

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

Prussians expected at Paris on Wednesday!

PROBABILITY OF AN ARMISTICE!

The People Leaving Paris!

CAPITULATION STATISTICS!

Proclamation by the New French Government!

THREE-DEATH-EXECUTION, &c., &c.

NEW YORK.

Eighteen saved from the wreck—Proclamation by the Government.

NEW YORK. — An associated press cable dispatch, dated Paris 9, says:

"The Journal Officiel publishes the following address from the government of the National Defense, for the French people: 'Frenchmen, in proclaiming, four days since, a government for the national defense, we declined our mission. The power of the empire had fallen to the ground. He who commenced with crime ended with dishonor. We have done nothing but taken again the government fallen from powerless hands; but Europe wants to be enlightened. It is necessary that they should learn by unquestionable obedience, that the entire country is with us. The invader meets in his path now, not only an immense city, resolved to perish rather than surrender, but a people on their feet and organized, and a representative assembly besides, which the government can carry everywhere and dissipate all disasters. The living soul of the country, the government accordingly declares.'

Article 1. That the Electoral Colleges are convoked for Sunday, 18th of October, for the purpose of choosing a national constitutional assembly.

Article 2. The election shall be held at the regular polling places, in conformity with the law of the 15th of March 1849.

Article 3. The number of members of the Constitutional Assembly is fixed at 750.

Article 4. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Hotel de Ville, 8th day of September 1870."

A Herald special dated Berlin, says the freight and passenger traffic of the Western railroad is limited, to make room for French prisoners. Guns were captured at Sedan, marked 1813 and 14, and which were doubtless used in former wars against Germany. Large numbers of reserves are passing through from the north to the front. It is confidently stated that there is less prospect of intervention by neutral governments. Since the revolution in Paris Queen Augusta remains strictly secluded, except on occasions of ovations from the people.

A cable to the Herald, dated Florence, 9, 10 a. m., says the government is actively strengthening at every point. Great agitation is reported throughout the country, and the republicans are organizing rapidly.

NEW YORK, 10.—A London special says a private telegram received in this city states that eighteen persons who were on board the iron clad *Capitaine*, were saved.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Leather Factory Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—John Bromley and brother's leather factory was burned this morning. Loss, one hundred and five thousand dollars; insured for seventy-five thousand.

MISSOURI.

Murderer executed—Editor dead.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—John Grable was executed at St. Joe yesterday for the murder of Joel Drake, Jr., on the night of January 1st. About 5,000 persons were present.

H. Halliwell, formerly editor of the St. Joe Herald, died at Jefferson city yesterday.

KANSAS.

Nominations.

TOPEKA, 10.—The State Convention convened at 9:30 a. m. J. N. Harvey, the present incumbent, was nominated for Governor; P. H. Elder, Lieutenant Governor; W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State; and E. J. Hays, Treasurer. Their platform takes strong grounds against the alienation of public lands to railroads or monopolies, and sympathizes in the establishment of a Republic in Europe.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A sensible legacy.

BOSTON, 10.—The late John Simmons, of this city, left \$140,000 to found a college to give women a practical education in the arts and sciences which will enable them to earn their own living.

ILLINOIS.

The U. S. Government Declines Taking Part in Negotiations for Peace—Stability of Present Government Organisms Doubtful.

CHICAGO 10.—A Washington special says, "In the Cabinet to-day, the question of the United States taking an active part with European powers in an attempt to secure peace was the only matter of importance acted upon, out-

side of the routine of business. The opinion was general that our Government could go no further than to tender its good offices to the parties engaged, and a dispatch was accordingly sent to Berlin, that while this Government could not participate with foreign powers in negotiations for securing peace, it would tender its good offices in the interest of peace, whenever sought. Mr. Washburne in a private dispatch has expressed grave doubts as to whether the present organization in Paris can make itself permanent; and he conveys the idea that while the leaders themselves are hopeful, they still distrust many who are prominent both in military and political circles; and there is a feeling that some who are acting with the Republicans are secretly favoring the return of the Orleans family to power. In Executive circles here there is a marked lack of confidence in the stability of the present provisional government of France, and this feeling is shared at all the legations. M. Berthemy, the French Minister, has received a formal notice of the appointment of his successor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Demonstration in favor of France.

MADRID, 9.—A great manifestation of sympathy with the French Republic was made here yesterday: twenty thousand citizens marched through the streets, with banners inscribed with mottoes flattering to France, and bands playing the "Marseillaise." There was no disorder. After the procession a mass meeting was held, at which Castellar delivered an address.

Deputy Castellar, in the name of the Republican minority in the Spanish Cortes, has sent to the Republican government of France, a dispatch, saying: "The Spanish minority salute, in you, the advent of right, and the inauguration of a new era of liberty. The President may be assured that the Republic will cause the cessation of rivalry which monarchs have created in Europe, and that all the continent will form one people, and all nations one family." The address is signed by twenty deputies of the Cortes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prussians expected in sight of Paris—England solicited to interfere—Napoleon to be treated as sovereign of France.

LONDON.—A special to the Herald says the political complications of the war are causing serious concern to the English government, and fears are entertained that the recognition of the revolutionary government at Paris may lead to future difficulty. It is the general belief of British citizens that the French government cannot maintain its existence, hence the unwillingness of the English government to treat with the French ministers. England is loth to nourish republics spreading over the continent. In a conversation to-day with a leading member of the English Cabinet, whose name is necessarily suppressed, he expressed the belief that if the Favre ministry made peace it would be only with the object of enforcing their rule in France, which means military terrorism in the country and not law in the cities. If they continue the war, they will surely be defeated more disastrously than heretofore, and will in turn become exposed to the terrible indignation of the people. In reply to the question, what course England was likely to pursue, he said England's position at present was simply passive. We must take events as they come, treating with persons of the *de facto* government in authority, without official recognition. In case of mediation the difficulty would be removed, because England's appeal could only be made to Prussia. There is a report that the King of Prussia has declared that he would treat only in terms of peace with Thiers. This report is said to have originated with the French government sources. A firm belief is expressed in English financial circles that Paris will not seriously resist the Prussian army, since the repudiation of responsibility by the bank of France, in the event of loss by violence. A sum amounting to near four million sterling has been transferred to England.

LONDON, 9.—King William has ordered that Napoleon be treated as the sovereign of France.

It is denied that Lord Lyons has gone to King William's headquarters.

The Standard correspondent, writing from Paris, says the Prussians cannot successfully besiege the city with their six hundred thousand men. It is said their casualties would, thus far, aggregate four hundred thousand; more than one-half of this immense number are either dead or maimed for life.

The Bavarian government is negotiating for admission into the North German Confederation.

Stragglers from the armies are coming into the Belgians border.

LONDON, 9.—Extreme agitation reigns in Constantinople, where it is alleged to have been ascertained that Russia and Austria are negotiating with a view to partition of the eastern European end of Turkey. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea exceeds the limits set by the treaty of Istanbul, and there is the greatest activity in the Austrian dockyards at Pola and Tulle.

A special dispatch to the World dated Paris 9th says there is much alarm among holders of property in Paris as to the possible disorder in case of a siege. The attitude of the lower classes is thought very threatening, nevertheless the preparations of Gen. Trochu for the siege go on with the usual activity.

Enormous supplies of ammunition have been received and distributed to several forts within the past week. The forts at St. Denis, Ronville and Auberville are thoroughly equipped; and it is said the fortifications of the capital are entirely ready for three months' defense. We

have no accurate information as to the position of the German advance. Reports are hourly brought in but none of them are based on their appearance. Marauding parties, foragers or cavalry scouts, are along the line of the great railway, but there is no authentic reason for believing that the enemy in force have even reached Rheims up to this time; still the impression here is, even among the soldiers, that the Prussians will be in sight of Paris by Sunday morning next.

I am enabled to inform you by authority that in an interview yesterday held at the ministry of foreign affairs, Jules Favre assured Lord Lyons that the Republicans did not inherit the wars of the Empire and that the provisional government would very gladly conclude peace as soon as possible on any terms not absolutely dangerous or dishonorable to France. Favre asked his Lordship if the English Cabinet would intercede and suggest terms of peace to be offered by Prussia, such as he could be assured that France would accept. Lord Lyons replied that though England would be delighted to help bring the war to an end, he had no authority to say that she would undertake to suggest terms of peace to either combatant. Favre said it would then be impossible for France to make any such suggestion, and the interview was brought to a close. There is but one sentiment apparently reigning through the provinces of France: from all quarters the cry of war comes up, and throughout France the people are organizing for a protracted and national conflict.

FRANCE.

Armistice Probable—Strasbourg is well supplied—Newspaper offices threatened by mobs—Austria will negotiate for an Armistice—The Americans thanked by the populace—France not willing to cede her territory—March of the Garde Mobile and the Prussians—Pierre Bonaparte says he did not weep—Crowds leaving Paris.

PARIS, 9.—9 a. m.—The inhabitants of the department Seine are ordered to quit their habitations forthwith. The mobiles are summoned to join their corps in forty-eight hours; they are coming in rapidly. The prefect of police orders all persons so intending, to quit Paris at once.

Forty thousand copies of the *Marseillaise* were burned yesterday, and the presses destroyed.

McMahon is severely wounded in the leg, and is a prisoner at Baul, near Sedan. An armistice is under consideration; the idea was introduced by the diplomatic corps, and the question has been submitted to the provisional government by the Russian, Italian and Spanish Ambassadors.

Jules Favre has received and returned the official visits of the English, Austrian, Italian, Austrian, Turkish, Russian, Spanish, Swiss and American Ambassadors.

A regular siege has been commenced at Metz, but negotiations for capitulation continue.

The question of an armistice seems to be gaining ground. It is announced now that several members of the Diplomatic Corps are taking the initiative in the matter, which was mentioned by them to the Minister of the Interior, and submitted to day to a council, held at the Hotel de Ville. *La Opinion Nationale* compliments Rochefort for separating from the *Marseillaise*, on account of its violence. It says "this is true patriotism, and thus many thousands of swords are drawn in the Republican cause, as Rochefort is extremely popular."

It is understood that General Trochu intends using sharpshooters on a large scale. They are to be stationed on all parts of the enemy's line of march, to harass them. Trochu has issued an order to the garde mobile of the Seine, to rejoin the posts assigned them, or they will be subjected to military law. This is done because some of them are lagging. There was a great number of political meetings last night, all of the most orderly character. They all agree in the determination to fight to the last. Most of the workshops in Paris are closed. All the shops close early. No business was done to-day. The city is filled with troops, drilling in the streets, under experienced officers. A large force has gone out to meet the enemy. The forts are all prepared, and earthworks thrown up.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes that England having declined to negotiate for an armistice, Austria has undertaken it.

PARIS, 10.—Certain ministers of finance, war and foreign affairs will go to Tours at once. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, will remain here, but will send a delegate to Tours. It is believed that, even if communications are cut, matters have been so arranged that the authorities will manage to correspond between Tours and Paris. The diplomatic corps will go to Tours to-day.

Last evening a number of houses, in the environs of the city, were destroyed by fire by orders of the authorities. The Secretary General of the Bank of France says that the Crown Jewels are not there. The government authorities took care to have them deposited in a safe place outside of the city. The jewellers have ceased displaying their valuable goods in their show windows. The greater part of which have been sent to places of security.

A letter received from Strasbourg says the condition of the city is much better than is supposed. The garrison has plenty of munitions and food to last for two months. Some formidable gunboats are arriving here from Toulon. They are iron-clad and draw but little water, and are heavily armed. They are to be used in the siege, by order of the military authorities. A tramway is being constructed around the city, inside of the fortifications, to facilitate the removal of stores, &c. Large numbers of cavalry have reached Versailles, from Sedan. A short rest is only needed,

when they will be able to do active service. They will be detailed to watch the environs. It is feared a mob contemplates an attack on the offices of the *Marseillaise* and *Figaro* newspapers.

A deputation of nearly five hundred persons went in body to thank the American Minister for the prompt recognition of the republic by the United States. The American Minister thanked the populace for their cordial applause, and said America was most anxious for the success of the republican institutions in France and throughout Europe.

The *World's* London correspondent telegraphs it is the impression here in high official circles that France will accept any terms short of the dismemberment of her Territory, in refusing which she is supported by Russia. It is believed that the republican government will consent to pay a large indemnity, to dismantle the frontier fortresses and largely to reduce the standing army; more than this I am assured in the highest quarters will not for a moment be conceded. If Prussia should insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, or even Metz and Strasbourg, the war will assume a new and most terrible character. The general feeling in London is that Germany has military right to demand expenses of war with reasonable guarantees for her future security, but that she has no right to attempt to degrade and humiliate France. It is quite certain that if she attempts to do this she will be met by one of the most formidable European coalitions ever formed, and that no man can predict the issue of the conflict.

The *Figaro* says that the Republic of France has been officially recognized by Spain. Heavy rains, during the past few days, have retarded the Prussians between Bethel and Rheims. It is only with much difficulty that their artillery can be moved over the heavy roads, and in several places, near Paris, trees have been cut down so as to impede their progress. The garde mobile have attacked the Prussians at different points, killing, wounding and capturing numbers of them. The garde nationale are to do night duty on the ramparts. Gustave Flury is here.

Some of the journals having reported that Prince Pierre Bonaparte wept when he met the Emperor, the former writes to the journals, denying the story and adding that both his friends and enemies know that he has more many habits.

Citizens of Paris, who have gone away, are to be taxed in proportion to the rents paid by them, for lodging the garde mobile. When the citizens return they will be called on for payment from this date.

All the theatres of the city are to be closed.

It is noticed that the protestations against violence, recently made by ultra journals has had the best effect upon the minds of the people.

The crowd of strangers at Havre, is so great that the hotels are overwhelmed. Boats for Southampton refuse to carry passengers. Trains to Havre, from Paris, are five hours behind time, so heavily are they loaded. There are scenes at the depot in this city that are very affecting. Crowds gather as the time approaches for the departure of trains. Cars in all cases are overcrowded and many are necessarily left behind. Many families are leaving the city in vehicles, for which extortionate prices are charged, as it is supposed they will never be returned.

PRUSSIA.

Statistics of capitulation at Sedan.

BERLIN, 10.—The following dispatch, dated Prussian headquarters at Rheims, last night, was received to-day:

"More than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in front of Sedan before the capitulation on the 2nd inst. At the time of the capitulation 83,000 prisoners fell into our hands; of these, fourteen thousand were wounded. Besides the prisoners, four hundred field pieces, including mitrailleurs, one hundred and fifty siege guns, twelve hundred horses and a large amount of war material, were captured."

BELGIUM.

Prussians expected at Paris on Wednesday.

BRUSSELS, 10.—At the present pace of the army of the Prince Royal and the Bavarians they should be in designated positions around Paris on Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in on the French fortifications. The force was at Compiègne this forenoon.

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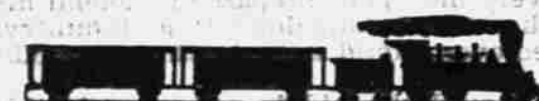
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