

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, August 30, 1870.

ON TO PARIS.

ON to Paris is the watchword of the Prussian army, and in a very few days we may expect to hear that the siege of the French capital has commenced in earnest. This morning's dispatches say that two hundred and twenty thousand of the enemy's troops are on the march thither, and that Prussian scouts were within an hour's journey of it. This may be an exaggeration, as the telegram, coming from various points, and often based on rumor, are by no means reliable; but there is no reason to doubt that the victorious Prussians are marching on Paris, and that Europe will soon be absorbed in contemplating the siege of that renowned capital.

It has been stated, many times of late, that McMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and were purposely avoiding battle with the Prussians in order to allow them to reach Paris and then fall upon them with their combined forces, in connection with those under Trochu, under the walls of the city. There is grave reason to doubt the truth of a junction having been formed between the two main divisions of the French army; and if such were the case it would speak poorly in favor of Prussian strategy, to suppose that the fear of their besieging army would be so poorly protected as to permit an attack by the combined forces of Bazaine and McMahon. Such a contingency is most improbable under the guidance of generals so experienced and skillful as Moltke and his colleagues.

The supposition expressed by some, that the Parisians will not fight, seems about as ridiculous as the above. Everything has been prepared in the expectation of one of the most determined sieges and conflicts on record. The defenses of the city are being placed in the best imaginable condition; an enormous stock of provisions has been laid up in the city, for the support of its garrison and inhabitants; the forces there collected foot up, it is said, to very many thousands, and every precaution that military science and foresight could devise has been adopted by the authorities, to resist and defeat the besiegers. If, after all this, the most gigantic resistance is not offered to the victorious legions of King William, the defenders of Paris would deservedly become the laughing stock of the world, as poltroons and cowards. Instead of such a result, it is far more reasonable to expect that sanguinary and deadly as have been the conflicts which have marked the campaign hitherto, the one which will take place, under the walls of Paris, in case a siege is inaugurated, will be still more deadly, and that every effort and all the energy of which the entire French nation is capable, will be put forth, and that the dire emergency will evoke a power equal to subdue and overcome it.

REVOLUTIONARY TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

It is a question, the decision of which falls within the province of the scientist rather than the journalist, whether the physical convulsions of the earth affect the social and political condition of the people dwelling upon it. For the past three or four years the tremors to which the venerable mother of us all has been subjected, have been more numerous and severe than during any similar period of her history, so far as known. It is also true that the history of the nations for the past few years has been remarkably fraught with revolutionary uprisings, and the tendencies in this direction are continually manifesting themselves. Europe to-day affords an ample illustration—war and revolution are threatened from one extremity to the other, and the political and social condition of the masses of the people was never more unsatisfactory. It is like a volcano, whose pent up fires are ready to burst forth at any moment, and spread destruction all around. The monarchs and magnates of almost every land, with all the immense machinery at their command, find it impossible to govern and control the people, who, smarting under the wrongs and tyranny of ages, are ready to rise in their might to wrest from their rulers their misused power, and to institute systems of government under which "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" will be guaranteed and secured to all.

The despatches to-day, mention that a Republican conspiracy has been discovered in South Germany, and that a coup d'etat is expected at Madrid. Apprehensions are also entertained for the Pope, and the liberty loving masses of Italy are likely at any moment to send the poor old man to seek shelter elsewhere than in Rome or the Vatican. The issue of the present gigantic struggle between France and Prussia is also totally beyond the power of human wisdom to decide. Prussia seems determined upon the partial dismemberment of the French empire; to this Russia and England are determinedly

opposed, and should the Franco-Prussian war, be carried to a successful issue by the latter power, and she attempt to dispose of French Territory, a general European war, instead of peace, is the more probable result.

The dwellers in these peaceful valleys have cause for ceaseless gratitude and thanksgiving that they are so far removed from scenes of turbulence and commotion, and that they are so little affected by them. Here they have been gathered for a special purpose, and in their efforts to accomplish that purpose they have been abundantly blessed, and will be prospered until they have carried it to a successful issue. They can look from afar, and while beholding the struggles of, and sympathizing with the troubles of the various powers and nationalities of the earth, they can recognize in all the varied movements transpiring among them the working and overruling of an all-wise Providence for the accomplishment of its purposes and the promulgation of the gospel of the kingdom.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Serious Railway Accident.

THE SITUATION.

FEARS OF MISCHIEF IN IRELAND.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE EVENTS OF THE WAR.

The Defenders of Paris.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The tax realized from fruit distillation will probably double that of last year. Acting Commissioner Douglas refuses to suspend the collection of the special tax assessed against pork packers; he has also ruled that the tax on gas companies shall not be repealed, and they are entitled to collect it from their customers.

NEW JERSEY.

Railway accidents.

TRENTON, 29.—By an accident on the Camden and Amboy railroad, Lewis Lockbeck was killed and Pauline Rhinehart, of Egg Harbor, James Harrington, of Newark, Susan E. Barken, a child, of Newark, and George A. Bank, fireman were seriously injured, and several others slightly bruised. The train was running rapidly to make up lost time, when the rear car jumped the track at the switch, and ran into a box car. Three cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad were thrown from the track near Newark this morning, and several passengers were seriously injured; the cars were nearly demolished.

NEW YORK.

The situation of the contending armies—German and French fighting in Alsace—A smuggler held to bail.

NEW YORK, 29.—A Herald cable special says a strong anti-Bonaparte feeling exists in Madrid in consequence of a revelation that, before the war with Prussia, Napoleon had engaged to restore Isabella to the throne of Spain in return for the cession of the Balearic islands to France.

A fight occurred at Lisbon, between French and German citizens, during which many were killed.

Jacob Barnard was held, in five thousand dollars bail, this afternoon, to appear for smuggling \$10,000 worth of lace, by the steamer Holland, from Liverpool.

A cable special to the Sun, says the Prussians are making a flank movement on McMahon, the same as they did on Bazaine. This is the situation of both armies: McMahon as I told you already, occupies a line from Bethel to Stenay, leaving on his left, Sedan and Metz, with the Belgian boundary behind. The Prussians, who were marching on Paris, have deployed from Stenay to Troyes and have changed their direction: instead of going west they are going north. Their troops around Troyes march in the direction of Romilly. Those around Chalons, in that of Palmyre; and those which were between Stenay and Varennes, in the direction of Bethel, by Grandpre and Vouziers, while a strong force at Dun, observing the left of McMahon at Stenay. Meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Luneville and Joinville to St. Dizier, where the headquarters of the King were reported to be yesterday. The manifest intention of the Prussians is to destroy McMahon as they destroyed Bazaine and then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will be fought before many days between Bethel and Montpeyrou. Do not believe in a despatch from Bethel this morning, saying that McMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

LONDON, 29.—The special correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Bethel on Friday, says that ten thousand or more fresh troops arrived from Paris, via Rheims, last night, and were pouring through here all this morning. The Emperor left this morning. He was cheered in the streets. We start tomorrow for Mezieres. The rigor against correspondents increases daily. A correspondent of La Liberte was ordered to leave Bethel last night. All others, as soon as discovered by the French Marshal, are sent back to Paris. Even a military press will not protect us against the press censors. At two p.m. troops were still filing out. Part are ordered to Attigny and others to Rancourt. The main body is still moving on to Mezieres.

A correspondent of the Tribune, who is with the Crown Prince at his headquarters, writes from Nancy on the 19th, that while General Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles have done as well in the right hand of the French, that the Crown Prince has occupied a more threatening position on the right of the whole French position, and unless General Faily can quickly muster

sufficient force to cover Central and Southern France the empire will be exposed to imminent danger.

Once relieved from the possibility of a movement from the northward the Crown Prince can do pretty much as he likes in other quarters. It is true that the masses of the national guard and the French reserves will soon be marching against them, but without training, without proper equipments, and many of them without breech-loaders they must go down before the German armies. The situation near Metz cannot be better summed up than by saying that the French army is more than matched by the first and second Prussian armies, and that if their armies should win, though only by a hair's breadth, the Prussians and their southern allies in the third army could do what they pleased with Central France. The small, but French, forces are famous for holding out so obstinately. Saul has just successfully repelled a somewhat serious attack, and there seems to have been a mistake as to the condition of the place for defense. Yesterday morning's attack was met with great vigor by the French garrison; they did not venture on a sortie to follow up their advantage, but inflicted a loss on their assailants, as far as known with little loss to themselves. They not suffer what is technically termed the horrors of war. Young girls stand at their cottage doors in the villages, or on the street corners, to see the soldiers pass, and are not molested by them. Shops are open in the towns, and are not plundered. Peaceable citizens go about their business without fear for life or limb. It is, essentially, a civilized war in these respects. But fruit and vegetables are taken along, by the way side, horses are pressed into service, soldiers are quartered on the people, and large supplies of provisions are demanded from the local authorities.

The same correspondent, writing of the defeat of the French by Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles, says there was no longer need to hesitate about invading Central France, and the march was commenced of which you will soon hear the result. This is a straight and rapid march of the third army, supported by other troops. Without giving details of the movement, more than a hundred and fifty thousand men, full of confidence and flushed with victory, and splendidly organized, are about to break up the quarters of the French in the east. Three or four columns are marching abreast on the same roads. Two go by the road itself and sometimes two more through the fields to the right and left, or at least one other column. It is remarkable how well the columns are directed, how carefully they choose their routes through an invaded region like that of Palisbourg. Toul is a point of gallant resistance, but a rallying point for the surrounding people. The fortress is held and the enemy pass on without troubling himself to take it. Back at Palisbourg and Toul there have been experimental attacks, which have given the garrison an opportunity for distinction. The French authorities seem disposed to avoid the unnecessary destruction of property, by merely blowing up and knocking down to hinder the Prussians.

The same correspondent, under date of the 24th, writing from the Crown Prince's headquarters at Vaucouleurs, says, while there seemed to be a chance that Napoleon might be near Metz, it was necessary to hold the third army in readiness to march northward, that while battles were raging near Metz this army lay about Nancy and Luneville half expecting to be ordered up to the support of the other German armies.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Journal Officiel publishes a note from the prefect of the Seine province, M. Blanche advising all citizens to provide themselves with such food as may be most easily preserved, and advising all persons incapable of performing military duty to leave Paris. It is supposed here that the Prussians, seeing the danger of approaching nearer to Paris, while McMahon may defeat their forces around Metz, have altered the direction of their movement and are now marching towards Bethel. Much depends upon the battle which may take place in that vicinity at any moment. The inhabitants of the suburbs of Paris are moving into the city as many of the buildings in the environs are to be leveled and there is danger of the appearance of a pestilence. The appearance of things at the railroad depots is remarkable. The pile of baggage and furniture is enormous; and the number and length of trains arriving and departing is unprecedented. Crowds are leaving the city and crowds are coming in, and the wildest confusion reigns. The journals explain that the many rumors of battles which have been in circulation arose from minor engagements, where the losses on both sides were serious but the results are indefinite. The Free Press has a story that Col. Giffard at once volunteered and captured a hundred and fifty uplars and captured every one of them. It is reported that the Colonel will be made a general for this brilliant service. The citizens of Havre have sent an address to Gen. Trochu, offering him a corps of volunteers. Gen. Faily has been deprived of his command because he overlooked and left at Chalons one hundred cannon, which would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Count Palike taken the precaution to have the camp inspected after its evacuation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A representative view—Minister to Ireland—The State of Paris.

LONDON, 29.—The following is a résumé of the progress of the German armies since the invasion of France: After the check encountered by the French on the 13th, the Crown Prince, followed by the route of McMahon, the French main body retired on the line of the Moselle, the fortress of Thionville and Metz, the defense of the Oder and the well supplied entrenched camps which were constructed, gave great strength to their new position. A direct attack would have been difficult; therefore the German army passed to the South of Metz, toward the Moselle, in order to come to and discover the enemy's movements. Such great masses of troops, covering a large region, required a large number of preparations. The army was to flank the enemy's line of march, and was directed to take a new position near the river Nied. In

the meantime the first and second armies approached each other, a division passing over the Moselle. This division, took part in a battle in which the French were repulsed and pushed back, until they reached the protection of the guns of Metz. This combat, resulted greatly to the advantage of the Prussians, as it retarded the French retreat and the advantage was easily followed up. Two roads connect Metz with Verdun, and Verdun with Paris. The second army, refraining from the passage of the Moselle, and Paris thus threatened, the French were obliged to withdraw from the right bank of the Moselle before Metz, not bank strong enough to stop the Prussian movement. The advance of the first army, observing the movement of the French, attacked, on August 14th, the French rear, throwing it upon the main body, which was compelled to send back several divisions to support the rear. The Prussian first and seventh corps went on the south side to compel the French to face about; they succeeded, after a bloody, but a short conflict. The Prussian first division attacked General Frossard, and by degrees the entire French force became engaged and, of the Prussian forces, the tenth corps, and a regiment of the ninth corps, and a brigade of the eighth, participated. Prince Frederick Charles had taken command; the movement was successful, and the southern road to Paris was intercepted. The Prussians fought heroically, and their losses were large, but those of the enemy, especially of the Imperial guard, were immense. The French official reports estimate the Prussian force engaged at double what it was. The only way for the Emperor to escape, was a sally from Paris and his supplies, lay on the northern line. The Prussian army, on the south, finding no enemy before it, fell back, combining with the other army. A joint attack on the French was then planned. The French, ceasing to retreat by the northern line, took a position on the heights before Metz. The end army instantly moved to the right, fixing its centre and left at Vernville and Armandvilliers, while its right acted in contact with the first army. Absolute readiness for a simultaneous move along the entire line was requisite, as the French position was a strong one. At the start the ninth corps encountered the advanced detachments, who opened with artillery from the Vernville side; the first army therefore was ordered to engage the enemy in front, and at one o'clock commenced a well sustained and effective cannonade, which lasted until broad daylight. The French engaged the enemy who had just been strongly reinforced, his line reaching from St. Maries, Chenev to the Lacuisine wood. This position, naturally of great strength had been so fortified by earthworks and ditches, that it seemed almost impregnable. There was a brief delay before the assault in order to make sure that the enemy had stopped his retreat on the northern route. The combat which ensued was long and severe. On the left the guards and Saxon troops fought at St. Marie, St. Privat and Dioncourt; in the meanwhile the other wing was engaged near St. Hill, the Lacuisine wood, Vernville, as far as the north side of the northern line, the Lacuisine wood. The eighth and ninth corps participated in the action at Gravelotte, and the contest was spread from Vaux to the Moselle, where a brigade of the third and tenth, with artillery, were engaged with the entire French army, McMahon's corps and Faily's division excepted. After sundown the Prussians took the heights by storm, flinging back the French along their entire line to the shelter of Metz.

A letter from Paris describes the preparations for the siege to follow: Two hundred thousand food stores are now in Paris and fresh thousands, well armed, arrive hourly. A new corps, organized at Lyons, has arrived. The Gendarmes, policemen, franchiseurs, foresters and custom house servants are coming in from all parts. Eighteen thousand gunners from the fleet are stationed in the fortifications, and the city swarms with troops. There is a strong conviction that the advance of the enemy is checked. The Steele says the object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Florence is to procure the safety of the dynasty. While France is forgotten, are we forgetting France, and do we think only of ourselves? True, Italy, Austria, and Russia may yield to such inducements as Bonaparte may offer, but England will not. The Prince, who is now with Ollivier, has already transferred his ample wealth to Italy.

Large numbers of Irish field hands have suddenly left Lancashire, just at the beginning of the harvest. The circumstance cannot be accounted for, but is again brewing in Ireland.

Advices from the seat of war report that the Emperor's head quarters are at Vonziers. It is thought the Crown Prince is moving north, and will encounter McMahon west of Rheims and Epernay. It is said that the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Alsingney, a few miles north-west of Vonziers. McMahon is reported to be in the Ardennes forest, and Bazaine between Metz, Charoy and Etain.

Hasten despatch states that Gen. Steinmetz has moved northward from Metz, pursuing McMahon to prevent him disturbing the Prussian force investing Metz.

Two German merchant vessels have taken refuge in Yarrow harbor, where they are blockaded by a French iron clad, in the offing. A North German schooner, from Brazil, has been driven into Houghsilly Ireland, by a French brig now cruising outside. Several German towns are now filled with French prisoners, who are treated with kindness. The Belgians are indignantly protesting against the Prussians being now practically monopolized by the French government for the transfer of cattle and breadstuffs into France.

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