

Commission on the *Alabama* and Fisheries questions, are Earl de Gray, Mr. Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Rose.

Thiers is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success exceeds all expectations.

There is great mortality among children. Many respectable people are making efforts to leave, dreading a renewal of the war, which will bring on worse horrors than ever. The actual condition of the city is little changed. The Champs Elysees is very little damaged; the Bois de Boulogne is destroyed at the entry to the Lake, and in other parts partly. The shops are slowly commencing to re-open. There is no gas in the city yet. The order is good, but the popular sentiment is intensely excited at the idea of the entry of the Prussians; but the feeling is growing gradually more lenient towards the enemy. There is a report that the Prussians sent an army corps to Belfort on Thursday, having resolved to carry it by assault. The railways are getting into good condition again. The American minister went on Wednesday from the city for a few days' relaxation from his duties, and is now in Brussels.

VERSAILLES, 8.—Yesterday, eighty field guns and a hundred and forty thousand rifles were delivered at Ivry and Vanvres.

The Prussians have captured letters from the King of Sweden warmly sympathizing with France.

The war contribution of Paris is apportioned at a hundred and fifty millions to South Germany.

The corporation of the city of London has subscribed £2,000 for the relief of Paris.

STOCKHOLM, 9.—King Charles the XV is quite ill. The malady is not dangerous but his recovery will be slow.

BERNE, 9.—The Swiss government has ordered the sale of the horses belonging to the French cavalry that entered Switzerland.

Sixty-two railroad wagons, for the French prisoners, have arrived in Switzerland from France.

LONDON, 10.—The English government has given 2,500 tons of food for Paris, 1,000 tons of which have been already shipped.

LIVERPOOL, 11.—A violent gale has blown to-day, all along the coast. Six ships are ashore south of Shields. Several lives have been lost and numerous wrecks are apprehended.

The *Courier* says a French transport with 1,250 souls has been lost.

BREST, 10.—There is a veritable plague among the immense droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris. A sanitary cordon has been established. The deaths are so numerous that it is impossible to bury the carcasses, so that they are being loaded in condemned war ships, which are towed out to sea and sunk.

LONDON, 12.—The following proclamation by the Emperor Napoleon to the electors of France is made public:

"WILHELMSHOE, 8.—Betrayed by fortune, I have held, since my captivity, profound silence, in misfortune mourning; and as long as the armies confronted each other I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing party discussion; but I can no longer remain in silence before my country's disasters, without appearing insensible to its sufferings. When I was made prisoner, I could not treat for peace, because my resolutions would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations. I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Notwithstanding unparalleled reverses, France was unsubdued; her strong-holds un-reduced; a few departments invaded, and Paris put in a state of defense. The extent of her misfortunes might possibly have been limited, but while attention was directed to her enemies, an insurrection arose in Paris; the seat of the representatives violated; the safety of the Empire threatened, and the Empire, which had been three times acclaimed by the people, overthrown and abandoned. Stilling my presentiments, I exclaimed: 'What matters my dynasty if the country is saved?' Instead of protesting against the violation of my rights, I hoped for the success of the defence and admired the patriotic devotion of the children of France. Now, when the struggle is suspended, and all reasonable chance for victory has disappeared, it is time to call to an account the usurpers for the bloodshed and ruin, and the squandered resources. It is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized government, which was left with no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence and solid peace are only recoverable where the people are consulted respecting the government most capable of

repairing the disasters to the country. It is essential that France should be united in her wishes. For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deceptions, I do not know or claim my repeatedly confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition; but, till the people are regularly assembled and express their will, it is my duty to say that all the facts are illegitimate. There is only one government, in which resided the national sovereignty, able to heal the wounds, to bring hope to the fire-sides, to re-open the profaned churches for prayers, and to restore industry, concord and peace."

In the budget about to be submitted to Parliament, the estimates for the expenses of the army amount to £15,851,700, an increase £2,886,700 over those of last year. The force of the regular army is brought up to 133,200 men, an increase of 19,980. Provision is made for supplying the defensive positions around London and between that city and the sea.

HAVRE, 11.—The Prussians have imposed a contribution of four millions of francs in Rouen, which must be paid to-day, and another two millions, payable to-morrow. They have also exacted six hundred and forty thousand francs from the people of Fecamps.

VERSAILLES, 9.—The fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth regiments left this morning for the south, prior to their departure. The Germans have drawn closer to Paris. Chauzey entered Paris on Tuesday. A council of war is to be held by the chief generals of France. There is a prevailing wish in the capital for a submission to the fate of the war, and Paris is willing to make any sacrifice in preference to a resumption of hostilities. Accounts from the north indicate a similar feeling. The condition of peace is likely to be relaxed in severity, if the Assembly manifest a spirit of resignation, dignity of temper and conciliation.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

### RETURN OF PRESIDENT YOUNG.

After an absence of about ten weeks from this city, President Brigham Young returns home to-day; he is expected in the city about four o'clock this afternoon. This is his longest absence from Salt Lake City, since he returned to the frontiers, in 1848, for his family, after making the pioneer trip hither.

As was natural to expect, after so long an absence, pleasurable anticipation ran high among the citizens, and large numbers of them, also a numerous military escort, left this morning for a twenty mile ride out to welcome him on his return; while from all the principal buildings in the business portions of the city flags are waving in honor of the event.

The demonstrations of welcome and pleasure at the return of President Young will probably chagrin the souls of a very few; but it is gratifying to see the people thus spontaneously manifest their pleasure at the return of their President. They know their friend, and delight to honor him who has piloted them safely through many a strait place in their past history, and whose counsels and labors are continually for their benefit and for the advancement of the cause of truth upon the earth.

TERRITORIAL MARSHALS' OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City, U. T.,  
February 13th, 1871.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Dear Sir:—I wish to caution the inhabitants of this Territory not to buy property sold by the U. S. Marshal, in pursuance of decrees from the 3rd District Court in and for the Territory of Utah, as he is not an officer of the Court, and cannot give a legal title to property thus sold. All paper issuing from the Territorial District Courts should be directed to and placed in the hands of the Territorial Marshal or his Deputies. (I have not deputized the U. S. Marshal). See Code passed last winter by the Utah Legislature, under which our Courts are now practicing.

Respectfully, &c.,  
JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER,  
Territorial Marshal.

A CAUTION TO PRE-EMPTORS.—A resident of this Territory and a citizen of the United States, called at our office yesterday, and told us that a land claim he had pre-empted had been "jumped," and he, not having complied with all the requirements of the law in the case, was satisfied that he would have to abide by the loss. So far so good, and all who pre-empt land and do not comply with the very easy terms prescribed by the law, may expect to have their claims "jumped." But here comes the warning that the gentleman to whom we refer, desired us, through the columns of the *NEWS*, to convey to our citizens. He assured us that an official connected with the land office, who has rendered himself ridiculous by his exhibitions of paltry malignity and spleen towards the Latter-day Saints, is all the time on hand to point out to any scallawag where there is a claim that has been pre-empted by "Mormons," in order that it may be "jumped." With such an offi-

cial it will be well for "Mormon" pre-emptors, who have not yet complied, in every respect, with the terms prescribed by the pre-emption law to do so at once, or they may lose their rights.

THE HONEY BEES ARE COMING.—Mr. W. D. Roberts, writes from Jefferson Station, on the 7th instant that he has finished loading his bees, which are all in good hives and in splendid condition. He expects to reach Salt Lake City by the 16th or 17th inst., and he would advise all who have ordered bees, if they live at a distance, to be ready to receive their hives as soon as they arrive, as there is much less danger of losing them if moved before the warm weather comes.

OFF TO THE ISLANDS.—Elder George Nebeker leaves this city by to-morrow afternoon's train, for the Sandwich Islands,—his old field of labor. He and his family have now been on a visit here, from the Islands, for about nine months, and his family will remain here. He expects to reach Salt Lake again in about ten months from this time. His latest advices from the Islands say that rain has been falling almost incessantly for three months past, rendering out-door work next to impossible. So much rain, especially at this time of the year, in that region, is very rare indeed.

## APOLOGY.

WE feel that an apology and explanation are due to our subscribers in some places who may not have received their WEEKLY NEWS for the past week or two. The reason is, that at the commencement of a new volume there is a great amount of trouble in re-adjusting the new lists of subscribers; and it is also a rule of the office, at the commencement of a new volume, for Agents to send the number of papers they desire sent. In several places our Agents have failed to do this, and on this account the papers have not been sent. We are extremely sorry for the delay and inconvenience that may have been occasioned; but we intend to send the papers as usual to every place, and if too many are forwarded, our Agents can return them.

## A FEW WORDS TO THE PUBLIC.

CERTAIN Agents of Organ Makers visiting this city have been representing that their instruments are fully as good as the *Mason & Hamlin Organ Co's* make. Being *Mason & Hamlin Organ Co's* General Agents for Utah, we beg to say that we are prepared to prove, beyond all possibility of a doubt, that their instruments are superior in every respect to those of any other make.

The Company's sales are over two hundred per week, being nearly double that of any other Organ Factory in the World. Wherever they have been exhibited, they have uniformly won the highest awards at Industrial Fairs, including the Medal at the Paris Exposition.

On application, we will furnish the testimony of nearly one thousand musicians, including the most prominent Organists, Pianists, Composers, Musical Conductors, Directors of Opera etc., in America and Europe, who declare that they are superior to all others.

We have the testimony of Joseph H. Ridges, Esq., builder of the Salt Lake Great Organ; Professors George Careless, John Tullidge and O. Pratt, Jr.; C. J. Sundback and Ben. Judson, Makers and Repairers of Organs and other reed instruments, and many other musicians in the Territory, to the superiority of these Organs, to whom we beg to refer all persons who intend purchasing.

We have sold over one hundred Organs, and many of our customers, from all parts of the Territory, have written us enthusiastically in their praise. We have been offered the Agency of many of the principal makers, including all the Organs introduced in this city up to date, and have had five leading organs placed side by side of those of the *Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.*, and the unanimous verdict of our home musicians was that they were much inferior to those of our company. We did not accept the Agency of any of them, although offered much more liberal terms, being well assured that we had the best, and could recommend them as such.

So soon as we discover a better Organ, we shall try and secure it, as we are only dependent on the Company we represent so long as their instruments are the leading ones in the market.

To accommodate those persons whose circumstances prevent their paying the full amount at once, we offer our Organs on a small cash advance, and the balance in Eight Monthly Installments, ranging from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per month, according to style. The Organs are delivered on payment of the cash advance.

Send to us for Illustrated Catalogues, giving a description of each instrument and prices.

CALDER BROTHERS.

d70 2w w2 1m

The Celebrated Elgin Watches, Finest Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver-Plated Goods, Optical Goods, Spy-Glasses, Spectacles for the million, Microscopes for Miners, Bank-Note Detectors, etc., etc., for sale by Carl C. Asmussen, New Rock Building, opposite Salt Lake Exchange. w422m

Danforth's Fluid is reduced to 60 cts per Gal. by the 5 Gals. It is the cheapest of lights. w2-3

Webster Brothers, of Chicago, will supply the people of Utah with Millinery, Straw Goods, Kid Gloves and Fine Laces satisfactorily. See their advertisement in EVENING NEWS. d71 s4 & w2-1ea

## DIED:

At Santaquin, Utah Co., of inflammation, on the 28th of January, 1871, Nils Joransen. Born at Fyen, Denmark, the 9th of September, 1812. *Skandinavien Sjorne*, please copy.

At Wanship, Summit County, January 24th 1871, of inflammation of the lungs, Frank Spencer, youngest son of Jared C. and Louisa J. Roundy, aged 3 months and 21 days.

In Salt Lake City, Feb. 6th, 1871, of consumption, aged 13 years, 9 months and 17 days, Rhoda, daughter of David and Elizabeth Paxman, late of the London Conference. *Mill. Star*, please copy.

In this city, on the 11th inst., of lung fever, Henry George, son of Charles and Altha Caroline Ringwood, aged 11 months and 11 days.

## PRICE OF GOLD,

Corrected Daily by HOOPER, ELDREDGE & Co., Bankers:

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 13, 1871.  
Buying at \$1.08½; Selling at \$1.11½.

## ESTRAY.

CAME TO MY PLACE in November last, a three-year old Yellow HEIFER, silt in left ear; no brands. She now has a calf. If not claimed in thirty days from date, will be sold to defray expenses.

February 11th, 1871. ABRAHAM HELM,  
d71 s3 & w2-1ea Big Cottonwood.

## Butter Moulds!

CALIFORNIA BUTTER MOULDS for Sale at the PRODUCE DEPARTMENT, Z. C. M. I. w52 1m

# FREE!

# Free! Free!

All past subscribers in Utah Territory for the Salt Lake Daily, Weekly or Semi-Weekly Telegraph, will receive the best family paper published in America FREE, by sending their address enclosed in an envelope, directed

## Happy Hours, Chicago, Ill.

State how long you took the Telegraph, as near as you can remember, and if you was a subscriber when its publication stopped.

Send your address at once, and you will receive HAPPY HOURS regularly every week. A thrilling French Story is just commenced. Published every week at Chicago, Ill.