THE EVENING NEWS

GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

November 4, 1870.

THE VERDICT IN THE LIQUOR CASE.

saloon case, in which Englebrecht & Co. are plaintiffs, and Jeter Clinton and others are defendants, rendered this morning in the Third Judicial District Court, sitting in this city, we have no doubt in the world that the members of the "Ring" are rubbing their hands joyously at their triumph; for none in case, can doubt, that the movements of ordinances of the city, and the whole matter, from its inception to its close, on that side of the question, has been manipulated and contrived by the horde of conspirators againstC onstitutional law now infesting this Territory.

There is one thing which will not fail to strike all who have taken any note of the progress of this case; that is the amount awarded the plaintiffs by the jury. In the argument and ruling of days ago, the point under which treble damages-were claimed, namely, the malice, wilfulness, etc., with which the plaintiffs charged the defendants, was virtually overruled, and the offence, as plaintiffs claimed it to be, was reduced to one of trespass merely, for which, under the statutes of the Territory, only the amount for the actual damage done could be claimed or awarded. But, in face of this the jury, from which, at the time it was empannelled, every "Mormon" was excused for cause, peremptory challenge, etc., return a verdict for treble the amount, evidently assuming, in spite of the opinion of stition, fanaticism and bigotry have the Court, that the defendants did loosed their hold upon the human mind, "wickedly, wilfully and maliciously" to a very great extent since the days of perform the act for which they have the "Maid of Orleans." recently been tried. We, fully anticipated that this jury, would render for of-fact people, and to expel their seemplaintiffs the amount of actual damage; ingly invincible legions and to deliver but we did not suppose that pre- France from the dreadful position into judice would so far overpower judg- which she has been precipitated by the

defences on the side of Germany, beween the Meuse and the Rhine.

"Its fortfications, like those of Strasbourg and other fortified French towns, wer planned by the great Vauban, and were continued by Marshal de Belleisle. The most important works consist of three forts, called respectively Fort Belle-Croix, Fort Moselle and Fort La Double Couroune. The two first are che/s d'œuvre of military

construction, and were begun in 1731; the last is surrounded by a triple ditch filled with water. In addition to these defences, AT the verdict of the Jury, in the liquor there is to the southwest of the town a re doubt of considerable strength called le Pute, so contrived and arranged that at will it may be converted into an island by closing the sluices of the river Seille, small stream that enters into the Moselle near Metz, whose waters may be raised twenty-four feet, so as to form a lake more than six miles in extent."

JOAN of Arc redivivius, is one of the latest rumors from France, and helps the least cognizant of the facts in the to give a spice of romance, so dear to the hearts of the French people, to the the plaintiffs in the case, in defying the present sombre, melancholy and desperate state of affairs in that ill-fated country. A young girl recently caused a sensation among the people of the city of Orleans by climbing the statue of the immortal "Joan" erected there, and declaring, on descending that she had received a visit from the martyred heroine, and like her had received a divine commission to expel the invader and deliver France from the Prussians, as Joan of Are delivered it and expelled the Court, published in the NEWS a few the English over four hundred years ago. Her declaration was laughed at by some, applauded by others and believed by a few. Regardless of the effect her announcement produced, she set off for Tours, the present seat of government; and a later report announced that she had made her appearance there and was endeavoring to raise

a volunteer corps.

Deliverance, no matter from what source, would be a God-send to the French nation; but it is extremely doubtful whether the romance of Joan of Arc, or any portion of it, can be reenacted in the 19th century. Super-

The Prussians are a very cool, matter-

Metz formed the centre of the French THE manufacture of sugar from grapes and from potatoes is being carried on very extensively in Germany, in 1868

produced. Potatoe plantations are cultivated for the purpose, and sandy districts are considered best adopted for the purpose.

Utah has climate and soil inferior of second to none in the world for the production of grapes and potatoes, and some enterprising men, or rather co-operative company might be formed and start a branch of industry like this. The Journal of Applied Chemistry, speaking of the manufacture of sugar from the potatoe says:

"The method pursued in nearly all the refinerles is identical. The wet starch is first put into a large wash-tub, where, under constant stirring for an hour, it is entirely dissolved in water and diluted acid. From the wash-tub it is run into vats, where it can be boiled by steam; here it remains for sugar four or five hours, for syrup two or three hours. It is then put into the neutralizing tanks to be treated with carbonate of lime, and left until the sediment, chiefly composed of gypsum, has settled; this usually requires six hours. The sweet liquid thus obtained is evaporated in vacuum pans, filtered, and left to crystallize, i sugar is to be made, or it is manufactured into syrup. The process does not essentially differ from that pursued in the United States, where corn starch is chiefly employed. The great increase in the wine-growing districts of America has caused an enlarged demand for glucose, and the manufacture of this article appears destined to assume large proportions in the United States where corn can be obtained in unlimited quantity.

> [SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.] Telegraph,

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

An Armistice of twenty-five days days agreed upon to allow general Elections to proceed.

WOMAN POISONS HER HUSBAND AND COMMITS SUICIDE !

The 7th corps will remain to Misieres. garrison Metz, and reduce Thionville. distion it is stipulated that, the Gerhostilities.

finish the work in the fifth Ward, after | escape and seek refuge shall be considwhich it is expected that the govern- ered infamous and will be dealt with a ment officials will direct their atten- traitors. tion to the twelfth Ward, which is equally notorious for illicit distilleries. istic are as follows: Its duration will The presence of the military, in such be twenty days. The inhabitants will force, prevented; any interference with the revenue officers.

FLORIDA.

Steamer Foundered-Loss of life. LAKE CITY, 3 .- The steamer Varuna. Captain Joseph Spencer, which sailed from New York, Oct. 15th, for Galveston, foundered on the night of the 20th, off Jupiter inlet, Florida; all on board, except the second mate and four men were lost.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, 3 .- Lady Young, wife of the Governor General of Canada. with Mrs. Thornton, wife of the British Minister, visited the President and Mrs. Grant to-day.

An order has been sent to the commanding officer at New Orleans, to use his forces, if necessary, to carry out the election law. It has been ascerthe fullest extent.

The revenue collections for the year ending June 30th were \$168,560,107, against \$143,027,988 in the previous year. NewYork State paid the largest amount, \$36,361.550; Obio next, \$19,563,763; Illinois, \$18,864,366; Pennsylvania, \$16,748,-704; Massachusetts, \$10,864,090. Other States paid less than ten millions each.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Riot in Paris-Napoleon's Pamphlet.

Tours 3 .- The Figaro of to-day, pubishes a version of Napoleon's pamphwar. let on the campaign of 1870, and the causes which led to the capitulation at Sedan. The Emperor calls to mind his manifesto, issued just after the declaration of war, and the misgivings with which he listened to the cry, "On to Berlin." He says his plan was to mass a hundred and fifty thousand men at Metz, a hundred thousand at Strasbourg, and fifty thousand at Chalons, and cross the Rhine, near Hagneau with a boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., before winter sets large force, in order to separate Prussian in, See their advertisement. Germany from the Northern Confederation. He hoped to win the first general battle and cause the alliance of Austria and Italy with France, and impose neutrality on Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg. The defects in the French military system and the delay in bringing up men and material defeated this plan. He enumerates the difficulties Geo. Smith, colored, for illegal regis-tration, was sentenced to-day, by Judge Dowling, to six months in the peni-Dowling, to six months in the peniample time to bring their forces into ed and put on the defensive. A new plan was necessary, involving a retreat on Chalons. This the Regency disapproved, as discouraging to the public, and the Emperor was urged to resume the offensive, yielding his convictions; and McMahon's advice and plan were adopted. He alludes to his situation after he had given up his command of MR. D. MCKENZIE thority were ignored at Paris, as pain-ful. He acquiesced in the march for the it was learned that the report was un-the burning of Bazilles, the battle of ger of that enterprise. He describes true. The lady lingered on for some Sedan and the surrender of the Emceded the surrender at Sedan, and gives an account of his interviews with Bismarck and the King of Prussia. The pamphlet closes with a declaration that the German successes are due to improved artillery, vigorous discipline, respect for military authority, and the patriotic spirit of the people. He cen-sures the loose habits introduced by African wars, in which French regular troops have been engaged. He speaks troops have been engaged. He speaks of the want of discipline, lack of coer-cion, the absence of order, the careless-ness of bearing, and the excess of lug-gage carried by the infantry. The ef-ficiency of the army was weakened too by the excesses of opposition in the Corps Legislatif, and of the Republican Ann Chute press introducing into it a state of criticism and insurrection. A dispatch from La Fleche, yesterday, says a balloon passing over the town dropped a copy of the Paris Journal Officiale, of the Slst, containing the following: "The government has issued a decree that the children of all oitizens killed in the war will be adopted by the Mendeville Splash.

From Marseilles very unfavorable **NEW ADVERTISEMENTS** reports are received in regard to the The 2nd army corps, except the second conduct of the people. Some excesses have been committed and it is said that there having been 22,000,000 pounds of south, establishing connection on the the newly appointed administrator was syrup and 8,800,000 pounds of sugar left with Weider, and on the right with shot at on the occasion of his reception. produced. Potatoe plantations are cul-Lyons have published a resolution that man and French war ships in Chinese it would be better to submit to any Importers and Japan waters shall abstain from hardships than surrender the town. Lyons shall be defended to the death.

The number of illicit stills captured None shall leave the place in anticipain Brooklyn yesterday and to-day is tion of the struggle except women and twenty-three; to-morrow will probably children and old men. All others who

> The conditions of the proposed armbe at liberty to bring in food during this interval. Free elections will be

held in all the departments. The journals of Tours declare that the more the facts in regard to the surrender of Metz become known, the more it is evident that Bazaine's course was

treasonable. Much stress is laid on the manner in which his officers and men were deceived in regard to the condition of France. The fact that forty million francs and enormous quantities of munitions were delivered to the enemy is also dwelt on as evidence of treason.

GREAT BRITAIN. Order of the day from Garibaldi.

General Garibaldi, in an order of the day, reproaches republics for their failure to act for mutual defense. Switzer-

land, he says, is kept down by the cash boxes of her great bankers; with her lifted finger she might have kept Prim from Madrid, but she allowed him to tained that the President is determined slaughter the Spanish nation. Referto carry out his Indian peace policy to ring to the United States the General says, one of Washington's great family barely permits the republic to fling a word of sympathy to the brave des-cendants of Lafayette. Thou who first proclaimed the emancipation of races, classical land of liberty home of the exile, wilt thou abandon, in this strug-

gle of giants, thy sister nation, who marched and will again march at the UNIVERSAL van of human progress? He continues, France is in ruins because her army of braves was led by the stupidest of tyrants: but the nation is here, it has risen as one man, and will make the auto-

cratof Prussia repent his inhuman butchery. The order closes with an appeal to the soldiers, declaring that their courage is unquestionable, but they want poolness and discipline, so indispensible in

LONDON, 3 - The armistice has been concluded.





DUNFORD

SONS.

and Jobbers

&

in

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED-AND

CLOTHES WRINGER Improved with Rowell's PATENT DOUBLE Cog-wheel's and the PATENT STOP, are now adquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented and will save their cost twice a year by saving labor and

PRICES:-Family Washer... Universal Wringer, extra. 89.00 No husbard, father or brother should perm

the drudgery of washing with the hands fifty. two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer and a Universal Wringer Sold by deolers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent, 32 Cortland St., NEW YORK.

ment, reason and the evidence in the case as to lead to such a verdict. But this is on a par with the entire proceedings of the "ring" towards the people of Utab; of Constitutional liberty and rights; and the verdict in this case, when it is fully made known to the public, will be so construed by all impartial men.

We trust the gratulations of the party will be shortlived, and that the defendants will take their case to the Supreme Court of the United States There at least, we feel satisfied the award of Constitutional justice, will be granted even to the citizens of Utah.

THE city of Metz, one of the chief strongholds of France, and the seat of large and important branches of manufacture, &c., has been brought prominently before public attention during the present Franco-Prussian war, from the fact that almost from its commencement, an enormous French force, under Marshal Bazaine, has been confined within its walls by a large besieging force, under Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia. In future history it will occupy more than ordinary prominence from the fact that Marshal Bazaine surrendered the large force, 150,000 men, under his command, to the besiegers, without attempting any achievement worthy of his previous military fame and reputation. Seeing that this city is likely to be so famed, or rather noto-Prussians, some particulars of its history may not be uninteresting. It is the capital of the department of the Moselle, and has a population of 55,000. It is situated on the river Moselle, which, in its course through the city, is crossed by fifteen bridges. Various branches of manufacture have been carried on within its walls, including woollen goods, hosiery, tiles, nails, embroidery, &c., &c. It possesses a fine old gothic cathedral, which was commenced about the midle of the 14th century, the spire of which is over 370 feet high. One of the largest arsenals in France was at Metz, also a common foundry, a military hospital, capable of accommodating 1,500 patients, and a celebrated school for the education of engineer and artillery officers. It was a place of importance in the days of Roman supremacy; became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, subsequently, the kingdom of Austrasia, subsequently, in the middle of the 9th century, called Lorraine. It became subject to Germany, in the 9th century, but about Germany, in the 9th century, but about

fortunes of war, it will require some- Napoleon's Pamphlet on thing more than fanatical enthusiasm, engendered by the rhapsodies of a visionary girl. The concentrated energy and determination of the nation might their whole efforts are to deprive them succeed, but little if anything short of

> THE Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of September 24th, contains the account of a somewhat singular event, which pin, a lawyer, in Wall St. to-day. occured in that city on that day, -namely, the landing of a file of U. S. marines, from the U.S. ship Jamestown, and an attack by them on the United States Consulate. The cause which led to this event, probably unprecedented

in the nation's history, as given by the Advertiser is, briefly, as follows; A rumor had been circulated some days previous of the death of the Queen Dowager, Kalama, in consequence of which the flags of the British and French Legations were placed at half-mast, and the U. S. Consulate.

Immediately after the Queen Dowa- parks of artillery brought from the ger's death, official notification was sent fields of Sedan, while the battle was ragto the Foreign Office for the representa- ing, because there was no ammunition. tives of foreign governments, and as the earlier battles he describes as heroic, soon as received by them their flags but he states that they soon began to were again placed at half-mast. It was loose all confidence in their generals, remarked, however, that the flag of the and that this combined with the want United States Consulate was not lowered, the reason, assigned by the Consul, eral capable of commanding over 20,000 rious, on account of its surrender to the Mr. Adamson, being that he had not men. He states that, from the very received official notification of the decease of the lady, and remembering the mistake that had been previously made at the British and French Legation, he Prussian army and all its appurtenanhad resolved to await the receipt of an official notification from the United He says the French loss in killed and States Minister Resident. On the 24th of September an officer from the Jamestown waited upon the Consul, with an order, from the commander of the Jamestown, to lower the flag of the United States Consulate, it being singularly conspicuous, its flag remaining as firms the horrible cruelty of the Bausual, while those from the consulates of other powers and from the ships in the harbor were at half-mast. Mr. tempted to escape. He also states that Adamson said the commander of the Jamestown was his inferior in authority and he expressed his deter- of the Prince Imperial, are false. mination to obey no such order unless issued by his superior officer, the Minister Resident. Shortly after a file of

the Campaign of 1870.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK -- Charlotte Cushman and W. C. Bruce were among the passengers on the Scotia, which arrived today.

A tin box, containing a hundred thousand in U. S. 5 20s registered bonds; was stolen from the safe of W. J. Hop-

tentiary. The U.S. Grand Jury have indicted several parties, not yet arrest- the field, the French were out numbered, for fraudulent registration. Chas. Peters, the actor, aged 35, and Naptha-li Phillips, formerly editor of the Na-tional Advocate aged 98, died to-day.

Jno. Hart, the head of a Philadelphia gang of counterfeiters, has been convicted at Trenton.

The New York Times, of to-morrow. with Dr. Sims, late Surgeon-in-Chief of the army and when his name and auwill contain a report of an interview the Anglo-American Ambulance Orcontinued so for part of one day, when ganization, which has done such good service in France. Dr. Sims witnessed relief of Metz, though aware of the dantrue. The lady lingered on for some Sedan and the surrender of the Emtime after, her demise not taking place peror, and also accompanied McMahon until the day previous to the attack on after the latter was wounded. He des-the U.S. Consulate troops as wretched. He saw whole The conduct of the French army in all of food spread demoralization among them. France he considers has no genoutset, the commissariat was miserably inadequate. At Sedan he saw French troops skinning horses and eating their ces he describes as perfect and speaks in high terms of the Prussian officers. wounded at Sedan was fifteen thousand. In that battle, the Bavarian contingent alone, which went into the fight 60,000 strong, lost one-fourth in killed and wounded. He is convinced that the Prussian accounts conceal the actual loss of the Germans. Dr. Sims convarians in the burning of Bazills to the ground, destroying men, women and children, and shooting men who atthe rumors, both for a year before, during and since the war, about the health was determined to carry on the war to of the Emperor, and the sickly nature

last night from eating food previously poisoned by his wife. During the ex-

nation." Thiers has arrived in Paris. The government on the 30th announced that Metz had capitulated. An immense meeting was held in the evening, at the Hotel de Ville, at which the Mayors of the Departments of the Seine, Seineet-Qise, Seine - et - Marne and Oise were present. Jules Favre made a patriotic address. He said the government the last. The army would soon attack the besiegers, break through their lines NEW YORK, 3.-Henry Miller, of and join hands with the troops from the Taylortown, Morris county, N. J., died provinces. Arago and Ferry also spoke in the same strain.

Lucy

No. 109 FULION 8 . NEW YORK.

The journals publish extracts from the Journal Officials, of Paris, of the 1st instant, from which it is understood

