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BREVITIES.

Texas has 55 postmistresses.
Revenge is the only debt which it is wrong to pay.

There are 28 incorporated colleges in the United States.
A Spanish proverb says one "I did" is worth two of "I wish I had."

It costs New York \$2,000,000 annually to have its streets sprinkled.

The Duke of Argyle is said to be spending all his spare cash in experimenting with flying machines.

Buttermilk is said to be very good for the complexion applied either internally or externally.

Two hundred miles of pathway have been explored in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

Judge Hines, of Indianapolis, has ordered the jury of his court to be furnished with faus.

The North Carolina militia is officered by seven Major-Generals and twenty-eight Brigadier-Generals.

The champion undertaker of Michigan lives in Greensburg. He has buried three thousand and nine hundred persons.

A smart man in Buffalo is organizing a divorce excursion to Chicago. Tickets will be sold cheap to any desiring a divorce.

In Connecticut a young lady celebrated the Fourth by leading out her pet poodle dyed in the national colors.

A debating club in Worcester recently discussed the important question, "Whether a rooster's knowledge of daybreak is the result of observation or instinct."

The returns of the gross receipts from Chicago theatres for the month of June were as follows: Alken's Museum, \$3,305.45; McVicker's Theatre, \$6,894.50; Dearborn, \$6,289.85.

The Cincinnati Daily Chronicle says: An Iowa widow, 115 years old, has been inveigled into matrimony an unthinking youth of 55.

An exchange says the French has fifty-five iron-clad steamers. The whole navy of France carries 4,330 guns, and has 34,000 horse-power; and that the whole navy of Prussia carries sixty-three guns.

"Malin" is the German way of spelling Mayence, the citadel on the Rhine, "Trier" is the German for Trine, where the Prussian troops are now concentrating.

The Trenton Standard says: "A family of high social standing in New York city have lately lost a daughter by delirium tremens. Another daughter of the same family has been reduced very low from the same cause, but is gradually recovering."

Bachelors have a new dignity in Georgia. The Supreme Court of that State has decided that a bachelor is a "family," and being so, he is of course the "head of the family," and as such is entitled to the privileges of the Homestead Act.

Discourses were delivered to-day in several of the Catholic churches of this city, in honor of the dogma of infallibility. At the Cathedral a Te Deum was sung, and a sermon preached on infallibility, by Dr. Storrs, the Vicar General.

A pound of fried meat, says one who has studied up the matter, does not contain as much nutriment as four ounces of broiled meat; nevertheless, many people will have their fry—and dyspepsia!

In Queen Victoria's crown there are 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds and 147 table diamonds, one large ruby, seventeen sapphires, eleven emeralds, four small rubies and 277 pearls—a total of 2,186 precious stones.

The severest thing said against Eve's daughters was by Lady Mary Wortley Montague: "The only satisfaction I have in being a woman is that I shall not be compelled to marry one of my own sex."

The author of a novel, just out, wishing to say that her heroine opened her mouth, thus expresses herself: "The pretty coral doorkeepers of her words gave way, and a low, mocking laugh ran out from them."

Dr. Beecher often related the anecdote of a minister who preached six sermons to show who Melchisedek was, and closed his last sermon with this summary: "And so you see, my brethren, that we don't know who Melchisedek was, and that ain't no matter."

Mr. Beecher's plan for obviating sea sickness, by means of an oscillating chamber, supported on bearings similar to those of a compass, will shortly be put to a practical test. A chamber of this description is now in course of construction in England, and will be fitted to a steamer of about 300 tons.

A copy of Macklin's splendid edition of the Bible, profusely illustrated with about eleven thousand engravings and drawings, comprising specimens of every school and style, was sold the other day for \$160. This valuable collection of pictorial art was formed by the late Mr. John Gray Bell, of Manchester, and was handsomely bound in sixty-three large folio volumes.

A nice little boy in Pittsburg went to the circus the other day, and amused himself throwing stones at the elephant while he was drinking. When he got through the boy tried to propitiate him by offering him a piece of gingerbread. Before accepting the cake the elephant emptied about sixty-four gallons of water, beer measure, over the boy, and then slung him into the third tier to dry off. This boy is very indifferent about circuses now. He says he believes he doesn't care for them as much as he used to do.

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

NEW YORK.

Pecuniary aid for the suffering Prussians.

New York, 9.—The executive committee of the German aid society decided, to-night, that it would be inexpedient to call mass meetings at present, but urged all to contribute money for the relief of the wounded and the widows and orphans in Germany. So far, sixty-four thousand dollars have been collected, of which fifty thousand will be placed at once in the hands of the Prussian consul for transmission to Berlin.

MICHIGAN.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Detroit.—The two houses of the Michigan Legislature have agreed upon an amendment to the constitution, to be submitted to the people, providing that the Legislature may make provision, by law, for the payment by counties, townships and municipalities, of all bonds or other obligations heretofore issued in aid of railroads; such bonds to be paid by county, township or municipality issuing them, and not in any case by the State. The question of payment is to be submitted to each municipality. This was adopted in the house, 67 to 28; in the Senate, by 23 to 4. No provision is made for granting aid to railroads in future.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HOLLAND.

HAMBURG, 9.—The River Elbe has been closed to prevent the entrance of the French fleet; but a small passage is still left open at Goose Island for steam-traffic.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 10 a.m.—La Liberte publishes the following account of the scene to-day, about the hall of the Corps Legislatif: "At one o'clock groups formed before the hall, which grew greater every moment, and there were over a thousand persons assembled. The people were calm and unarmed; there were, however, shouts from time to time of 'A bas la Prussie' and 'Vive la France.'"

Deputy Foray, who appeared, was received with shouts, and commenced an address as follows: 'Friends, be calm! At that moment Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived and the officers of the National Guard, and others surrounded him, and there were loud cries of 'vive Charpentier' and 'vive la France,' the crowd increasing all the while; and shouts were heard of 'vive Rochefort' from the electors of Belleville, who had come to make demonstration. At two o'clock troops of the line were ranged round the hall, as also a squadron of cavalry. They were received by the crowd with cries of 'to the front, to the front!' The circulation was stopped on the bridge leading from the hall, and the commissary of police made a legal summons for the people to disperse. The cavalry at once broke into the street, and the crowd withdrew, still shouting. At a later hour a detachment of grenadiers and guards came up headed by a General of division, and the crowd shouted 'off to the front!'

The session of the corps legislatif opened at two this afternoon; Schneider presiding. As soon as the formalities of the opening were over, Ollivier addressed the House as follows: "Messieurs, the Emperor, in his proclamation told you that if circumstances should prove unfavorable the Empress would call you to her. We have not waited until the position was compromised before calling you. He was interrupted by Favre exclaiming: 'The enemy is too audacious.' Ollivier continued: 'We call upon you at the first sign of trouble. Some of our troops have met with reverses, but the greater portion remains unvanquished. Our citadels, our national defense and our munitions are intact; we ask you to aid us in organizing the national guard.'"

Another deputy exclaimed: "All sacrifices without you, M. Ollivier." The Minister resumed: "We are prepared; we can arm 450,000 men; Paris and the departments which are threatened are in a state of siege. Prussia hopes to add to her own advantages by our internal troubles, but her expectation will not be realized. We should defend ourselves. It were unpatriotic at such a time to dwell upon personalities. Accuse us, doubt us, we shall not answer except to defend the measures we intend to propose. If the Chambers are not with us, (loud laughs and interruptions), it is wanting in the performance of its first duties. Let us not lose time in discussion. This is perhaps the last time I shall mount this tribune. Make no speech. Send me away if you deem it best." Shouts from the left of "yes," "yes." Deputy Dumont interrupted, proposing that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers be conferred on General Trochu. Jules Favre demanded that the Chambers should at once assume the direction of public affairs. Paul De Cassagnac said that if he was a minister he would send before a council of war, men sustaining such a proposition. A scene of great violence here ensued between the members. Favre asking that the Chambers pronounce a vote of censure against the ministers, and the members of the left continually demanding calls to order. Cassagnac, temporarily presiding, refused to accede to these demands, saying, violence on one part would produce violence on the other. Finally M. Ollivier, after a great effort

to make himself heard in the confusion, said "some of my colleagues ask me if I would have them shot." The Duke de Grammont explained "they all ought to be." At this expression deputy Estancelin reached towards the Duke de Grammont, shaking his fist in his face. Deputy Ferry also left his seat and threatened the Duke, and the members of the right rushed from their seats and interposed to restore order. The president put on his hat and in the midst of the confusion the session was temporarily suspended.

A large number of the wounded from the Rhine are hourly expected here. The journals state that several war correspondents have been captured at the front.

There are enormous crowds on the Boulevards at night; to-night, the people are much agitated. The shops were closed early in many places. The authorities are taking precautionary measures, both police and military.

M. Jules Favre, on the resumption of the session, demanded the immediate consideration of the proposals, but it was refused by a vote of 190 to 54. M. Cleivent Duvallois then prepared an order of the day, declaring that the Chamber was desirous of insuring emergency in the national defense; passed. M. Ollivier refused to accept the order of the day, and rested the fate of the Ministry on its passage, but the order was adopted, and, at the request of M. Ollivier a recess was taken that he might withdraw and consult his colleagues. M. Ollivier returned after a brief absence, and mounting the stand, said: "In the presence of the vote of the Chamber, the Ministry has given its collective resignation to the Emperor, the Regent, who has accepted it. I am instructed to declare that Gen. Palicqas has been charged with the duty of forming a new ministry. [Applause.] As for us, we shall continue to do whatever our country demands of us, and from this moment our successors, whatever misfortune they may encounter, will have our support." After this declaration the members separated in great agitation. In the Senate the resignation of the Ministers was also announced.

All correspondents of foreign newspapers have received orders to go from Metz to Nancy. A dispatch from Gen. Frossard, who is stationed between Metz and Nancy, printed in the Patrie, says the Emperor has been solicited to return to Paris by some of the Generals, but he replied that he will only return dead or victorious.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rising in Paris—More General News from the Seat of War—French and Italian Alliance Certainly False—English Government in an unsettled mood.

LONDON, 10.—A special writes from Berlin, on Saturday, that the whole of the Prussian coast is in a state of perfect defense. He says I have witnessed an excellent artillery practice with the ironclad *Arminius*, which has since left for the North Sea. The *Leith*, of the French squadron, has reached port without seeing or being seen by any French vessels which she passed. The yacht *Galle*, the swiftest ship of the Prussian navy, is on the Baltic with orders to keep close to the French and watch their movements; she is in no danger of being caught. A French corvette, near Bornsleirn, attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour's chase. It is impossible to guess, from the French movements, whether they will merely blockade or deliver an attack upon Kiel or Dantzig. It is considered a hopeless attempt, but suspicion is still directed toward Alsen and the northern ports of Schleswig.

The reason which I, myself, finding out last night why the cafes and boulevards were shut up at 11 o'clock, was that the crowds of people who were clamoring for arms had been charged upon by the *Cuirassiers* and *Surgeons Deville* and a good many were arrested. *La place Vendome* was inaccessible all the evening, the entrance from the Rue de la Paix and Rue St. Honore being kept barred by strong bodies of the National garde, to prevent Ollivier's palace being mobbed."

Further dispatches from our correspondent say, respecting the engagement at Weissenburg, that the two regiments which suffered most severely in attacking the town behind the hill, with the exception of the King's own grenadiers and the 50th Fusiliers; one was recruited in Duitzie and the other in Lignitz, Zellea. They are good troops, of General Von Stinmetz' own training, but yet they are not the best of the Prussian army. The bayonet attack of Bradenburg and Pomerania was quite a different thing. The regiments of the 11th army corps, recruited in the former electorate in Nassau and Frankfort, cooperated with the regiments named above, and thus, for the first time, fought as Prussian soldiers. As nothing is stated about their losses, it would appear as if care was taken not to expose them too much the first time. The remainder were Bavarian regiments of the second Bavarian army corps from Franconia and from the Palatinate itself. French diplomacy is strong to retrieve the defeat of the French arms.

Strenuous efforts are being made for English and other intervention in the Emperor's favor, the arrest of the Prussian march and to secure allies. The *Monitor* says that important answers are expected, but no semi-official statement. There is no reason to believe that Napoleon will be successful. The English ministry are capable of almost anything for the sake of peace, but English opinion will not tolerate diplomatic intervention at such a moment. Extra excitement is already manifested at the unsatisfactory character of the new arrangement for Belgian neutrality, under which, England might suddenly be called on to fight against Prussia, with whom she sympathizes, and for the Emperor, who has forfeited the utterly foolish confidence formerly given him. The favorable im-

pression made by Gladstone's statement has already disappeared. The new treaty is now regarded as a device to get rid of all the war, and it is asked, "Suppose France and Prussia had refused to assent, what was the English government prepared to do?" So far as known, nothing, until coerced by public indignation. It is the dread of being forced to be something, which has led the government to hurry up the adjournment of Parliament, by suspending the rules to get the appropriation bill through. It shrinks from questions and, what the public fears, is that during recess their deferential diplomacy with France is to be resumed. A debate broke out again to-day, alarming the Cabinet, and could only be stifled by the promise of a last opportunity for discussion.

Our special correspondent writes from here of the feeling among the people and the army: "I think it more than probable that Napoleon will never re-enter Paris. The army is sick of his amateur generalship. Probably he has already been forced to resign his factum. Le Beaurge will also retire. Bazaine will command. The statement of the secret alliance between France and Italy, and the expected reinforcement of 100,000 Italian troops is certainly false. No matter what the King of Italy may have promised, his troops would not march to France."

CREÉE.

Government will not assist. ATHENS, 8, via Paris 9.—The Greek government refuses to assist the English judges, sent here, to investigate the circumstances of the massacre of foreigners by the Marathoni brigades, the British minister has protested.

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