

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

MADRID.—The *Republican Directory* publishes an address to the French Republic, saying the nations should be opposed to the dismemberment of France. To-morrow there will be a demonstration in favor of France and of a republic.

PARIS, 9.—A letter from General Trochu, to a friend, is published to-day, in which he expresses his confidence in the army, which had been gathered for defense.

Trochu has issued a proclamation ordering the garde mobile to their posts, informing them that the defense of the ramparts will be entrusted to them.

The Duke Mecklenburg Schwerin surrounded Laon, on Thursday with German forces, and gave the garrison till two o'clock this, Friday, morning to surrender, with the alternative of receiving the same treatment extended to Strasbourg.

An official decree has been issued, convoking the electoral colleges, on the 15th of October next, to choose a national constitutional assembly, agreeable to the provisions of the law of March 15th, 1849.

Garibaldi has offered his services to the French Republic.

A corps of foreign volunteers is now organizing for the defense of Paris, to be called the "Battalion of the Friends of France."

Many thousands of the garde mobile have arrived in Paris to-day from the Departments of Marne and Normandy; they are strong and hardy men.

The International Workingmen's Association has issued the following, addressed to the German socialist democracy: "Brothers, the Prussian government, at the beginning of the campaign, declared that it waged war against the Emperor and not against the people of France. Republican France invites Germany, in the name of justice, to withdraw her armies from the soil of France, if not, France must fight to the last. As soon as the Rhine is recrossed we will stretch forth our hands to you, and forget our mutual crime, which despots made us commit. Let us with grasped hands forget the crimes prompted or perpetrated by despots! let us form the United States of Europe, *viva* the universal Republic."

PARIS, 9.—The official journal of the Republic publishes the reply of Jules Favre, to Minister Washburne. He says he considers it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions on an independence and civil virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeals which they passed through are conserved with unshaken firmness. With faith in the great principle of liberty, whence issue the dignity and prosperity of nations, and desiring to become masters of their destiny, we must follow the course pursued by you, and we must take as our symbols the love of industry and the respect of the rights of all. This is the programme of the government just established here, from an unfortunate crisis, the result of follies; but at this moment one can only care to deliver the nation from the enemy. Then again we have the benefit of your example, and your persevering courage in the accomplishment of this task. We count upon the support of all men of heart, and all governments interested in the triumph of peace. Strong in the justice of our cause we have a firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the Government of Washington, increases our confidence. The members of our government request me to make known to you their gratitude, and beg you to transmit it to your government.

Victor Hugo has written an address to the Germans, of which the following is an extract: "You may take the fortress, you will find the rampart; you may take the rampart, you will find the barricade; you may take the barricade, then who knows the resources of patriotism in distress? You will find the sewers mines of powder, ready to blow whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence. You must expect to take Paris stone by stone, to slaughter Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail. In each street, in each house that great light must be extinguished soul by soul. Germans, hold back, Paris is formidable! Think awhile before her walls. Transformations are possible, for her indolence gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep; she will awaken.

Her thought will leap from scabbard like a sword, and this city which, yesterday was a Sybaris, to-morrow may be a Saragossa!"

George Sand salutes the new regime in the following words: "The Republic must have life in her, since she rises again from her ashes by the voice of all by a will of which she is worthy, without the spilling of blood with fratricidal strife. Behold the third awakening! It is idealism, beautiful! We must not forget that 1830 was Republican. At the beginning we have fought for her, not to lose her to-day. She rises complete, with a single word, 'vive la France.' This then is the normal state which the conscience of humanity desires. This is the inevitable end of the prodigious toil of humanity. 'Tis well! The law of intelligence, the manliness of war can only develop in the air of freedom. Behold the God of armies! His name is 'country' and 'liberty.' Hail to the republic! Thou art in good hands, and a great people is now marching under thy banner after a bloody expiration. Thy task is hard, but should it happen to thee to fall once more, thou wilt surely rise again. The rights of man are imperishable. Geo. Sand" These and similar appeals have great effect on the people and strengthen their determination to defend Paris to the last.

The Empress Eugenie is with the Prince Imperial at Hastings.

The republican agents are at work in England. Placards of a fiercely seditious character were found on the morning of the sixth on the gates of Buckingham palace, and Ireland is known to be wholly revolutionary.

The Prussians are advancing on Paris rapidly; their cavalry are within ten miles of the city fortifications. The northern railway has been cut by the Prussians. The main body of the army is within thirty miles of Paris. There is tremendous consternation in the vicinity of the Capital, and great excitement in Paris itself.

The body of Patrick Fitzgerald was found near Dungavan, Ireland, to-day, supposed to have been shot for political reasons. Forty breech loaders, and a large quantity of ammunition were discovered and seized by the police of Cork to-day; no arrests.

A German correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows, from Hiltelshohe, under date of September, 5th. "The Imperial train reached this station at 9.35 p. m., where the garrison officers, General Plonske and the resident officials of the province, had assembled. The Emperor, on alighting, passed to Plonski's carriage. He saluted the officers of the corps, who drew up with presented arms. He looks serious, not crushed. There were no signs of bloat or unhealthy *embonpoint*. He wore the undress uniform of a general, with a red cape of Garibaldian pattern. The crowd was silent, respectful and sympathetic."

Senor Castellar is at the head of the Spanish Republicans.

Dr. Russell writes to the *Times* from Sedan, on the 3rd: "When the Emperor who had passed the weary hours of the night sleeplessly, looked out in the morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron on valley and hill tops, batteries posted on every eminence, cavalry in all the plains, as far as his line of vision could reach, hosts of Germans. His decision was taken at last. Attended by a few of his staff on horseback, his Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan, in a barouche. Count Bismarck was in bed at his quarters at Doucheny, when an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him, and to see the King. Count Bismarck rose, dressed hastily and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside the town. I was away in the field and therefore cannot, of my personal knowledge, state what occurred; but as his Majesty alighted, I hear that Bismarck uncovered his head and stood with cap in hand, and on a sign or request from the Emperor put it on. The Count replied, 'sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master.' There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside the town of Doucheny, a humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Bismarck led the way and entered it. The room was not inviting. The great Count walked to the up stairs apartment, which was filled by the hand-loom, and appurtenances of the weaver; so he descended and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage. The Emperor sat down in one and Bismarck took the other, and placed it on his

Majesty's left hand side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down, some distance away upon a small plot of grass, in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one, and as Count Bismarck has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it, no doubt it will soon be known and remain forever as historic. The great point to be gained was peace, but as far as his Majesty was concerned no assurance could be obtained by Bismarck. The Emperor stated that he had no power and could not negotiate peace; he could not give orders to the army or Bazaine or to the ministry; the Empress was regent, and on her and her ministers must devolve the negotiations. Bismarck, thereupon, remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and it would be no use to seek the King in person, but Bismarck declared it would not be possible to accede to his Majesty's wishes till capitulation. As the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, the interview terminated. The Count went to see the King, and the Emperor withdrew to consult his officers."

MUNICH.—Twenty-six German professors of law and medicine have added their signature to the protest of the theological faculty, against the result of the Ecumenical Council.

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