

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

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## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

Pomeroy, from the committee on public land, made a written report upon the amendments to the bill to incorporate the Salt Lake and Colorado River R. R. Co. He also reported a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on public lands, extending for one year longer the time for making their payments, which passed.

## GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 19.—General Pleasanton, commissioner of internal revenue, in an interview yesterday with the committee on ways and means, very strongly advocated the immediate repeal of the income tax; the principal argument being that the cost of collecting it is greater than the amount obtained, so that no revenue is derived from the service. Gen. Pleasanton recommended that some law be passed providing for the export of spirits.

NEW YORK.—A dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Versailles, 14th, says several 74-pounders have been brought to the Seine, but cannot cross on account of floating ice. They are intended for Mount Avron, and carry 226 pound shells.

The whole siege train from Mezieres, with heavy guns, has arrived and is mounted on the batteries of Mont Moreuch, which were ready to receive them. They will open fire to-day directly on St. Denis. It is intended to destroy it as a warning to Paris.

Four hundred and fifty shells were thrown into Paris yesterday. The determination is to destroy all the principal defenses.

A dispatch to the *World*, dated Brevevillers, 17th, says Bourbaki attacked the Germans before Belfort on the 15th and was repulsed along the line. The combat was obstinate and lasted till dark. The French renewed the fight on the 16th and were again repulsed with heavy loss in killed.

A dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Paris 13, says, the violent republicans insist on using the Greek fire for military purposes. Trochu opposes it as an atrocity. The ultra "Reds" declare their determination to use the invention against the Germans should the enemy enter Paris. On the other hand, some of the shopkeepers fold their hands and congratulate themselves on having articles that may tempt the German princes when they enter the city. They believe the resistance to be unequalled in the annals of war. The bombardment has enraged the population and all are eager to go out to fight. Men and women swear they will fight, even if they have to wait a generation for the accomplishment of their purpose. Peace is only looked upon as a means for recruiting the army of the country in the provinces, and invading Germany at a future day.

Reports are prevalent that General Schmidt and two of his aids were shot in the bombardment. No particulars are yet given.

The hospital of Solfiner, containing three thousand infirm women and 1500 lunatics, and the asylum with 300 wounded men; were struck on the night of the 10th by fifteen shells. The inhabitants of the bombarded districts have been changing their quarters.

NEW YORK.—A dispatch to the *World*, dated London, 17th, says the conference on the eastern question has held an informal session and adjourned until the 26th inst. It is believed that General Bourbaki has gained a victory and raised the siege of Beaufort. The bombardment of Paris ceased to-day.

A dispatch to the *World*, dated Lemans, 17th, says advices are received here of the capture of Alencon, yesterday, by the 13th corps under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

A special to the *Herald*, dated London, 17th, says the conference met to-day. The meeting was strictly formal. Earl Granville was called to preside. An adjournment will take place on the 24th inst. A communication relative to the French representative was read, but no action was taken in the matter, although the proceedings were kept strictly secret. Russia formally declares, in advance, that the action of the conference must be without prejudice. The abrogation of the neutrality of the Black Sea, has already been accomplished by the act of the Russian government.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The nominations were sent to the Senate to-day of Leroy L. Dyer, to be Indian agent at Grand Ronde, Oregon, and Joel Palmer, to be agent at the Siluthe agency, Oregon.

It is believed that in the negotiations for the settlement of the fishery question, Gen. Schenck will be instructed to make the proposition that the fishermen of the United States shall be put on an equal footing in all respects with those of the British provinces; and that they shall have the same rights to fish in the Canadian waters, to land and cure their fish, and to refit in Canadian ports. In short, that the difficulty shall be settled at once and forever, by the abrogation of all former treaty stipulations, and the repeal of all Canadian laws reserving any fishery ground for the exclusive use of Canadian fishermen. In return for such concession on the part of Canada, some important consideration, of course, will be expected from this government; and it is thought that the United States could afford to pay what ever reasonable sum may be demanded for a full settlement of the vexatious question.

Commissioner Pleasanton's recommendation in favor of the repeal of the income tax, made to the ways and means committee, turns out to have been made with the knowledge and approval of the President. This gives fresh interest to the matter, and will probably serve to bring the question of repeal before Congress at this session. The Commissioner is also very confident in the system of permitting export whisky, in lieu of the present prohibitory drawback, requirements can be instituted which can be successfully enforced, and will relieve the existing stagnation in the distillery business. He suggests the authorization and use of an export stamp, of a character similar to the tax stamps now in use; which stamps shall be of a denomination sufficient to cover the expense of handling, storing, gauging, &c.; and by prohibiting, in addition, the withdrawal from bond whisky once entered and stamped for export, it is believed fraud would be prevented. These suggestions are likely to be put in formal shape for action.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Senate committee on public lands has agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Drummond to succeed Wilson as Commissioner General of the Land Office.

BALTIMORE.—This morning Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson, a widow, residing in South Carolina street, was shot and killed by Peter Hessbury, who then shot himself through the head, causing instant death. He boarded with Mrs. Anderson and had proposed marriage. She declined, and this is the supposed cause of the tragedy.

ALBANY, 20.—The examination of Filkins was continued, and the testimony was strong against him. The young man who sold the pistol identified him as the purchaser. Filkins maintains a calm, and apparently, unembarrassed demeanor.

## FOREIGN.

VERSAILLES, 15.—The *Times* states that the ground is broken south of Paris, and the projectiles reach the Seine. Several sorties took place at night before Clamart.

BRUSSELS, 17.—The Prince De Joinville was commissioned a major by Chauzey, but was arrested by order of Gambetta and sent to England.

LONDON, 18.—The prorogation of parliament until the 10th of February, and the adjournment of the conference until the 24th are confirmed.

Gen. Faidherbe reached Fins on Monday.

Yesterday there was an outpost skirmish near Bapaume.

The stores at Arras are being removed to Lille.

The French hold St. Quentin.

Belgian troops are moving to the frontier.

There was a great military pageant at Versailles to-day, in honor of the restoration of the German empire.

Miss Motley was married to-day in Frampton Church.

A balloon from Paris reports the city tranquil on the 16th.

A special dispatch to the *London Times*, dated Versailles, 17th, says Bismarck has been ill but has partially recovered.

The bombardment of Paris proceeds slowly, but steadily. The gunners systematically avoid firing on public buildings. A flag of truce was sent into the city with news and letters.

A German dispatch, dated Brevevillers, 17th, reports that Gen. Kettler

has occupied the towns of Frazier and Chenbeau, taking the latter by surprise with 300 prisoners. The French afterwards made a sharp attack upon them, but Kettler maintained his position. The fighting continued throughout three days, during which the German loss was 1,100.

The Germans on the 5th inst. dispersed a force of 15,000 gardes mobile near Langress. The German loss in the battles with Chauzey is officially stated to be 177 officers and 3,203 men, killed and wounded. The French lost beside their killed and wounded 22,000 unwounded prisoners.

A dispatch from Versailles says the French are retreating from Laval, and the Germans are in full pursuit and are already past the town of Verges, fourteen miles east of Laval. Two thousand additional prisoners are taken. Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of the 16th. Gen. Werder maintained his position southward of Belfort on Monday, against renewed attacks from the French. The German loss is comparatively small.

A dispatch dated the 17th, reports renewed fighting to-day along the whole line.

The King of Prussia, in a letter to Prince Henry of Luxembourg, counsels him to be prudent and cautious, and asserts that Prussia never intended to attack the independence of Luxembourg.

A proclamation by King William, says: In consequence of the appeal of the German princes and free towns, for us to restore the German Empire after a lapse of sixty years, we announce that we consider it our duty to Fatherland to accept the imperial dignity henceforth. We and our successors will bring to the title of Emperor the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to Fatherland, and, under our auspices, its ancient splendor. We assume the dignity, conscious of our duty, to preserve with German fidelity, the rights of the Empire and its members, to maintain peace, and strengthen the independence of Germany, in the hope that the German people will reap, in a lasting peace, within our boundaries the fruits of our bloody battles, and be safe against the renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our successors may protect the Empire, not by warlike conquests, but by words of peace, freedom and civilization.

PESTH, 16.—During the debate on the budget to-day, Baron Von Beust defended the policy of friendliness towards Prussia; and spoke with gratification of the improvement in the relations of the Imperial government with Italy. He cautioned the delegates against despondency, which he called Austria's worst enemy.

VERSAILLES, 19.—Bourbaki, on the 17th, renewed his attack against Werder's entrenched position, was again repulsed with great loss, and commenced a retreat southward.

Granville accepts the offered indemnity for the English vessels sunk in the Selae.

The Woolwich gun has been tested successfully with a charge of 130 lbs of powder; it is said the result is unprecedented.

HAVRE, 18.—A small French force was attacked yesterday, near St. Romaine, by the Prussians, and the village shelled. The enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

The Uhlaus entered Balbees and levied a contribution of 100,000 francs. The money not being forthcoming, the invaders seized the mayor and chief citizens, and carried them off as hostages for its payment.

The force of 50,000 men, that left Cherbourg to reinforce the army of the Loire, failed to join it, the railway to Alencon having been cut by the enemy.

LONDON, 18, eve.—Bourbaki, telegraphing on the 16th, says he continues his advance towards Belfort.

Faidherbe continues marching on Coxie. The French, in taking St. Quentin, seized two guns and baggage, and the French prisoners left by the Germans.

It is confirmed that Prussia abandons abstaining from capturing French merchant men for the sake of neutral merchandise. The new rule was enforced only on the 9th of February.

LONDON, 19.—It is said that Mecklenburg is marching on Beunes via Myenne.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg*, in a recent editorial, criticises in caustic language the reply of Beust to the note of Gortschakoff. It says the policy of Austria is not calculated to secure the friendship of Russia or the western powers.

LONDON, 20, 4:20 p. m.—The French

made a sortie from Mont Valerien, yesterday. The fighting lasted till dark. The German loss was inconceivable. General Von Werder has commenced the pursuit of Bourbaki, with whom he had successful engagements on Monday in the north. The advanced divisions of General Faidherbe's army were driven from Beauvois to St. Quentin, with a loss of 500 in killed and wounded and prisoners General. Von Goeben attacked Faidherbe, yesterday, and after an obstinate fight of seven hours, drove him out from his positions and into St. Quentin.

The Emperor telegraphs to Augusta, from Versailles, on the 19th, as follows: "A sortie was made from Valerien, to-day, under cover of a heavy fire. The loss to the army of the north, which was beaten to-day, before St. Quentin, is four thousand in wounded prisoners, and two guns, which we captured." Signed,

WILHELM.

The Germans have occupied Tours, meeting with no resistance.

VERSAILLES, 20.—Faidherbe will be pursued to-day. The sortie from Valerien, yesterday, was made in great force. The troops are still outside Paris. A fresh attack is certain to day.

(Signed) WILHELM.

The remainder of the Prussian loan will be offered in London and Berlin next week.

VERSAILLES, 18.—The batteries on the south-west of Paris are advanced to within 800 yards of Fort Montrouge, which replied yesterday with one gun. On the west front, Issy is firing two guns at long intervals.

Accounts from Paris represent terrible damages and suffering caused by the bombardment. Shells have fallen within St. Louis elysee. There have been no sorties in the last thirty-six hours. The ground is slippery outside, and the lines have been reinforced. The French outwork at Ville Juif, silenced at the beginning of the bombardment, has broken out again, and four long range guns there are doing wild shooting over the batteries, making it uncomfortable for travelers.

LONDON, 20, 6:30 a. m.—The deaths in Paris from the bombardment are estimated at fifteen daily. Sickels condemns the inaction of the navy in not intercepting the German-American steamers and telegraphs.

A special telegram from Versailles says: "The Germans have twenty-two batteries available against the city. For three days, however, the bombardment has slackened, and for twenty-four hours totally ceased. It is believed that negotiations are pending."

BELGRADE, 19.—The Government of Servia has dispatched a semi-official representative to the London Conference.

The journals of Lille deny that the stores are being removed from Arras.

Prince George of Saxony, telegraphs to Dresden that the Saxons, which were reconnoitering on the 19th, surprised a force from Paris, and captured five officers and 150 prisoners.

The bombardment continues with good results.

The North German *Gazette* states that according to the treaty of 1779, between Prussia and the United States, Prussian men-of-war cannot capture American vessels carrying contraband material of war, but may stop their voyage until the end of the war, or may take into possession, as contraband, a portion of the cargo, at the same time giving bond for future payment for the same. It is probable that instructions will be given to all the commanders of vessels of the German navy to act accordingly with this treaty.

The appointments of Hon. Chichester, President of the Board of Trade and W. Monsell as Port-master General are gazetted.

It is reported, from the Belgian frontier that Longwy is in flames; but a heavy fog prevents the verification of the reports.

A large number of refugees have arrived on the British islands of Jersey from the neighboring French Coasts in consequence of rumors that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is advancing on Rheims.

Bismarck, in a letter of the 17th inst., replying to Americans, Swiss and other foreign ministers in Paris, denies the reasonableness of their demand that their compatriots might be allowed to quit the city. "Neutrals," he says, "had abundant notice before the siege, and, and the only outlet now is capitulation." Facilities for the intercourse of ministers with their respective governments continue, though they are inconvenient. The firing of buildings containing women, children and invalids is unintentional but unavoidable.