

fired, the Mobiles withdrew from the building and a large force of national guards came up, at double quick time from Rue Ripoli, with Gen. Viner at their head. As they approached the Hotel de Ville the rioters left the houses and fled before them, the guards allowing them to escape without shooting or arresting them. It is said that Flourens was prominent among the rioters in the last attack before the firing began, but was not seen again afterwards."

FOREIGN.

VERSAILLES, 24.—The French loss on the 19th, in the sortie, was 6,000; ours, 655. New batteries have been opened on the north of Paris. A division of the army of the south has passed to the south of Besancon, threatening Bourbaki's rear.

Murchison has received letters assuring him of Livingstone's safety.

Bismarck has been made Chancellor of the Empire.

Prince Frederick William will hereafter be styled His Imperial Highness and Crown Prince of Germany.

Emperor William has sent the following to the Empress Augusta: "Versailles, 2 p. m. Sunday.—The regulars and mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The national guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The national assembly is to be assembled at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies now in the field will retain their respective positions; the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow!"

Small pox has become an epidemic in London. The rapid increase of mortality causes alarm. The deaths from this disease, which, in the first week in January were 79, have in the third week increased to 188.

LONDON, 29.—The *Observer* supposes the Conference will be adjourned on account of the capitulation of Paris.

VERSAILLES, 29.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at ten o'clock this morning. The entire garrison of Paris, except the national guard, surrendered their arms. The armistice expires on the 19th of February.

The terms of the capitulation of Paris provides for the possession of the forts around Paris by the Germans, but no occupation of the city by them; the Prince Imperial to be the future Emperor, with the Empress as Regent.

Garibaldi is surrounded near Dijon.

A fine of ten million francs has been imposed upon Nancy and the surrounding districts, on account of the destruction of the bridge near Toul. If unpaid, the military will adopt stringent measures.

LONDON, 25, p. m.—The following is unofficial, but is believed to be trustworthy: "The Germans will insist on the unconditional surrender of Paris with all the forts and defenses. The *Times'* story of a collision between Bismarck, and Napoleon and Eugenie is unfounded."

Paris official advices say the French strength, engaged in the sorties of the 19th, was one hundred thousand. The Prussians have destroyed the railroad bridge on the Cherneau near Tours.

VERSAILLES.—The official report of the losses of the first army, at St. Quentin, is as follows: Ninety-four officers and three thousand men.

Vinery has accepted the command in place of Trochu.

The deaths during the last week, in Paris were 4,465. A dispatch from Versailles, on Thursday, states that Favre returned to Versailles on Wednesday evening. Firing is still continued.

Advices from Paris to the 23d have been received this evening. Yesterday, the 128th day since the commencement of the siege, witnessed, for the first time since the investment, a scene which all have been dreading, more or less, every day during the dreary four months. There has been bloodshed in the streets of Paris, not from the shells of the besiegers, but by the acts of those reckless adventurers who sought the siege and the miseries and misfortunes of the country to advance their own interests. On Saturday night, a crowd of citizens in Belleville and other quarters, who had been threatening mischief since the failure of the sortie on the 19th, gathered in numbers around the prison of Mazas, where Flourens, Millieres and other political prisoners were incarcerated, and, after various riotous demonstrations, gathered courage, in the absence of opposition, and made a

regular attack upon the prison and beat down the gates with bludgeons, stones and iron bars. The jailer and turnkey fled for their lives, leaving the jail free to the rioters, who opened the cells, releasing the inmates, until they found Flourens, Millieres and other companions, who were borne in triumph amidst cries of "A bas Favre! A bas Trochu! After parading the streets, the ruffian crowd stopped and Flourens made a speech. This revolutionary movement, which it was hoped would extend over the whole city, has failed to draw any large number of followers into active co-operation, and finding that those who were willing to plunge into the revolution were badly armed and almost destitute of ammunition the rioters abandoned it.

The rioters abandoned their work after seizing 200 rations of bread, ready for distribution among the starving population of Belleville. Before dispersing, Flourens called upon all present to make an oath to meet on Sunday at noon, in front of the Hotel de Ville, and there demand possession of the government in the name of the people. The rioters took the oath with great vehemence and excitement and then broke up in groups and returned to their miserable homes or wandered about the dark city like birds of ill omen till daylight. At noon yesterday, in accordance with this pledge, about 300 of the most repulsive villainous looking ruffians in the city, including a large number of soldiers and the 101st war battalion of the national guards, marched in a body to the place in front of the Hotel, uttering revolutionary cries and calling upon the citizens to arm.

BORDEAUX, 27.—A correspondent has had a personal interview with Gambetta. He says: "I asked whether the war would be continued if Paris fell?" He replied, with great earnestness: "The fall of Paris will have no effect whatever in stopping the war, if the Prussian conditions of peace are still maintained; Paris will capitulate. I believe that the people themselves would burn her like a second Moscow, before they would allow the enemy to take possession." "But, supposing she does capitulate," I asked, "what then?" "In that case," said Gambetta, "we must fight in the provinces. We have now, without the army in Paris, half a million men in the field, and a quarter of a million ready to join them without touching a levy in 1871 or the enrolled married men. The former will give 300,000 recruits and the latter 2,000,000 of able men. We have arms pouring in from all quarters." In regard to England Gambetta spoke with some bitterness. He said that country made a fatal mistake when she allowed fear and selfishness to prevent her interference in allowing France to be dismembered and destroyed; England has lost the only ally on the continent, and has virtually handed over the balance of power to Prussia, whose close and secret alliance with Russia is unquestionable. No one in his senses can doubt that in ten years we shall see Russia at Constantinople and Prussia in Holland, Belgium and Trieste, and the whole of Central Europe delivered over to those powers. The Czar looks further eastward, towards the English possessions, and, "I believe, myself," said Gambetta, "that the English people now see the error, and will hold the ministry responsible when Parliament meets."

The number of French prisoners in Germany on the 1st of January were 11,160 officers and 333,885 men.

The ladies of Munich have resolved to present a laurel wreath to Emperor William and to erect a statue to Gen. Moltke.

Bourbaki's loss, in his attack on Von Werder's army, was fully ten thousand. There is great suffering among the French and their sick and wounded have been abandoned by the retreating army.

LONDON, 27, 3:30 a. m.—A dispatch from Brussels says the Germans are before Manbeuge and that its bombardment is expected. The citizens are preparing to defend the place. The Siege of Laumichech has been raised. The Prussians are concentrating at St. Quentin and Amiens; they have also re-appeared before Cambrai, and have occupied Marguion. The free-shooters surprised a party of Uhlans and captured the godson of the Empress Augusta. They refused to exchange him for a French prisoner and have confined him in a hospital at Cambrai, exposed to the bombardment.

VIENNA, 27.—The intelligence of the intended capitulation of Paris was received here to-day, and although the news was anticipated, the feeling of the populace, on the receipt of the news, was intense. The people rejoiced at

the approach of the close of the war, but express a feeling of sympathy for the French.

BERLIN, 25.—The army of General Manteuffel is crossing the Dulos, in the rear of Bourbaki, who is being driven into a dangerous position; and it is certain that he must either capitulate or escape into Switzerland.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

ST. GEORGE.—The following telegram per Deseret Telegraph Line, was received this morning:

"ST. GEORGE, 30th Jan.

G. Q. Cannon.—There are four Sunday schools in St. George. Yesterday I visited the Bible class, composed of thirty-five very intelligent young men, and gave them an address, encouraging them in their studies, which embraces a thorough course of instructions in the doctrines of the sacred scriptures. Morning meeting was addressed by myself, Bishop Wm. Snow and President R. Gardner. In the afternoon Elders Marius Ensign, A. Sullivan, D. H. Cannon and Jno. O. Angus preached. In the evening Elder John H. Smith preached in the 1st Ward School House. Elder Wilford Woodruff, Jr., and family, passed this place, to-day en route for Salt Lake, all well. Jos. A. Young and B. Young Jr., together with Jas. A. and Feramorz Little, are absent on a visit to the Kanab and other eastern settlements. The patrons of the drama were treated on Saturday evening to "Luke the Laborer," and "Dandelion's Dodges." A large number of children in this city and neighboring settlements are suffering from measles.

GEO. A. SMITH."

"GONE UP."—Under this heading the *Omaha Herald* of the 28th says:

"General Strickland has 'gone up,' and our candidate for Governor of Utah is no more. He expired by the hand of Grant on Monday, January 23rd, A. D. 1871, from an overdose of Hitchcock and Willis Drummond, and is a 'dead cock in the pit.'"

This sad intelligence was contained in Chicago papers that reached here yesterday, and was announced in the simple statement that the President had sent the name of George L. Woods of Oregon, to the Senate as Governor of Utah. Argentiferous galena and all our hopes have fallen into hopeless wreck and ruin, and, for the first time in its history, this paper has been vanquished in undertaking to control radical appointments. We begin to fear that we have lost our grip upon Grant and the senate."

CAPTURED.—From Mr. C. Bassett, we this morning learned the particulars of the capture of Heath and Robertson, the last of the band who recently made their escape from Camp Douglas.

They were captured at Silver Creek Canyon, by a man named Jones, a resident of Springville, on a charge of horse stealing at that place. They had an examination at Springville, and were then sent to Provo, where they were recognized by Deputy Sheriff Larry. They were brought to this city on Friday last, in charge of Messrs. Larry, Duffy and Bassett, and lodged in charge of the authorities at Camp Douglas.

HO! FOR THAT IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.—Farmers and others desirous of procuring the finest quality of seed wheat for their agricultural operations the coming Spring should remember that Z. C. M. I. has just imported a quantity of the Simon pure, first class article from California. The stock imported comprises three varieties:—"The White Exelsior," "White Mediterranean" and "White Club," and they are a sight for the agriculturist. Splendid articles and no mistake about it!

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—There was an accident on the Utah Central road last night. The freight train for Ogden ran off the track at Sessions. Of four oxen in the way two were killed, and the other two so badly injured that they had to be killed. Four cars loaded with ore were badly smashed. No further injury, beyond delay, was caused by the accident.

The London directory for the current year fills 2,860 pages.

PRICE OF GOLD,

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

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30, 1871.

Buying at \$1.08; Selling at \$1.11.

IF you have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, dullness, drowsiness, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, tongue coated, internal heat, unsteady appetite, low spirits, gloomy forebodings, you are suffering from liver complaint or biliousness, and nothing else will relieve and cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Gold Medical Discovery. Sold by Druggists. A pamphlet sent free. Address—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Died:

At Kaysville, January 23rd, 1871, Eliza, wife of William Slack; born May 27th, 1825, in Derbyshire, England.

She was baptized into the Church on the 8th of July, 1849, by Elder William T. Brewerton, and emigrated to this Valley in 1855; sister S. lived and died a Saint, and awaits a glorious resurrection with the just.—COMMUNICATED.

M.M. Star please copy.

At Farmington, January 29, 1871, of child-birth Lydia Workman, wife of Louis Oviatt. She was born in Salt Lake City, February 10th, 1850; and was the daughter of Jacob L., and Fanny Workman, aged 20 years, 11 months and 19 days. She leaves a daughter 9 days old. [Com.]

In Provo City, on the 15th instant, of inflammation of the bowels, Anna Louisa Allen Bachman, daughter of Rufus and Asenath Ford Allen. Deceased was born on the 24th of Oct., 1844, in Hancock County, Ills., and when two years of age, lay with her mother for six weeks on the banks of the river, with only the canopy of heaven for a shelter. She was brought up in the light of truth, and died in full faith of the Gospel, lamented by her friends. She leaves three children, the youngest only four weeks old.—[Com.]

In Harrisburg, January 10th, 1871, of measles, Jacob Franklin, son of Thomas and Mary Adair, aged 9 years, 9 months and 10 days.

A worm unseen lay at the root

And smote the lovely stem.

Before we got the promised fruit

The lovely plant was slain.—[Com.]

Special Notices.

EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES that no Baking Powder can stand the test of a careful chemical analysis like **Dooley's Yeast Powder**. Although subjected to the most critical analysis, no ingredients could be found entering into the composition but such as are perfectly pure and nutritious. This accounts for the entire and uniform satisfaction given by **Dooley's Yeast Powder** in the culinary department.

It is the cheapest, best and most reliable Baking Powder known, and is recommended upon its merits alone. Your Grocer keeps it.

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A Splendid Assortment of New Goods both beautiful and cheap, expressly adapted for **Christmas and New Year's Gifts**, is on view in the newly-erected Jewelry Establishment kept by Carl C. Asmussen, East Temple Street. Call and delight yourself by the sight of it. Optical Goods: finest assortment of Spectacles, etc., on hand. w423m

H. L. SOUTHWORTH announces to his former friends and old customers and the public at large that he has returned to his old quarters at the **NATIONAL HOTEL**, seven doors east of the Post Office and half-a-block west of the Theatre, convenient to the market, wood yard and hay corral, and hopes to receive their continued support. The table, in the future, as in the past, will be supplied with the best beef, plum puddings, roast turkeys, boiled chickens, fresh salmon and "sich" like articles.

Meals, 50c.; Lodgings, 50c.

Animals to hay, 75c. a span. d56 3 w52 3

ESTRAY!

CAME to my corral, about three weeks ago: A Clay-bank colored PONY, about 3 years old, has a blazed face, 4 white feet and shod all round, no brands legible. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JAS. T. SNARE, 6th Ward.

d56s103&w51-1 S. L. City, January 25th, 1871

Butter Moulds!

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

TO THE PUBLIC!

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Clerk for Salt Lake County till 10 a.m., Saturday next, Feb. 4th, for building a Bridge across the Jordan River, near the residence of James Winchester, South Cottonwood precinct, on the new County Road, from Big Cottonwood to Bingham Cañon. The Bridge to be built on piles drove ten feet below the bed of the stream, with good substantial abutments at each end. Length, one hundred and forty feet; width, sixteen feet; eight rows of piles; the end rows constituting part of the abutments to have four, the others three piles in each row drove equi-distant, with caps to support the string pieces, five in number. The Bridge to be at least two feet in the clear above high water mark with good substantial hand-rails and covered with three-inch plank well spiked down. The plank and timbers, red pine, of good quality, the caps and string-pieces of large size, and the piles not less than ten inches in diameter at the smallest end. The road at each end some five or six rods in the aggregate to be graded level with the top of the Bridge. The entire structure to be built in a neat, substantial, workman-like manner, and completed to the acceptance of the County Clerk by the first Monday in September next, when payment will be made in cash.

No bid deemed unreasonable or irresponsible, will be considered.

By order of the County Court.

E. W. EAST,

County Clerk.

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