

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

## FOREIGN.

Advices from Mulhouse report that the Prussians entered Enstine, where they have imposed heavy requisitions and forage. A report from the same place states that the garrison of Strasbourg made another sortie, and surprised besiegers, killing and capturing a considerable number.

It is reported that a battery of mitrailleurs, which in one of the recent battles destroyed an entire regiment of Prussian cavalry, was under the direction of Marshal Lebouf.

PARIS, 21.—A correspondent of the *Gaulois* declares, from actual observation, that the road from Metz to Verdun is occupied by Prussians, and he is positive that at Verdun no news has been heard of Bazaine since the 19th. The headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles were near St. Michael, eight leagues from Verdun.

It is reported that late yesterday, Bazaine made a very important movement. Admiral Roncieres has addressed a proclamation to the sailors and marines charged with the defense of the forts of Paris. He says they must be what they were at Sebastopol, where their services were so great. The journals report that each German soldier carries with him in the campaign, a little book containing simple French and German phrases, such as are needed to converse with the country people. All the German officers have the most detailed map of the French Territory. The Minister of the Interior has issued an order that the public must not, under any circumstances, mount upon the ramparts or inspect the works of the defenses, under penalty of trial by a council of war. At Cherbourg, civilians are not admitted into the arsenals, forts or navy yards, unless under the escort of an officer.

The *Gaulois* relates the adventures of the Ambulance corps, equipped here at the expense of the Paris journals, and sent to the army. The Prussians captured it and would not permit it to return to the French camp, and it was only, after an appeal to King William personally that the Ambulance was sent back to France.

PONT A MOUSSON, via LONDON, 21.—The prisoners still pour in. Last night there arrived 2,000 privates and 36 officers, and to-day more soldiers and fifty-four officers were brought in. Among the latter were General Florubino. The loss of the French during the week cannot be less than 60,000 killed, wounded and missing. At Councilles, Thionville and Gravelotte, they are known to have lost 15,000 in each battle, including, at the latter battle, four thousand prisoners.

PARIS, 22.—Late advices from Ernstein, near Strasbourg, say the Prussian army besieging Strasbourg had caused the people of Ernstein to change the course of the little river Ill, in that neighborhood, in order to stop the supply of water. The Prussians had appointed a mayor for Ernstein. The general in command at Strasbourg had driven out of the defenses all who consume army stores, without affording aid.

The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has commenced; a large portion, however, is not to be touched, only the part near the walls will be cleared away. The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannon, and the forts are fully prepared.

In the Senate to-day, one of the ministers stated that, after a suspension of news, for forty-eight hours, to the government, it has received a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine confirming his former dispatch in regard to the affairs of the 13th. Bazaine held all his positions. The ministers could not say more, but he would affirm that Bazaine was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Minister of War. The *Moniteur* praises Bazaine for his bravery and energy, and Palikao for his able administration of affairs, and calls them the saviors of France.

The *Journal Officielle*, this morning, explaining the lack of advices from Metz, says the military situation is such that these circumstances need not alarm, still less discourage; if the enemy has happened, for a moment, to hold Bazaine's army near Metz, he has done it at the cost of great sacrifice, and he is at the time compelled to keep the greater part of his own army, namely the corps of the Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz. What in

the meanwhile will the corps of Prince Royal do? March directly on Paris, or join the other two corps in an effort to crush the army of Bazaine? The latter supposition is the more probable, but they must take into account an army reunited at Chalons or some other point, under the orders of Marshal McMahon, and an army which may place the Prussians in the same position they boast they have put the army of Bazaine, that is to say, cut them off or blocked them up. Let us confidently await events. In supposing our army is defeated at Metz or at Chalons, the Prussians may expect to encounter at Paris other and greater difficulties, than they have met with up to the present time. Then there will be no hope for those who have come to brave our ramparts: not one of them will return to his country.

*La Liberte* reports that Bazaine has succeeded in reaching the railway from Weiser to Mousleay, and has procured all the provisions he needed, trains filled with supplies had been waiting for him at Sedan, it being dangerous to push them forward on account of the Prussian scouts. Communications between Bazaine and McMahon are kept up by couriers. *La Liberte* reiterates the report of the flight of Ollivier, and adds that he was seen yesterday at Calaise, Switzerland, and bitterly reproaches the majority of the chambers for deserting him.

The *Journal Officielle* contradicts the reports of the illness of the Emperor, and says that he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle, in the defense of Paris.

Profound enthusiasm was produced yesterday, by the passage through the streets of American ambulances, going to the front. Everyone remarked the completeness and perfection of all their arrangements.

Hundreds, going to the army as volunteers and assistants in hospitals, yesterday marched through Paris, carrying their knapsacks. The crowd was deeply moved by the spectacle.

The remains of the regiments of cuirassiers and lancers, so terribly cut up in the late battles, arrived here last night, and were received with great enthusiasm.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of the departments, announcing that orders have been given for the distribution of arms to the people from the government arsenal. The Minister continues, "arm without delay, we are in a crisis in which all must come forward for the defense of the country. In flame men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

A decree in the *Journal Officielle* prohibits the exportation of grain, cattle or forage.

It is said that Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources: the Prussians are between him and Paris. McMahon is also believed to be surrendered. Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply both armies. One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is generally thought here, however, that the march of Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris. It is said that there are now nearly 300,000 good troops at and near Paris. It is believed that one or more decisive battles will give Paris to the Prussians.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that the French, notwithstanding their enormous losses in the recent week of battle, are still able to fight for weeks or months to come.

LONDON.—Bazaine has forced the passage by way of Orlen and Leognon, reaching Montmedy. It is reported the armies of the Prince Royal and Prince Frederick Charles have formed a junction to the westward of Metz.

LONDON.—It is reported that the Crown Prince of Prussia has withdrawn his army from the advance on Paris and has gone to support the Prussian armies west of Metz, where their positions are seriously threatened with a formidable attack from Bazaine, who is said to have been reinforced by McMahon. Five million francs have been distributed in the city of Paris among the families of soldiers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphs that Bazaine has succeeded in cutting the enemy's line and retreating upon Montmeny, by way of Autenuen and Longueyon.

Advices from the hostile armies state that heavy rain fell all last night, which must have seriously impeded military movements. To-day a correspondent of *Le Temps* has no hope for a triumphant issue to the war, unless the Em-

peror and the Prince Imperial cease their interference and return to Paris. The Prince chatters about military movements to everybody, and lets out important secrets.

A special messenger from St. Petersburg has arrived with important instructions to the Russian legation here. Russia insists that Prussia be held to her original pretext for the war, and that no territorial aggrandizement be permitted by the powers. The Russian Baltic fleet is under sailing orders. A Paris special reports that the procureur imperial of Mamers, who commanded a company of sharpshooters, was captured by the Prussians, and shot because he did not belong to the army. The *Gaulois* protests against such occurrences.

The *Gaulois* asserts that Prussia has applied, through Lord Granville, for consent of the French commanders to allow her wounded, to the number of 85,000, to be sent home through Belgium and Luxembourg, and that Bazaine positively refuses.

The details of the battle of the 18th, at Gravelotte, are still wanting, even at Berlin. The German dispatches, to-day, are meagre, but from them we gather that the military situation is as follows:

PARIS.—Upwards of one thousand millions have been subscribed for the proposed national loan of 750 millions; funds have gone up.

Victor Hugo has returned to France; the poet re-enters his native land in the uniform of a home guard.

PARIS, 24.—The *Constitutionnel*, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says it is reported there was another engagement on Sunday, the 21st, which resulted favorably to the French.

## TOWN SITE ACT OF 1867.

AN ACT for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands.

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any portion of the public lands of the United States have been or shall be settled upon and occupied as a town site, and therefore not subject to entry under the agricultural pre-emption laws, it shall be lawful, in case such town shall be incorporated, for the corporate authorities thereof, and if not incorporated, for the judge of the county court, for the county in which such town may be situated, to enter at the proper land office, and at the minimum price, the land so settled and occupied in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests; the execution of which trust as to the disposal of the lots in such town, and the proceeds of the sale thereof, to be conducted under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislative authority of the State or Territory in which the same may be situated: *Provided*, That the entry of the land intended by this act to be made shall be made, or a declaratory statement of the purpose of the inhabitants to enter it as a town site under this act, shall be filed with the Register of the proper Land Office prior to the commencement of the public sale of the body of land in which it is included, and that the entry or declaratory statement shall include only such lands as are actually occupied by the town, and the title to which is in the United States. If upon surveyed lands, the entry shall in its exterior limits be made in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands authorized by the act of twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and when the inhabitants are in number one hundred and less than two hundred shall embrace not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres; and in cases where the inhabitants of such town are more than two hundred and less than one thousand shall embrace not exceeding six hundred and forty acres; and where the number of inhabitants is one thousand and shall embrace not exceeding twelve hundred and eighty acres: *Provided*, That for each additional one thousand inhabitants, not exceeding five thousand in all, a further grant of three hundred and twenty acres shall be allowed: *And provided further*, That in any territories in which a land office may not have been established, declaratory statements, as hereinbefore provided, may be filed with the Surveyor-General of the surveying district in which the lands are situate, who shall transmit said declaratory statement to the General Land Office: *And provided further*, That any act of said trustees not made in conformity to the rules and regula-

tions herein alluded to shall be void; effect to be given to the foregoing provisions according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to military or other reservations heretofore made by the United States, nor to lighthouses, custom houses, mints, or such other public purposes as the interest of the United States may require, whether held under reservations through the Land Office, by title derived through the crown of Spain or otherwise: *And provided further*, That no title shall be acquired under the provisions of this act to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the public Lands," approved March two, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That the inhabitants of any town located on the public land of the United States may avail themselves, if the town authorities elect so to do, of the provisions of the act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands." *Provided*, This act shall not prevent the issuance of patents to persons who have made, or may make, entries and elect to proceed under existing laws: *And provided further*, That no title under said act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be acquired to any valid mining claim or possession held under the existing laws of Congress: *Provided also*, That in addition to the minimum price of the lands included in any town site entered under the provisions of this act and "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, there shall be paid by the parties availing themselves of the provisions of said acts all costs of surveying and platting any such town site, and expenses incident thereto, incurred by the United States, before any patent shall issue therefor.

APPROVED, June 8, 1868.

## AN ACT.

For the Relief of the Inhabitants of Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That the words, "Not exceeding five hundred in all," contained in an Act entitled: "An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-seven, shall not apply to Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah; but said Act shall be so amended and construed in its application to said city, that lands may be entered as provided in said Act, for the full number of inhabitants contained in said city, not exceeding fifteen thousand; and as the said city covers school Section number Thirty-six, in Township number one, North of range number one West, the same may be embraced in such entry, and indemnity shall be given therefor when a grant shall be made by Congress of Sections Sixteen and Thirty-six, in the Territory of Utah, for school purposes.

Approved July 1st, 1870.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: I certify that hereunto annexed is a true copy of an Act of Congress, approved July 1st, 1870, entitled: "An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah," the original of which Act is on file in this department.

In testimony whereof, I, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this Sixth Day of July, A. D. 1870, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 95th.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

DIED, on the 8th instant, at Hoopville, Weber County, of measles, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Thomas E. and Jane Jones aged 3 years, 4 months and 23 days.