

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, September 1, 1870.

SCENERY AND TOURISTS.

THE war between France and Prussia will have the effect to check the tide of summer travel from the United States and England to the continent of Europe, and to turn tourists in some other direction. The English people will be likely to go in great numbers to Norway, which is becoming very popular as a place of resort for those who wish to travel during the summer, but not many of the people of the United States are likely to cross the ocean at the present time for the purpose of visiting Norway or any of the countries which are free from the danger of war. Their attention will naturally be directed to their own land and its beauties, and we think it probable that there will be an increased interest felt in the Rocky Mountain region and California and Oregon. Should this be the case, there will be a large accession of travel by the great national railroad across the continent.

There are scenes of grandeur and sublimity in these Rocky Mountains and in the Sierra Nevada that fall but little if any short. If those found in Norway or Switzerland. They are not so renowned, and have not so many classic and historic traditions associated with them, but they are American mountains, valleys, cañons, plains and streams, and they are the property of a free people; there is no history to point to the spots in these mountains which have been ensanguined by the blood of oppressed and struggling peoples fighting at the behests of tyrants, or against their usurpations. Here nature can be seen and studied in all her native simplicity, beauty and magnificence. The time is not far distant when these regions will become the resort of pleasure and health-seeking travelers. Let the conveniences for moving from point to point for the accommodation of visitors be multiplied and visitors will increase; and in quite a natural way will the predictions of the prophets be fulfilled concerning the noble, the great and the mighty who shall come to gaze upon and admire the rising glories of Zion, and to draw lessons of profit from the examples which the administration of her government will afford. Ours is a desert land; but the great contrast between the surrounding sterility and the delightful oases which have been created by the perseverance and industry of its settlers, add greatly to its attractiveness and charms. Where can there be more beautiful mountain scenery than many of our valleys afford? Where grander cañons than Big Cottonwood, Ogden and others in these mountains? Where more sparkling and attractive lakes than Utah and Bear Lakes—gems of beauty set in their splendid framework of mountains? Where such valuable and healthful waters as the Warm and Soda Springs? And where such an atmosphere, so clear, pure and dry, making it a luxury to breathe? There are serious drawbacks here; but these can be overcome by faith and industry, and we have the advantage of possessing a country that in the grandeur of its natural scenery and the rugged boldness of its landscapes is excelled by but few on the face of the earth; and it will yet be a land which throngs of travellers from distant countries will visit to examine and admire its wonderful variety of scenery and the achievements of its people.

OX-TEAMS.

WHY is it that that valuable animal, the work-ox, is not more generally used by our farmers? For some reason or other it has almost fallen into disuse among us; at least, this is so much the case that it is rarely that a good ox-team is seen at work on the farms or on the road. The prevalent taste is for mules or horses. These are animals more suited to the fast spirit of the age, and they are generally used. Young men starting in life as farmers generally despise the patient, plodding and faithful ox; they have no inclination to drive him; but they aim to possess horses or mules. The economical value of work-oxen on a farm is not properly appreciated, or they would be more generally used. A yoke of cattle can be bought for about half the price of an ordinary span of mules; they are more easily kept, require less attention and, if properly cared for, will perform a large amount of work in a year. A mule or horse team, after a certain age, decreases in value; but an ox team, after years of service, can be fattened as beef, and is then nearly as valuable to its owner as it was when he commenced to work it. With a horse or mule team there must be harness; its purchase adds considerably to the cost of the team, and in this country the climate is hard on leather, and if it is not carefully kept, it soon wears out. But with an ox team no such expense is needed. A yoke and chain are all that are necessary, and where teamsters are careless, they can be thrown down on the ground and left exposed in a way that would

soon ruin harness and yet they are damaged but little.

A large freighter, who was extensively engaged in the business of carrying goods previous to the construction of the railroad, informs us that he fully demonstrated that ox teams were every way superior in freighting for profit to other teams. The original cost was less, the oxen were tough, hardy and easily kept, and when no longer useful for work, they had a marketable value as beef. These considerations make them valuable also for farmers, especially for men who are just starting in life, or who are opening farms. We need more beef cattle than we have. There is too great scarcity of cattle in the country, and we venture to suggest that the more general employment of ox-teams would be every way advantageous to the owners, and be a benefit also to the community. If a young man cannot be contented to drive oxen, thinks them too slow and wants a faster team, then he will find mares more profitable than mules.

LATEST NEWS.

Particulars of the Big Battle Yesterday!

BELGIUM, 31, 9 p.m.—A fearful battle was fought yesterday and to-day by the Prussian armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, with the forces of Marshal McMahon. Yesterday morning McMahon commenced a general movement towards Montmedy he was attacked near Beaumont and was driven back, after an obstinate resistance toward the Belgian frontier. The Prussians occupied the line of the road and captured a large amount of camp stores. They drove the French, from position, after fighting until night closed. This morning the battle was renewed and continued all day. During the night a large number of French regiments came up, but they failed to turn the scale of victory. The Prussians were also reinforced largely and attacked in overwhelming numbers. McMahon returned to Sedan with the remnant of his forces. The slaughter was immense. It is impossible to estimate the loss. The Prince Imperial is said to be in Belgium. The population are flying in great terror.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

A BIG BATTLE, McMAHON DEFEATED!

Earthquakes and Indian Depredations in California!

PRUSSIAN GOVERNOR of ALSACE INAUGURATED!

Military Execution!

CALIFORNIA.

Earthquake.—Indian Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—The French sanitary committee, to-day, remitted ten thousand dollars to Paris; the total collections amount to fully forty thousand. The monthly subscriptions are about six thousand. Two slight shocks of earthquakes were felt at Shasta, California, yesterday. The King river Indians and several other tribes have commenced depredations on the whites in Mono and Fresno counties, California. The Indians are reported three thousand strong. A freight and accommodation train on the California and Oregon railroad was thrown from the trestle work, near Feather river bridge, yesterday; several passengers were injured and fifteen cars demolished.

NEW YORK.

Large numbers of foreign vessels arriving.

NEW YORK, 31.—The arrivals at this port are very numerous; foreign arrivals have averaged fifteen a day for the last ten days, and on Saturday they amounted to forty-one, a number rarely exceeded, even before the war. The majority of the vessels carry foreign flags, English predominating, though the Norwegian marine has considerably increased since the opening of the European war.

Archbishop McClosky was given a formal and very open reception at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day; in his address he sustained the infallibility dogma, and defended its manner of decision and adoption in the Ecumenical Council, and predicted that instead of creating dissensions it would harmonize and consolidate the church. The milk dealers have fixed the price of milk at twelve cents a quart, beginning to-morrow; this is higher than ever before in this city. The police have been ordered to arrest all ticket speculators plying their vocation. Mrs. Horace Greeley and daughter sailed in the Scotia to-day.

VERMONT.

BANGOR, 31.—The weather continues extremely dry, and the country all about is suffering severely from fires. It is reported that the west branch drive of logs, containing 20,000,000 feet has been burned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—A party captured with a band of Carlists, and convicted of having fired on the government troops, has been shot by order of a court martial. All armed insurgents captured are to be shot instantly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Scenes of violence—Disquieting rumors in Spain—Rage of Strasburg—England threatened—Prussian government inaugurated in France—The French at Metz surrounded.

LONDON, 31.—In the trial of Inman vs. Jenkins for libel, it was alleged that the City of Boston was overladen, but the company was completely exonerated from the charge, the evidence showing that when the steamer left she was entirely seaworthy.

The death of the Earl of Aberdeen, by drowning, on the voyage from America to Melbourne, is reported.

England is likely to have an Alabama issue with Prussia. A note, almost equivalent to a protest, has been received by Earl Granville, which remonstrates against England's disregard of her obligations as a neutral, and declares that Prussia will not accept the legal quibbles of the law officers of the Crown, and summons England to fulfill her neutral obligations or take the consequences. The question is a diplomatic one, the note adds, and must be promptly settled as such.

A Berlin letter, from a Prussian, tells how the attempt to escape from Metz was defeated. A copy of certain instructions of Bazaine, was found near Metz, from which the Prussians learned that the enemy was to retire in two bodies, one by the high road to Mars La Tour and Verdun, and the other by the turnpike. This plan was discovered by a Prussian attack on the fourteenth. The French subsequently took the road via Briey, but were again repulsed and finally driven back, in the battle of the eighteenth, to the walls of Metz, where they have since been confined, their only way of escape being to cut a passage through the Prussian lines, which they have not attempted.

The Prussians, conceiving that McMahon was to gain the frontier to effect a junction with Bazaine, advanced on three lines. The Crown Prince south of Nancy, marched by way of Commercy, Bar-le-Duc, St. Dizier, and Virey. The fourth army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, keeping north of Pont a Mousson, marched towards Chalons, at the same time observing Metz. While Steinmetz, reinforced, proceeded through Verdun to Rheims, in the hope of meeting McMahon. This German advance covers the country from along the Meuse to the Aube, rendering it impossible for McMahon to reach Metz.

The sufferings of the inhabitants of Strasburg are terrible; they are starving and compelled to live in cellars day and night, to avoid the incessant fire of the besiegers. Another fruitless sortie was made by the garrison on Monday. The Prussian sharpshooters are within 500 yards of the Glacis. Many houses have been burned. The arsenal was at one time on fire; but the ammunition was safely removed. The fortress continues to resist.

Public meetings are being held all over Prussia, to sustain the government in prosecuting the war to the end, and to discourage all attempts at premature treaties of peace.

The Times, striving to disentangle the news from the seat of war, says McMahon seeks to get back again toward Paris; on Saturday morning he was at Stenay. On Sunday, according to French reports, he retired to Vauziers and Bethel. The Belgian accounts report him on Tuesday at Sedan, with the Prince Imperial, and that he was hourly expecting the Emperor. They had hastened forward leaving the Emperor, whose illness prevented him from traveling rapidly. The Germans say the French were so sure of a victory at the opening of the campaign, that they made no arrangement to save their baggage in case of retreat, and hence they have been compelled to abandon it in great quantities.

Count Bohlen has been installed at Hagman, as Prussian Governor of the province of Alsace. The Prussians say the French prisoners denounce the Emperor fiercely. French papers assert that the Prussians place a red cross on their ambulance service, and that some officers wear the badge on their arms to avert the French fire. Four million kilogrammes of powder have been distributed to the batteries on the fortifications of Paris.

BELGIUM.

Another big battle.

BRUSSELS, 31, via LONDON, 31.—The King of Prussia has sent the following telegram to the Queen Augusta: "Varenes, 30.—The Crown Prince has been in action with the 4th, 12th and 17th corps and the 14th Bavarian. McMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse. Twelve guns, some thousand prisoners and material of war were captured. The French were defeated. The Prussians are here. Fighting is going on at Armeigny. McMahon is, or seems to be, retreating on the department north. This dispatch has no date. It was filed at the Brussels Associated Press cable."

FRANCE.

Hypocrite reproved.—A corps of journalists to defend Paris.

PARIS, 31.—An editor of the Pays makes a violent attack on Edmund About, on account of his letter reflecting on the Emperor. He says as much as this, that this man disgusted others before the war by his fawning upon the Imperial family, he now disgusts by his cowardly ingratitude and insults to the Emperor and Empress. He should throw aside the ribbon of the legion of honor which he disgraces. Gustave Raymond has organized a volunteer corps for the defence of Paris, wholly composed of writers for the press.

The chief municipal officers of Paris have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, declaring that the people are ready to encounter the enemy. The commanders of the national guard have received orders notifying them of the positions which they are to hold on the fortifications in case of siege. Gen. Trochu will hold a review this week, of the newly organized garde de Paris. The Bank of France commenced to issue yesterday 25 franc notes. It is reported that the Princess Clothilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, when urged by the King of Italy to leave Paris, replied that she would not abandon the country of her adoption at such a moment.

To-morrow is the last of the three days within which the Germans are to leave the city; after that day the police are to search the east arrondissement, and see if the order of expulsion has been observed. Many arrests of alleged spies are made daily.

EARLY SNOW.—C. C. Blakelock, Esq., representative of the firm of Reed, Corrick & Andrus, Manufacturing Chemists, first Cedar and Liberty streets New York, now in the city seeking to further the business interests of his firm, called this morning. He has come direct from Colorado, and reports that last Saturday night, at which time he was in the new mining district, a few miles from Central City, six inches of snow fell there.

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WANTED.—A good Girl or middle aged Woman to do general housework, must thoroughly understand ironing and plain cooking. Inquire at residence Geo. A. Alder, 17th Ward, three doors west of G. Q. Cannon.

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Yours most respectfully

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAIL ROAD, Gen'l Supt., New York, Jan. 17, 1870.

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Dear Sir:—The Watch made by your company which I have carried the past two months, has kept excellent time. I have carried it frequently on engines, and have been on the road with it almost daily. During this time it has run uniformly with our standard clock.

Truly yours,

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