

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM BISMARCK!

Wendell Phillips Eloquent on the Situation in Europe!

## MARSHALING the FORCES of EUROPE FOR A GENERAL SET-TO!

Head Chopped open with a Hatchet!

WOMEN FIRING ON FRENCH TROOPS BY MISTAKE!

Dialogue between Napoleon and his Conqueror!

## TEN VILLAGES BURNED BY THE PRUSSIAN!

NEW YORK.

Wendell Phillips heard from—Incedary fires, etc.

Troy.—Gubbins, McCormick and Young's Knitting mill, at Sand Lake, has been destroyed by an incendiary fire; loss \$15,000; insured.

ROCHESTER 23.—The Flaming mill of Smith & Lark, at Lacy, has been burned; loss \$20,000, a little insured.

New York.—The British bark, *On-dara*, has been abandoned at sea. The Captain and three others had been washed overboard and drowned, and the remaining portion of the crew were lashed to the rigging forty-eight hours without food or water, until rescued by a passing vessel.

The foreign members of the Evangelical Alliance, who came to this country, expecting to attend the grand Alliance meeting in this city, this month, but which was given up on account of the European war, were given a formal reception at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association; thirty clergymen from abroad were present and were tendered a set of resolutions, conveying a hearty welcome from the American churches. William A. Dodge was president of the occasion. A number of foreign delegates responded eloquently to the greeting accorded them.

New York, 22.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin the following letter from Bismarck, on the means and conditions of peace, dated Monday, Sept. 19th.

Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre addressed to the foreign representatives of France, in the name of the men who, for the present hold authority in Paris, and who call themselves 'the Government de la Defense Nationale.' I have learned that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to foreign courts, and I may presume that he will endeavor, on the one side, to create a belief of the love of peace by the present Parisian government, and on the other side, will request the intervention of neutral powers in favor of peace, which shall deprive Germany of her victory and make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the Parisian government to make peace as long as it continues, by its language and its acts at home, to excite the passion of the people and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war to repudiate in advance any basis acceptable to Germany, and unacceptable to France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be prepared by calm words and in terms corresponding with the gravity of the situation. If we are to believe that negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended, the demand that we should conclude an armistice, without a guarantee for our conditions of peace, could be made seriously, only on the supposition that we lack morality and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany; moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic protest of the neutral powers in favor of France, prevents the French people from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation becomes convinced that they have conjured up the war alone, and Germany having had to fight it out alone, they must also settle their account with Germany alone, they will surely put an end to their resistance now so unavailing. It is cruelly to the French people on neutrals to nourish among the people hopes of intervention, which cannot be realized, and thereby strengthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace, with whatever government we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed; they are prescribed to us by the nature of things and by the law of self-defense against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German government and of the German people demand that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French governments for centuries. As long as France remains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive, strategically, stronger than our defensive; so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the

left bank are concerned, Strasbourg in the possession of France is a hole always wide open for attack. On the other hand South Germany being in the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz attain a defensive character. We have not been the aggressors of France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by it. France on the other hand will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat will attack us in the same quarter as soon as it feels strong enough from its own resources, or from foreign alliances, to render it difficult for France from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to resume the offensive. We mean now for our future safety, to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which we must have for our defence. Nobody will be able to accuse us of a want of moderation if we insist on this just and equitable demand. Your excellency will make these views your own, and advocate them in your discussions. (signed) BISMARCK.

The above is a circular to the North German representatives abroad.

New York, 22.—Wendell Phillips has an eloquent article in the *Phillips Standard* of this week. He takes ground against Prussia. Bismarck, whom he calls the ablest of state managers, had it in his power, he says, to have planted peace between republican France, and Prussia for the next two generations, meanwhile delaying the advance of Democracy many a year. The first step Prussia made from Sedan to Paris destroyed, for ever, Bismarck's claim to be a thorough statesman. Ignorantly, he flung away such an opportunity of strengthening his own land in the gratitude of France, and the admiration of the world. Instead of this he did all that in him lay to insure that immortal hate and undying revenge, which will brook up in the next generation of French, for nothing else but to put the traitor soldier over Berlin. The next generation of Prussia will have cause to weep this hour. In so great an hour Prussia had no statesman to reap the harvest her greatest of captains, Moltke, had got for her. The man we all thought a Sully or an Oxeus, turns out to be only a manager of a second dent to Moltke, and the willing tool of a bigot King, with no breadth, no large instincts of humanity, which is always the highest wisdom. Prussia armed in order to vindicate her right to manage her own affairs; she marches to Paris to invade France's rights to do the same. Her path lies over the capitol of the world, the home of two millions of men as well as of science, art, literature and civilization; the capitol of a great military nation, whose swift defeat shows that, dragged as she was to the field, it was only a seeming war she waged. Prussia never conquered France, only triumphed over the slavish refuse which could be whipped into counterfeiting her; and now, in this attempt to display his power and parade, in a sham victory, he subjects this great city to the horrors of war. Humanity itself would hardly weep the pestilence delivered Paris, leaving neither peasant nor citizen to tell the tale at Berlin. The tears and curses of the civilized world blast the German laurels. Napoleon's fall was speedy,—in less than thirty days. Prussia's is quicker still. She entered Sedan, borne on the wonder and almost the loving admiration of the world, she left it followed by the loathing of both continents. She baulked the hopes of the age; her course insults our civilization. She is blood-thirsty, greedy and overbearing beyond the Bourbons and Hapsburgs, the Philipps and Charleses of other days. She is not a nation, only a overgrown army, a horde of brigands, too strong for their civilized neighbors. Our barbarous South, flaunting Libby Pristendom, may justly call across the ocean to the black eagle, "Art thou too become as one with us."

"We rejoice that Providence thus burlesques under its own folly this new and dreaded military power, and robs it of the means to cripple the rising Democracy, as it might have done, had it retained the respect of the world. We sympathize with Germany, thus disgraced by her princes as France has been by Napoleon. Let her have the same pity extended to her that the world gave Paris under the usurper's heel. Our government should utter the verdict of civilization and liberty on this bold barbarism; it should protest against the vengeance of an offending France, the insult to the spirit of the oldest republic. The master of the next century should speak for humanity, amid this breathless and cowardly silence of kings."

A world cable special, dated London 23, says the Bureau of France left Tours for Bordeaux. There are rumors of an engagement near Paris, where, however, it is not expected that Trochu will allow the troops to be drawn into a general action. It is stated from Boulogne, that Admiral Williams(?) is returning to the north with the hope of making prizes, and of provoking a battle with the German fleet.

The English Minister at Constantinople has dispatched a message to Foreign Envoies, in reply to urgent telegrams from Brasillie, that Austria has consented to the formation of a powerful Russian Camp in Bessarabia and another on the Polish frontier, and it is believed that such an announcement is an open avowal for an Austrian and Russian alliance for combined action.

It is understood that the Car has complimented the King of Italy on the peaceful occupation of Rome, and that the Italian Minister to Austria, after several conferences with Beust, has

gone to St. Petersburg. An Italian camp is again forming at Verona, and an Italian squadron sailed from Genoa to reinforce that at Naples. It is also reported that all restrictions on the departure of Italian volunteers for France have been removed. The tone of Bismarck's circular is considered hesitating and almost deprecatory, and it is believed that new complications of a most serious character menace the existing relations of the European powers. The English authorities exhibit activity in forwarding munitions of war to Malta and Gibraltar.

The steamer *Hermann* went to Sandy Hook this morning, but finding two French gunboats in the offing she returned to quarantine. Another French vessel is reported off Montauk and a fleet of seven is expected off the coast next week, hence the departure of all the German vessels is indefinitely postponed.

New York, 24.—The agents of the North German Lloyd's line of steamers have telegraphed to Bremen for instructions in regard to the forwarding of the steamer *Hermann* to-day, a French cruiser having been seen cruising about this harbor; the agents will await further instructions.

Edward L. Carter, an auctioneer of this city, was arrested last evening for attempting to shoot Mr. Hay, a well known merchant at Long Branch. The following is the programme for the yacht races next week. It was arranged yesterday: On Thursday the regatta for the Ashbury cup; on Wednesday the regatta for the Douglas cup; on Thursday the race between the *Cambria* and *Magie*, twenty miles to windward and back, from Sandy Hook Light Ship.

## WASHINGTON.

Trial postponed.

WASHINGTON.—The trial of Butler, Congressman from Tennessee, charged with forgery, has been, by order of the government, transferred from the custody of the pension office to the department of justice, which will delay it until after the congressional election in term.

## ILLINOIS.

Horrible murder.

CHICAGO, 23.—Another terrible murder, the fifth within ten days, was committed at Bridgeport last night. Clement Barber, while walking home along the bank of the canal, between six and seven o'clock, was attacked, and had his head chopped open with a hatchet, and his body thrown into the canal. Robbery was the object.

The complete census of Illinois gives the population as 2,589,410.

An Indianapolis dispatch says that Senator Morton has expressed surprise at the appearance of an article from the *N. Y. Tribune*, announcing his appointment to England, but he neither affirms nor denies its truth.

CHICAGO, 24.—Dr. Chas. H. Ray, late editor of the *Evening Post*, of this city, died at his residence here, at one o'clock this morning of brain fever.

The appointment of representatives to the State Legislature of Illinois, made by the Governor and Secretary of State yesterday, under the new census, gives the total numbers of representatives at 168. Cook county has fifteen representatives.

## CONNECTICUT.

Explosion of a Powder Factory.

WATERBURY, 24.—This morning a small building, belonging to the American Flask and Cap Company, used as a powder manufactory, was blown up, killing two men and injuring a number of others. The powder building was demolished, and a large store factory and the buildings of the Waterbury Brass Company were damaged.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

Villages burned.

PARIS.—A *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, writing to London on Wednesday, says the attacks on the government continue, and are, if possible, more bitter now that we are all shut up. Some of the red republican organs, the *Reveil* for instance, insist that there shall be no peace on any terms, that the war must go on at all hazards until victory is won. These same people insist on a clean sweep in the public offices, so that the whole of the administrative body, employed under the Empire, rank and file, as well as the heads of departments, shall give place to new men. How is a government possible under such conditions? It is of the utmost importance that the government should make peace, and here is a set of men who declare they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach the ministry bitterly for entertaining the question of peace, and yet these very men begin to cry for an equal division of food among, and would sacrifice if anything goes wrong. These are the people who are to be feared. The government is doing its best, but the Reds are getting louder each day in their expressions of dissatisfaction. They threaten seriously to hamper the government, and it may be that before long Paris may regard the incoming of the Prussians a lesser evil than their supremacy. We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies. The government fixes the price of meat, which is cheaper I dare say, than in New York. It is not yet more than 20 cents a pound. There is no scarcity of animal food, and the supply of bread is unlimited; and as for wine the Prussians outside may envy us. The city seems unusually peaceful, even the small box has not appeared, at least we hear nothing of it. The people forget to be ill in the midst of war. We are waiting, in no little excitement, the

return of Favre from Prussia, but those well informed have slight hopes of his success.

Another correspondent writes on Tuesday, the flight of yesterday at Chantillon was anything but satisfactory. Originally Gen. Trochu, having reviewed by force, determined to defend Paris without the help of any army outside; he made up his mind to defend all strong places beyond the line of the forts, when suddenly came Ducrot from Sedan in the disguise of a peasant. Here was a General fit to be trusted with the command outside of Paris. Ducrot should have an army of fifty thousand men to defend certain heights; they came to a trial yesterday, and the most important incident of the day was the flight of the Zouaves, the boasted Zouaves, without firing a shot; they ran into Berlin and excoquined and hootings. They have been arrested in great numbers, and it is proposed to shoot them, or make a good example of them in the Champs de Mars. The young did better; they stood their ground, but the result of all is, that the army of Ducrot returned behind the forts, and Gen. Trochu falls back on his original idea of the defence of Paris by itself.

It is reported that the Prussians are withdrawing their forces from other points, to concentrate them around Paris; their cavalry is in incessant motion. Numbers of squads of uhlans patrol the country for miles around the Capital, in every direction, their main object being to cut off all communication; but Paris will surely hold out, and will proceed to hold an election for a constitutional assembly, even under the sabres of the Prussian corps. Spanish guerrillas are forming at Toulouse to assist in the defence of the country.

The following dispatch is a bulletin here: "SOUTHERN 22.—A large Prussian force has entered Fontainebleau, and made a requisition for a hundred and fifty thousand francs."

ROUEN, 22.—Ten small villages, between Mezieres and Epinal, have been burned by the Prussians; the inhabitants attempted to extinguish the flames but the Prussians opened fire on them with artillery, compelling them to desert, and the villages were entirely destroyed. The Prussians have bombarded Mentz La Ville.

Gen. Wimpffen, in a recent letter, says the Emperor surrendered in a very cowardly manner at Sedan. He, Wimpffen, proposed a movement which would have redeemed everything, but it was overruled at once.

## ROYAL BRITAIN.

Crestal interview.

LONDON.—A dispatch from Coxhaven says a steamer loaded with torpedoes blew up accidentally, killing the Captain, four of the crew and four of the landward officers on a visit to the vessel.

It is stated that the Paris mob had commenced pillaging hotels, which had been deserted by the owners, and silver, furniture, pictures and statues had been taken.

The Duke of Devonshire laid the corner stone of the Owen College at Manchester to-day; Professor Tydale delivered an address.

Notwithstanding the blockade of the Baltic ports, forty-five ships have entered Swinehead since the 2nd of Sept.

The following account of Monday's battle is from the *Opinions Nationales*: On Sunday evening General Ducros marched his troops into the neighborhood of Chantillon. At five next morning the franc-tireurs began to be active, and were repulsed, but not rigorously, by the Prussian infantry. At 6 a.m. the French artillery took position and opened a very rigorous cannonade in the direction of the woods, but no enemy showed himself; for a half an hour there was no movement by the Germans. They then began to reply from the fringe of the woods. Several French detachments pushed forward and entered the glades, especially on the French left, to carry Bayevre. The cuirassiers ventured too far, and coming suddenly on a strong body of Germans, suffered heavy loss, and at that moment some of our troops came upon a corps of Prussians at almost point blank range. The latter had our men at great advantage; they seemed to be quite at home in the woods. Every tree was fortified, from which they took deliberate aim, firing incessantly and very fiercely. Just at this time a battalion of mobiles of the Seine came up and began firing into the spot where our sixteenth regiment was stationed, which threw the latter into disorder and caused their precipitate retreat.

LONDON 24.—The Times has the following details of a meeting between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, at Bellevue. The meeting was very cordial, apparently. After shaking hands they entered into conversation. The officers who were in the conservatory, went out, leaving the two sovereigns, when a dialogue took place, of which the following is the substance.

King William.—"God has given us arms the victory in the war you precipitated."

Emperor Napoleon.—"The war was not sought by me, but was imposed upon me by public opinion."

The King, asserting emphatically.—"Your Minister created that public opinion. Your army, however, certainly fought bravely."

Emperor.—"But the Prussians had the discipline that mine has recently lacked."

King.—"Before and since 1866 we studied carefully the experience and the inventions of the nations."

Emperor.—"Your artillery won every day; it is the finest in the world."

King.—"In the matter of artillery, particularly, we have utilized the experience of other nations."

King.—"You err, it was my son who fought at Sedan."

Emperor.—"Where then was the Prince Frederick Charles?"

King.—"His army corps is before Metz."

The Emperor's self possession apparently deserted him momentarily, on receiving this intelligence. The King continued:

King.—"Have you anything to propose?"

Emperor.—"Nothing whatever. I am a prisoner."

King.—"With whom then am I to treat?"

Emperor.—"With the Empress, with the government at Paris; I am powerless and can make no terms, and can give no orders."

King.—"Will Wilhelmshohe king as a residence?"

Emperor.—"Yes."

The conversation was continued a short time, the King expressing condolence for the Emperor's misfortunes. He at length withdrew, with every mark of respect.

A letter from Paris, dated, evening of the 20th, says there is great danger of a revolutionary outbreaking, involving another change of government. The Reds are furious against the present leaders, and express themselves loudly and defiantly against its representatives. There is an evident disposition to seize the Batel De Ville as the initial step of a rebellious programme. Resistance to their plans will be difficult. It is impossible to say what may be the effect of their obtaining control of the government, but the people dread pillage and assassination. An armistice now would save the lives and property of thousands of citizens. The people of the more peaceful order dread the Prussian war less than the desperate ruffians belonging to the lower quarters.

Despatches from Toul says Tacot was captured yesterday by storm, by the Prussians, after a determined resistance. The bombardment had been continued several days, causing great damage and destroying the principal buildings. The storming party advanced, and afterward the Prussian forces carried the town by storm. The besieged surrendered to the Prussians unconditionally.

A dispatch from Tours announces that there are now 18,000 German soldiers in the country surrounding Mantex. The town of Laville has been severely bombarded; no defense was attempted.

Hon. John W. Young, Governor general of Canada, has been made a peer, with the title of Baron Lisgar.

## SPAIN.

Merican Union.

MADRID 24.—To-morrow will appear a manifesto, signed by all the republican deputies in the Cortes, in favor of an Herian Union.

## FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

F. HOUGHTON, Pioneer Furrier of Utah, Ladies' and Men's, Repaired and Altered to present Fashion.

Orders can be left at Mrs. Green's, Dressmaker First South, West of East Temple St.

d258-1m

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Half Block East Deseret News Office.

Proprietor, JOHN W. YOUNG.

THE Tourist may see the Minerals and Natural Productions of Utah at a glance. The Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the Rocky Mountains: Wolverines, Wild Cats, Lynxes, Eagles, Serpents, etc., Indian Dresses, Tomahawks, Spears, etc., Pottery, Hattens, Medicine Balls and Curiosities from the Ancient Indian Mounds. Fossils: the Mammoth, Crocodorus, Cornia, etc.

Admission 50 cents. Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

d257-1y

J. L. BARFOOT, Manager.

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d254-1f

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d213-3m

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d72-1f

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d212-2m

## A. MINER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR.

Office at residence, 2d South St.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

All kinds of legal business promptly attended to.

d251-1f

## JAMES HAGUE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET

Has always a first-class supply of Guns, Pistols, Bullets, Shot, Fishing Tackle and everything else in that line.

Has Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Harness Trimmings and a Large assortment of Locks and Gun Trimmings. Sign of the BIG GUN.

d210-6m

## SCANDINAVIAN STAR.

AM authorized by Elder W. W. CLUFF to receive Subscriptions for the Scandinavian Star.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL, Historian's Office.

d221-1

## MARSHAL'S SALE!

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

P. S. S.

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale from the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the United States Court Room Salt Lake City, on the 12th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following described property, to-wit:

Beginning at the West side of lot (3) three, in Block (37) fifty-seven, Plot A, of Grant Salt Lake City survey, at a point thirty-seven feet south of the north-west corner of said lot, thence south, on west line of said lot, (27) twenty-seven feet, thence east one