguished—thy peace and honor, swindled; and "the dear old flag" which once floated in glorious majesty, is now slowly and solemnly undulating at half mast, as a requiem of thy departed liberty, which thou hast sacrificed on the shrine of political emolument.

And now, mark it—write it with an iron pen—engrave it indelibly in the rocks—a day of retribution awaits thee. Think not thou canst measure arms with the Almighty—think not thy strength sufficient to cope with omnipotence.

ELIZA R. SNOW.