

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune's* correspondence, dated Berlin 11th, says Wahnburne's letter to Favre is sharply criticized by the *National Zeitung*. It says that he had authority merely to recognize the new Republic, and that all beyond that was the expression of personal feelings. It complains of his failure to protect the Germans under his care, who are now persecuted by Gambetta more cruelly than before. The King prohibits the storming of Strasbourg till it is apparent it can be done without too great a sacrifice of life. The third parallel has been completed. It is confirmed that Bazaine refuses all terms, and it is expected he will be able to cut his way out. The removal of General Steinmetz was caused partly by his needless sacrifice of troops, and partly by his fighting at Chicheren and Forbach, against General Moltke's orders, which made the battles of the fourteenth and sixteenth necessary. The German Princes are preparing a manifesto regarding the future organization and government of Germany, forestall all popular action and to anticipate liberal agitation.

The *Tribune's* correspondent writing from the headquarters of the Italian army, at Terna on the 10th, says Senor Matteno had passed through that place, returning from Rome, taking only an autograph letter from the King to the Pontiff, in which the King stated that considering the important events that had occurred, he had thought it his duty to occupy the Papal territory, promising the Pontiff the full exercise of his spiritual office. Senor Matteno had been received by the Pope, who said "When the King's troops enter, I will declare myself a prisoner." It is believed that the Pope has ordered the troops not to resist the Italian government, as he ardently desires to avoid bloodshed. Col. Chanette, the Commander of the Papal forces, notwithstanding the Pope's order, threatens opposition. His force is at Montefascone, where defensive works are thrown up. The Papal army amounts to seventeen thousand well armed and equipped soldiers, having Remington muskets. The Zouaves threaten to massacre the people if a rising occurred. "Cardena, told me," says the correspondent, that "if any act of aggression is committed, he will kill the foreign troops to the last man, but the natives will be treated as brothers. Three divisions of the Italian army are encamped near Terne. I asked Cardena if there was any chance of their now abandoning the enterprise. He answered "don't you see the spirit of the army and people? To go back now would be to ruin the government."

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Florence, on the 11th inst., as follows:

"The answer sent by San Martino, from the Pope, proves to be utterly illegible; the Cabinet endeavored to decipher the dispatch, but in vain, and it is believed to be a trick of Antonelli to gain time. Some fear is expressed that the Pope will embark on an English ironclad, now at Civita Vecchia, for Antwerp, but it is more generally believed that he will retire to Villa Costella. The popular impatience is daily increasing.

NEW YORK, 15.—The German patriotic society, yesterday sent by cable, to Count Bismarck, a synopsis of their address to the German people, in which they protest against foreign intervention as tending to rob Germany of the fruits of her victories, and say that, though republicans by principle they stand by united Germany. They add that the proclamation of a republic in Paris was merely a necessary consequence of the German victories and the surrender of Napoleon and Marshal McMahon.

A special *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin 14: "trustworthy accounts give the following as the position of the German government in regard to the war and the so-called National Defense Government in Paris. Though the latter is existing *de jure*, it has no validity *de facto*, and Prussia cannot nor will she treat with it. When Paris is taken, the senate and corps legislatif, each, and the Regency government can, and it is expected will, resume their sessions, and appoint a commission to accept the terms of peace, and the Empress can return. When peace has been concluded Napoleon will be released, and France will be free to have the Empire or such other form of government as it wishes.

Commodore Parrott has been ordered to the command of the Mare Island

navy yard, and Captain Santone(?) to the Navy Rendezvous, at San Francisco, both from October 1st. Admiral Craven is placed on waiting orders at the same date, Commodore Carter, and Commodore Goldsborough, ditto.

PASSAIC, 14.—The Shoddy mills of Basche brothers were destroyed by fire last night; loss \$30,000. Partially insured.

LEAVENWORTH.—The third annual fair of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association is now in progress. It is largely attended and the exhibition of stock is the largest ever seen in the West. There were seventy-seven entries of short-horns for Kansas alone. Missouri, Illinois and Ohio were also represented.

The *World's* cable special, of London 14th, says a Democratic meeting will be held on Monday, at which resolutions will be introduced calling upon Gladstone to acknowledge the French Republic.

Advices from Lyons state that all the English and Germans have been ordered to leave that city.

The Red Republicans are in the ascendant, and a terrible spirit is rising.

A great meeting had been held of the workmen of Lacroix Russe, who threatened the fort Mont Cressey. Martial law had been declared and the people were clamoring for the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Coffins had been opened in one convent to search for arms and money.

Advices from Paris say that the American legation has been compelled to double its clerical force.

Steam engines are stationed in the streets to extinguish fires.

The Palais Royal and the Palais de l'Industrie are used as barracks, and are filled with troops.

A battery of mitrailleurs has been established on the Arch de Triomphe.

General Ripley, of the confederate army, and two artillery officers of the U. S. army during the war, have commands under Trochu. Many Americans have volunteered.

The advance guard of the Prussian army, before the city, consists of 45,000 men; the remainder is moving up slowly, the head command having reached Caumontiers on Tuesday, in force.

There is a rumor of an engagement yesterday, between the German light cavalry and the French sharpshooters, at Market Station, four miles from Fortainebleau, in which the cavalry were badly beaten and driven back.

An alliance between Russia and Austria is believed to have been consummated.

Instructions have been sent to the English fleet in China to co-operate with the French in avenging the massacres; Russia is also to act with the Western powers.

There is great activity at Liege in the manufacture of arms for Russia.

Distress and gloom in the East of Prussia have led to some out-breaks.

Telegrams from Florence announce the occupation of Viterbo, Civita Castellana, Mayland and Monteratenda by Italian troops under Cardona; another column, under Bixio, is under the walls of Civita Vecchia, to co-operate with the fleet. A third column is at Anagni.

A cable special to the *Herald*, dated London 15 says that Sedan has been placed in a state of siege. The Mayor has been arrested and the population expelled. The Prussians apprehend the approach of Bazaine's army, as it is reported that he has escaped from Metz, and is even said to have reached Carignan.

ALLENTOWN 15.—The foundry of the Deigh Crane Iron Company at Catasaugus, was burned this morning. Loss heavy.

MILWAUKEE, 15.—At Shelby Station, last evening, Samuel Dickey and Geo. Fleuring quarrelled and afterwards shot each other dead with shot-guns.

ST. LOUIS.—A large meeting of members of the bar, to-day, adopted resolutions in reference to the death of Miss Anna Barklow, a young lady attorney of this city.

Vincent Collyer, J. V. Farwell, and J. D. Long, of the Board of Commissioners who, for the past three weeks have been in consultation with the Osage Indians, arrived here to-day. The Osages have agreed to accept the act of Congress, providing for the sale of their lands in Kansas, and their removal to Indian territory. The Council was attended by all the head men of the nation, and a large concourse of white settlers. The best feeling prevailed, and the Indians seemed pleased with the result. No presents or other temptations induced them to consent. The chiefs were very eloquent, and showed treaties and maps

from the Government from Jefferson to Lincoln. One treaty was elaborately engrossed on parchment, with a gold chain and seal attached, guaranteeing the perpetual possession of their lands, which was signed by Dearborn, Secretary of war, in 1804. The chiefs earnestly appealed to the Commissioners to see that the present treaty was not violated like the others. This opens up eight millions of the best lands in Kansas to settlers at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the price fixed by Government, and, unlike other lands in Kansas, they are free from railroad grants.

ST. LOUIS.—The German Sanitary fund sent to Germany from this city, amounts to forty-six thousand dollars.

Preparations for the annual fair of the Agricultural and Mechanics exhibition of St. Louis, which will open on Monday, Oct. 3rd, are nearly completed and are the most extensive ever made. Hundreds of entries are being made daily and the prospects for the exhibition exceed that of any previous year.

CHICAGO.—Four workmen were seriously injured by the falling of a scaffold in the Court house yesterday.

FALL RIVER, 16.—The spinners strike is ended, and yesterday morning many of them went to work; some were accepted, others rejected and will not be employed again. Some of the mills compelled an agreement on the part of the workmen, that they should belong to no more unions. The mills are now nearly all running. The full strike lasted two months, and resulted disastrously for the strikers. The loss in wages, is about \$500,000.

RICHMOND, 15.—The quantity of chewing tobacco manufactured here during 1869 was double, and smoking quadruple that of 1868.

A special to the *World*, dated London 15th, says: "The Democratic demonstration on Monday next will be the most formidable ever held at London. The programme is full of grand processions, banners, etc. Hackney, Clerkenwell, Islington and all the other sections are to be represented. The Englishmen will march in a body to join the Canadian and French Republicans at Trafalgar Square, and all will then proceed to the official residence of Gladstone and demand a recognition of the Republic. Speeches are to be delivered at various places. Minister Wahnburne is disgusted with Secretary Fish. He told Jules Favre he had protested personally against useless measures, and disapproved of the cruel coldness of the American government in refusing to interfere."

A cable special to the *Times*, dated London, and containing the announcement that Prussia dictated the terms on which Italy entered Rome, creates dismay. It is asked: "Whose turn comes next?"

The mail communication with Paris is stopped, but the telegraph is still working. The telegraph wires run under ground fifteen leagues from the city.

That Thiers mission to England is a failure seems certain.

Prussia will only treat with the old Senate, the Corps Legislatif and the Empress. This means war to the death, for the provisional government, sooner than abdicate, will make Paris a heap of ruins.

The occupation of Rome creates more interest here than the situation of Paris.

Protestant sentiment in England is jubilant.

A correspondent of the *London Telegraph* says that Napoleon complains bitterly of his generals, and declares Paris unable to prevent the entrance of the Prussians. This excites great indignation among his friends in France, who say that Napoleon should be the last to proclaim the weakness of the defense of the capital.

The report of the atrocities committed by the Prussians at Bazille is confirmed by a letter received from Duc de Fitz James, who was an eye witness. He says the Prussians punished the inhabitants for defending their village by setting it on fire. Most of the national guards were killed. The people sought refuge in their cellars, and all men, women and children were burned alive. The Bavarians driving back into the flames or shooting all those who tried to escape.

NEW YORK 16.—The *World's* London correspondent telegraphs that it does not appear that the Prussians are in any great force directly before Paris. Their main body seems to be stretched in a kind of a semi-circle, from about Villiers and Collet, on the northeast, to Tucton and Fontainebleau on the southeast of the Capital; and from Chateau Thierry, in the rear of Meaux, to Provins, on the railway to Groyes. The

resolute refusal of Soissons to surrender, certainly embarrasses their operations, for the time.

It is not expected that the Prussians will attempt for some days, to begin a serious bombardment of the works of Paris. Women and children are still permitted to leave Paris.

The railway to Lyons has been cut by the French authorities, between Berci and Charenton, and some splendid bridges destroyed.

Many of the Paris journals are moving their offices to Tours. Among them are *La Union* and *La Gazette de France*; but the chief papers are still to be published in the city.

The will of Benjamin Nathan gave 75,000 to each of his children, and makes bequests amounting to 37,000 to his sisters and 155,000 to benevolent institutions.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Times* says, our correspondent, writing from Paris, on September 16th, states that bread and meat have fallen in price, but salt and provisions have risen.

A new system of signals has been arranged, of colored lights. When the trees are removed the movements of the enemy will be visible, and from Legion Station, underground, a wire will run from station to station. A balloon will be used and photographic viewstaken continually, of the enemy's advance, and sent instantly to General Trochu.

The troops are daily arriving who escaped from Sedan. Among them, last night, was a General in peasant's attire.

On Wednesday evening the first of a series of mock sallies, to be made by the besieged, was made, with 80,000 regular troops.

WASHINGTON, 16.—In accordance with the request of the Indian bureau, General Pope has sent a company of U. S. troops into South-eastern Kansas for the purpose of removing people trespassing on the Cherokee neutrality.

FOREIGN.

LONDON 14.—The *Tribune's* correspondent before Strasbourg, on the 8th says, a boat conveying a large quantity of munitions of war into Strasbourg, was captured by the Germans above Kehl. The firing from the fortifications is getting much weaker generally, and the outworks opposite the railway station are silenced altogether. The fire of the besiegers has increased with vigor. The great mortars have inflicted great damage. Last night, fire broke out in the citadel. A continuous rain has injured the besieging work and seriously retarded the progress of arrangements for storming, which are still incomplete. The belief gains ground among the German officers that capitulation cannot be long delayed. The Protestant clergymen of Alsace, held a conference at Lampertheim on the 8th, to devise means to convince the people in Strasbourg of the futility of resistance. Schellstedt has been summoned to surrender. Count Remach returned a resolute refusal. Telegraphic and railway communication with Catman has been severed. Two new railroad bridges have been blown up.

The Bavarian Ministers are considering a scheme for the reconstruction of the North German Confederation, and forming the German parliament.

The democratic socialists are agitating for peace with their French brethren, and protesting against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine; their printed address was seized by the police of Brunswick, and its authors and publishers imprisoned.

The Pope has received a letter from Victor Emanuel. The latter explains the course he has taken, and says that any delay on his part, would have occasioned the proclamation of a Republic in every Italian city, and his army would not have fought a Republic, which would have been fatal to the Papacy; as it is, Republicanism is so rampant that it may prove irrepressible.

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial make constant excursions around Hastings. Their carriages are never empty. The Paris fashion journals have suspended publication. Mourning is generally worn in Paris and Berlin.

The vessel wrecked on the Goodwin sands is ascertained to be the ship *Elisha Beckman*.

LEITH, 15.—By a boiler explosion, to-day, five workmen were badly injured. Four have since died.

PARIS 14.—There is no news to-day of the Prussian advance. The woods and forests have been fired by the French and are burning. The provinces are arming and are subscribing