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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]
By Telegraph.
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ENGLAND ALARMED for her SAFETY!

What Bismarck intends doing when Paris is Captured!

BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS!

Prussian Manifesto calling for a United Germany!

SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG!

Russia Continues her Warlike Movements!

NEW YORK.

England's fears—Bismarck's intentions—Favorable misrepresentations—More about the taking of Rome—A French ship chases a German one—Railroad collision.

NEW YORK.—A cable dispatch to the Times dated London 27 says public opinion in England is increasing against Prussia. The pretensions of the latter are alarming the English for their own safety. Lord Carnarvon, in a speech at Eastwood, shows how sudden may be the collapse of a great nation under the new system of warfare, and how defenseless England is. He says there is no military organization in England. The whole defensive arrangements are a vicious circle of incapacity, waste and routine, and whatever is to be done has to be done quickly; for England is living on the suffrage of other nations. Declarations like these from men like Carnarvon and Bulwer are frightening the English into remorse for not forcing the government into mediation.

Our correspondent, writing from Hamburg on the 24th, says the Crown Princess of Prussia is residing at the castle with her children. She stated to an officer who visited her the previous day that she had a letter from the Crown Prince, who writes that he does not expect much fighting at Paris. No effort will be made to take the city by bombardment or assault. The same correspondent adds that Strasbourg can be taken at any moment, but the Germans must sacrifice from 8,000 to 4,000 men. The assault will probably take place in a few days.

Our correspondent, writing from Mayence on the 22nd, estimates the total number of French taken prisoners since the war began at 140,000. The prisoners are subjected to severe Prussian rule of discipline. One French officer attempted to escape. He was tried by court martial and shot. The previous day in Hanover, the prisoners were put at work on the canals. Among the prisoners at Breslau are Robert Mitchell of the Constitution, Paul de Cassagnac of the Pays and Clarette and Fremont, well known Paris journalists.

Our Madrid correspondent writing on the 22nd says, at the Prussian embassy it is openly avowed to be the plan of Bismarck, when Paris is taken, to declare Napoleon the only legitimate power to treat with, and to sign with him a peace. That he will then permit him to abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial and constitute the Empress Regent. That he will appoint a council of regency, composed of Eugenie, Rouher and some Generals well affected to the dynasty. If the departments refuse to concur he will send there French troops, re-establish the old prefects and inaugurate a reign of military terror and transport the recalcitrant republicans to Cayenne. The same correspondent states that negotiations are being actively pursued between Prim and the Prussian ambassador. The latter has offered that if Spain will accept King John of Saxony or a Prussian prince for the Spanish throne, to pay Spain several millions of reals, give her part of Algeria and the fortress of Gibraltar and help her to annex Portugal so as to constitute a strong army for Prussia.

Our correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope is not ill pleased with having changed his foreign mercenaries for Italian defenders, and he was never treated with more respect. The Pope is probably now satisfied that the change is better for the interest of the papacy and Catholicity.

The correspondent of the Tribune at Berlin, telegraphs on the 27th that the following circular dated yesterday, had been addressed to the North German diplomatic agents: The French rulers having declined an armistice and made Paris the theatre of war, and there being no recognized government existing in Paris, the government de facto having been, as is reported, removed to Tours, the undersigned have the honor to inform you that the safety of intercourse to and from Paris has now become subordinate to military views.

Very Truly,
An additional cable to the Tribune says, the Piazza del Termini was full of Papal artillery. A regiment of Zouaves and a squadron of cavalry were on the Piazza Dimonte. Cavalry was also occupied by Papal artillery. All were disarmed by the 41st regiment. The people began to pour in from every quarter with tri-colored flags in their hands, shouting like madmen for the King and the army. The squadrons of men, armed with bayonets, were ordered to the galleries or to imprisonment for criminal offences, but were released to form a military body solely dependent on the church of Rome. They expected to make mischief but were surprised and made prisoners. The General commanding one of the brigades was soon surrounded by the people who

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. III SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870. No. 262

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

Rome, 21.—The commander of the army, General Cardona, has addressed to the army an order of the day, in which he expresses his high satisfaction for their conduct during the attack. The capitulation stipulation runs thus: The capitulation for the surrender of the city of Rome, stipulated between the Commanding General of the troops of his Majesty, the King of Italy, and the Commanding General of the Papal troops. The city of Rome, excepting that part which is limited on the southern walls of Santo Spirito and comprehends Mount Vatican and the Castle of St. Angelo, forming the so-called Leonine City, its complete armament, flags, arms, ammunition and stores and all the objects belonging to the government, shall be consigned to the troops of his Majesty, the King of Italy. All the garrison of the city shall depart, receiving the honors of war, with flags, arms and baggage. After the honors shall have been rendered to them, they will lay down their flags and arms. The officers shall have a right to carry with them their swords, horses and anything belonging to them. The foreign troops shall leave first, the others will follow in the order of battle, with the Left at the head. The garrison will leave to-morrow at 7 a.m. The foreign troops shall be disbanded and immediately sent back to their respective countries. They will leave to-morrow by railroad. The government has the right of taking into consideration the rights of pension which they might have stipulated with the Papal government. The Roman troops will be formed into a depot without arms. The government will take into consideration their claims as to their future situation. The troops will be forwarded to-morrow to Civita Vecchia.

The people of Rome are summoned to a meeting to appoint a Municipal Junta. The plebiscitum will take place in a few days. Immediately after the King will visit Rome.

GERMANY.

Strasbourg surrendered. DARMSTADT, 27.—A telegram has been received from Ludwigshafen, announcing that Strasbourg surrendered on Monday, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCE.

A Battle near Orleans.—The Prussians Repulsed. ORLEANS 27.—Prince Albert's cavalry encountered the French gathered for the defense of Orleans yesterday, at Anthery; after a fight of three hours the French retreated on Tours. The Prussian occupation of Orleans is expected to-morrow.

Tours, 28.—A dispatch, just received, announces that the Prussians have not entered Orleans. They came near the city, halted and then commenced to move back to Paris. A civilian, whom they captured and subsequently released, says that Prince Albert received a dispatch, which seemed to suddenly change his plans. The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau. They imposed no tax on the citizens but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

A dispatch from Epinal, dated the 27th, says the Prussians attacked Rouen yesterday but were repulsed.

PRUSSIA.

German unity wanted by Prussia. BERLIN, 27.—The Prussian party publish a manifesto demanding the cooperation of the people in the establishment of a United Germany. It calls upon the liberals to act in common with the rest of the nation and flock to the banner which is the symbol of union and political liberty. The demand of twenty years must become a reality. The nation demands full control over the question of peace and war. A separation of the State from the church, jury trials in political cases, direct taxation, reduction of the term of military service and a general parliamentary representation of the North and South. The manifesto is remarked as forecasting future political agitations.

SPAIN.

The vomito spreading. MADRID, 28.—The vomito is spreading rapidly at Barcelona; many people are leaving and business is at a standstill.

The discussion continues to denounce the practical nullification of the emancipation law by Cuba; the writer quotes from Havana journals advertisements of children for sale, separate from their mothers, to prove his assertions. In concluding he calls the attention of the government to contracts publicly made in the colonies, for slave labor, which he affirms is practically a continuation of the system of slavery, in violation of the express law of the land.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Revision of the Bible Proceeding.—Gladstone's idea of the recognition of the French Republic—Armistice of forty-eight hours—War Preparations of Russia.

LONDON.—The Board for the revision of the Bible has resumed its sessions, the Rev. Shirwell presiding. Citizens of Melesse and Charleville, many of them fugitives, have been welcomed by Belgium; the cause of the hebra is the threatened bombardment of these towns. The question of Italian unity will be the subject of the plebiscitum ordered in Italy. The first civil marriage was celebrated

at Vienna on the 16th; the groom was a journalist.

The new iron clad steamer *Triumph*, for the royal navy, was successfully launched at Yarrow, yesterday.

LONDON, 27.—Gladstone, in reply to the workmen's deputation, said it was clear that the recognition of the French Republic must follow instantly a popular vote sustaining the change of government.

LONDON, 28.—Reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. An army at the south has been mobilized. The latest movements towards the Turkish border are ominous.

An armistice of forty-eight hours was concluded at Mezziere on Monday, for the removal of the wounded.

At a grand parade of the Prussians, in the court yard at Versailles yesterday, the Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis Fourteenth, distributed honors to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves by their gallantry.

The Duke of Wurtemberg was wounded in an action at an outpost at St. Cloud.

The mobiles are deserting in crowds at Paris. Two hundred were shot for insubordination. King William's dispatch to Queen Augusta announced the capitulation of Strasbourg at eleven o'clock last evening. Other dispatches say the surrender took place at five o'clock.

LONDON.—All the democratic papers of France, which were suppressed under the Empire have resumed publication. The people residing in the suburbs of Paris have returned to their houses whence they had been driven by the lawlessness of the mobiles.

The Times, this morning says France may be heroic in refusing to cede her territory to Germany but it is rather inconsistent with her constant avidity in seizing the territory of others in the region around the suburbs of Paris, for twenty kilometers from the walls have been depopulated and devastated. A few courageous shop keepers alone remain in the villages, tempted by enormous profits. The Prussians opened fire on the gunboats while passing St. Cloud recently, killing and wounding several officers. The Prussians are erecting a battery at Severes. A lively fire was opened on them from Fort Dissey while they were at work.

LONDON, 28.—A Madrid correspondent writes, under date of Sept. 20, that an interview had taken place between Olazaga and General Prim, in the presence of Sagastat, at Paris. Prim said, "Why did you recognize the Provisional government without orders?" Olazaga replied, "I always had great sympathy for France, with which Spain is bound by its geographical position and race, and I recognized without instructions; what is done is done; it is for you to approve or repudiate, to retain or remove me. Were my political life to count but on this single act I should not think it useless. My country awaits your decision." Subsequently Olazaga breakfasted with the Regent and urged the recognition.

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