

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

### GENERAL.

ALBANY 20.—An extensive conflagration of woodland to the south-west of this city, has been raging two days; several hundred acres have been burned.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Paris 26th, says: "The utmost consternation prevailed in this city this afternoon when the first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of Bazaine's army was made known. The scenes that followed on the boulevards beggar description. An immense crowd surrounded the Chambers with loud expressions of anger. The hopeful statements of ministers, especially Montauban's assertion, that the concentration of the French armies had been effected, and the dispatches read, purporting to have been Bazaine's, were openly charged to have been concocted in Paris. Revolutionary demonstrations are being made on the boulevard Mont Martre. All sorts of rumors are flying. One asserts a change in the Ministry, and the accession of M. Thiers; and others the accession of the Orléanists to power. Another is to the effect that the Empress has applied to Austria and Italy for succor. The active preparations of Trochu are effective. The garrison of the Capital will number 80,000. The custom house men two regiments; the forest guard, twenty regiments of infantry and battalion foot and chasseurs form a division of eighteen thousand. Eight thousand sailors are already enrolled, and three thousand more are on the way. There is a rumor of fighting at Chalons yesterday, but nothing official has been received.

The *Herald's* special at Berlin, says the publication of the King's dispatch, announcing the defeat of Bazaine, created tremendous enthusiasm: the whole population were in the streets. Flags were everywhere displayed, churches were thrown open and thanksgiving services held. Thousands of citizens assembled outside the royal palace congratulating the Queen with cheers.

A London special to the *Herald*, says a dispatch to the Prussian embassy reports that Bazaine made a desperate effort at day break to cut through the Prussian lines, but after three hours fighting, he was repulsed with heavy loss, and was again driven within Metz.

A special to the *Herald*, dated London, so says private letters from Paris, predict the certain rising of the population, the expulsion of the Bonapartes from France, and the creation of Trochu into a dictator, and the eventual restoration of the Orléanists. The reported insubordination of the *Garde Mobile* at Chalons is confirmed. Insulting cries are made against the Emperor and his officers, and the worst spirit is manifested. The whole garde are to be transferred to Paris, and scattered among the troops and on the fortifications.

NEW YORK, 21.—A special to the *World*, dated Pont a Mousson, 20th, via Luxembourg, says: "I witnessed the battle the Prussians won at a fearful cost, the mitrailleurs doing awful work. Four villages and the battle fields are still strewn with the dead from the front. I can see the French on Mont St. Ventien, overlooking Metz from the East. Metz is surrounded, and looks as if preparations are being made by the Prussians for a siege. Gen. Sheridan, from the King's headquarters, witnessed the battle. The King returned here last night and the Crown Prince visited him to-day. The Prussians are building a railway from Remilly to this point. The French General Latour was wounded and taken prisoner in the last battle. While passing through this place, the citizens crowded around him with tears and kissed his hands."

### FOREIGN.

The *Presse*, to-day, has the following relative to the movements of the Emperor: "Since the Emperor left Metz on the 14th, he and his suite have traversed all the villages where combats have taken place, since the battles around Metz began. He was at Longueville on the 14th, and at Gravelotte on the 15th. In the latter neighborhood the Prussians were hidden at various points, and the Emperor barely escaped.

The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within 24 hours. Part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nancy, and have

named a mayor for the city. The Prussian invasion of Luxembourg is considered imminent from orders lately given for subsistence.

La *Presse* says trustworthy advices state that the Prussian loss has not been less than 90,000 in the last two or three days. The public is very anxious. Great crowds of people surround the office of the minister of war.

KELBERG.—Three French frigates and a visé are off this port.

CARLSRUHE, 19.—The following dispatch is official: "The Baden division has occupied the French town of Schultzeim, north of Strasbourg on the west of Ruherietzen and on the North-east of Meduriseur; this will conduce to harass the retreating French.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Orloff the Russian ambassador to Vienna, has congratulated the Silesian regiment, of which he is Colonel, on its gallantry in the battle of Weissenburg, on the 4th inst.; he has also sent several surgeons to the Prussian camp.

MUNICH, 17, 8 p.m.—A bloody battle occurred to-day between Gravelotte and Resonville, in which the French were repulsed and driven back on Metz; all communication between Metz and Paris has been destroyed.

BRUSSELS 19.—L'Etoile Belge announces that the Emperor was extremely ill at Chalons; it was also intimated that he contemplated abdication.

MADRID.—The government is preparing heavy shipments of troops for Cuba, early in September.

Some two dozen Republican leaders, including Paul Anjoto, have returned to Madrid, taking advantage of the amnesty proclamation.

LONDON, 20.—Serious disturbances have recently broken out in the Department of La Vendee, growing out of the belief of bigoted peasantry, encouraged by their teachers, that the present war is one of Lutheranism against the Catholic Church: Protestants have been assailed relentlessly.

Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred a day or two ago, at Wigan, forty persons were killed and many injured.

Gladstone, in view of the crisis in Europe, has postponed his trip to Scotland; he remains in London.

Rumors of the death of the French Emperor at Rheims, under a surgical operation, which have been in circulation all day here, are still uncontradicted.

The following recapitulation of the army movements, for the past few days, was received here to-day from Paris: On Sunday, the 14th inst., Marshal Bazaine established a temporary line of defense on the right bank of the Moselle, between Faubumont and Etangs, along the river Moselle. After Metz was fully garrisoned and provisioned, the Marshal retired to the left bank of the Moselle, where he was attacked by Prince Frederick Charles who, with 70,000 men, assailed Bazaine. The rear was commanded by Generals Decoen and Landanault. The Prussians failed to break the French line, but detained its retreat for some hours, and were at length repulsed with enormous loss. A part of the Prussian army came within range of the guns of Fort St. Quentin, commanded by Gen. Changarnier, and were mowed down mercilessly by the French artillery. After this battle the Prussians sent a flag of truce, and asked an armistice in order to bury the dead and succor the wounded. The request was granted by the French commander, as the decomposition of the bodies on the field would have rendered the defenses untenable. On Monday, the 15th, Bazaine passed the Moselle, with his army undisturbed. Next day, Tuesday, Prince Frederick Charles, having also passed the Moselle with his principal force, attacked the French right at Gravelotte and Thionville; at the same time the first Prussian army, under Steinmetz, advanced obliquely from northeast to southwest, toward the French centre and left, at Tioncourt. A severe battle ensued. Here the Prussians endeavored to envelope the French on the north and east, and drive them back on the third Prussian army under the Prince Royal, which was advancing from Bar-le-duc. The French peasants alone baffled this plan, which if successful, would have left France without other defenders than those which now lie in Chalons. Bazaine, in the fight on Thursday 18, defeated the third army of the Prussians. The Prussian reserves, in readiness at various points, amount to 200,000 men.

There was a better feeling at the stock market to-day, owing to the anxious readiness of neutral powers to interpose in the Franco-Prussian struggle. The confidence expressed, generally, in Germany, on the result of the war,

strengthens American bonds both here and in Frankfurt.

Nicol Duke, Worth & Co., at Liverpool, a firm interested in corn and the India cotton trade, stopped to-day; defunct £100,000.

A special to the *Times*, dated Paris, midnight, 20th, says, the minister of the interior laughs at the pretended victory of the Prussians on the 18th, as claimed in the dispatches of the King of Prussia, paraded in the London *Times* and *Telegraph*. The statement of the minister of war in the Chambers, to-day, declaring that the French won a victory at the Quarries of Joumont is affirmed to be true. Joumont lies between Metz and Thionville.

LONDON, 21, 3 P.M.—Telegrams of Saturday morning, only just received in Paris from the scene of the war around Metz, state that the conduct of Bazaine causes the gravest apprehensions. It was previously understood that he was so situated as to be able to march without opposition on Metz or Verdun as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It required nineteen hours for a message to pass between him and McMahon, and their communications are frequently interrupted altogether. The French troops in the battle of the 18th again found themselves without ammunition.

A special to the *Times*, dated Paris, 20th, says that Monadock, has returned from Metz. He witnessed the battles of the 14th and 16th and states that the Prussian loss was immense. The effect of the mitrailleurs was terrific. In course of the attack on Sunday, Bazaine masked the Ochind infantry, when the enemy, formed in squares, were moving, they were mowed down like corn. The Prussians asked a second armistice to bury their dead, which is estimated at ten times more than the French. The action was very severe and lasted four hours, being closed only by night. The repulse of the Prussians was complete. The Prussian officers who buried the dead admitted ten Prussians dead to one French. The French loss, according to Monadock, is under three thousand. The action of the 16th took place on the heights south-west of Metz. It began at nine o'clock and lasted until dark. The French loss was 12,500 men, and that of the Prussians probably double. The repulse of the latter was complete, leaving to the French army a road open to Chalons. With reinforcements they will be able to fight a decisive battle there. The Prussians adequately cannot besiege any place as they have no siege artillery. Monadock was put outside of Metz on the 17th and saw five thousand wounded French and some Prussian prisoners brought into Metz and a large train of the same sent to Thionville.

Englishmen just returned from Germany state that long trains of wounded Prussians were filling the cars to Berlin and all the hospitals, producing a great consternation among the people. The Prussian losses are said to be larger than the whole French forces yet in action.

Pfalsburg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday to the Wurttemberg army. The capture of this fortress insures the communications of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies.

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i Historians Office, Salt Lake City, til billige Priser:

Mormons Bog, . . . . .	\$1 00
Pagters Bog, . . . . .	1 00
Det celestiale Egteskab, . . . . .	80
Psa meböger, (fine og ordinære) . . . . .	60-45
Advarelsröst, . . . . .	75

w29:1m

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One light-brindle STEER, 4 years old, half crop and hole in left ear. One red OW, line back, white belly, white hind feet, heart in forehead, branded A on left ribs, brand on left hip not legible, and two slits in each ear. If not claimed before, the above will be sold on the 5th day of September, 1870, to defray expenses. Kaysward, Aug. 12, '70. J. K. GREEN. d228:1-w29:2

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## CAME TO MY PLACE,

JULY 24th, one dark bay HORSE COLT, three years old, white spot in forehead, white on both hind feet, branded G on the right thigh. The owner is requested to call and prove claim, pay charges and take him away. HANS P. MADSEN. w29:3 One mile north of Willard City.