

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—There was a slight shock of earthquake at 11:30 last night.

CHICAGO.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the belief is quite general here, in official circles, that the French Empire is near an end, and that a military regency will soon be established, or a republic declared. The appointment of Marshal Bazaine as commander-in-chief is looked upon as an abdication by Napoleon, of his military supremacy, and the people think this will be soon followed by some act, divesting him of civil supremacy. A letter, received to-day, from a citizen of our country in Paris, alludes to the talk that an American legion will be formed, and says "it is all nonsense," the writer adding, that nine-tenths of the Americans there sympathize with Prussia. He states that Mr. Washburne has his hands full with the Prussians, who have been put under the protection of our flag. That nearly all the French are for war, especially those who believe it will end in the overthrow of Napoleon and the establishment of a republic. A copy of the Austrian neutrality circular has been received. Diplomats who have read it think Austria is gratified at the outbreak. The French sympathizers do not all credit the story that she will aid the country, and still remain of their original opinion, that she will ultimately be on the side of Prussia; nor is it believed within the circle of the French legation that Italy will assist France, notwithstanding all that is said to that effect by the cable, and Paris journals.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Des Moines, yesterday, adopted resolutions denouncing the present Internal Revenue system as oppressive and unendurable, and favoring the collection of taxes through the State government; declining opposition to the present tariff system, and favoring one for revenue purposes alone; opposing land subsidies, asserting the right of the people by legislative enactments to regulate and control all monied corporations upon which extraordinary rights are conferred by charter; and opposing any attempt to abridge the full and free enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. A full State ticket was nominated.

NEW YORK, 11.—A *Tribune* special, dated London, Wednesday evening, 10th, says the latest official dispatch, dated Metz, 9th, eve., says that the Emperor went that morning to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, who resumed command of the troops concentrated at Metz. This is an indirect way of contradicting the rumor that Marshal Bazaine was to be made generalissimo of the whole army of the Rhine. The Emperor is blind to his own incompetency and, disregarding the universal outcry against it, will cling to the chief command of the army until another defeat exhausts the national patience. He gives out that he never will return to Paris alive unless as a conqueror.

La France asserts that the Prince Imperial, whose return to Paris was rumored by all papers yesterday, is still with his papa at the theatre of war; he will not come back unless the Chambers expressly direct it.

The city abounded with rumors about the war yesterday; the abdication of Napoleon, the revolution in Paris, and a fresh victory by the Prussians were brought into service in Wall St. to depress the gold market. Among other stories which obtained currency was one that the Empress had telegraphed over the cable to Delmonico to provide quarters for herself and Louis, Jr. The reporters interviewed Messrs. Delmonico on the subject and found those gentlemen in dense ignorance of the proposed honor.

The executive committee of the French aid association sent ten thousand dollars to France on Saturday, for the wounded.

Part of a building on Laurens street, under repair, fell to-night; one man was dangerously injured.

A *Tribune's* special, writing from Metz, 9th, says McMahon has rallied the bulk of his army and is falling back on Nancy in good order.

A cable special to the *Tribune*, from London, the 11th, says our special dispatch from Paris on Wednesday evening says the new Cabinet means strong measures against Paris as well as Prussia; but do not be mistaken, another reverse and the Emperor is gone. Confidence in him is utterly destroyed.

Rumors of a fresh battle are flying around Paris, but no official news has been received, but the French are being massed and rapidly reinforced, and within a few days Paris will be almost denuded of young men. Popular devotion is for the country, and no longer for the dynasty: but everything looks to-day as if the Orleanists or a Republic would succeed the Emperor. The Chambers have voted the re-establishment of the National Guard in the departments, and made a proposition that all citizens, over twenty-seven years of age, and having resided a year in one place, would be furnished with arms. The Minister of the Interior said the moment the Senate passed a law for general armament, he would telegraph the fact to all the prefects. (Applause on both sides.) Count Palikas announced that the armament of Paris will be complete in eight days, and expressed the fullest confidence in Marshal Bazaine, and counted on victory to efface all trace of the recent reverses.

A *Herald* cable dispatch, dated Paris 10, says the news of a battle is hourly expected. Two republican newspapers, *The Rappel* and *Repeille*, have been suspended.

MEMPHIS.—Brek, the murderer of the Good family, on Favorite Island, who was recently captured in Indiana, by the Sheriff of Turner county, Mississippi, was taken from jail at Austin, Miss., yesterday morning by a party of citizens, taken to Favorite Island and hung to a tree, over the spot where he buried Mrs. Good. It is said that he confessed the murder.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—Since last night there has been an almost continuous rain. There are reports of bridges being carried away. A train on the West Chester railroad ran into a creek near the city; one man was injured. There is a rumor of a serious accident between here and Lancaster; it is said the whole mail train went into a creek.

NEW ORLEANS.—Privates David Kelly and Mike Ford, of the 19th infantry, were shot dead to-day by a comrade named James Brown, who is in custody.

POTTSVILLE, 10.—At four this afternoon a cage in the shaft of the Lasonier mines near Middleport, containing twelve miners, was precipitated to the bottom, about 200 feet, by the giving way of the hoisting machinery. The following were killed: Thomas Onigley, Geo. Stout, John Raper, Jacob Klein, D. Jones and John Mathews. Wounded: John Migarnnesy, Emanuel Hagh M'Lanty, and Albert Roachall terribly, and M. Mathews and Patrick Day slightly. Several hours elapsed before the bodies could be brought out. A temporary cage had to be constructed to hoist the dead and mangled bodies to the surface.

PROVIDENCE, 10.—Richard Arnold, from jealousy, shot his wife to-day and then shot himself. Both will die.

PARIS, Midnight.—The Prefect of the upper Rhine, in a dispatch to the Minister of the Interior, dated Colmar, 10.15 a.m., says there has been no movement on the banks of the Rhine this morning.

The *Gaulois* says Palikas has prepared a decree, which he will submit to the Emperor, ordering all Germans residing in Paris, to quit French soil within twelve hours after receipt of a notice to that effect.

All the English correspondents have returned from the front; they report that they have been in great danger of being hanged by the inhabitants, who believe that all foreigners are Prussian spies, and threaten them with death.

St. LOUIS, 12.—President Grant was presented with a petition, while visiting the Merchants exchange to-day, praying him to pardon O'Neil and other Fenian violators of the neutrality laws. He said he would give it his consideration.

FOREIGN.

LONDON.—In the Corps Legislatif, on Tuesday, when the vote was taken on the question of sustaining the ministry, only six votes were for Ollivier.

LONDON.—Advices from the Prussian front, up to ten o'clock on Wednesday night, state that the French are falling back to the line of Moselle, harassed by the Prussian cavalry, which had already passed the Saar. Stores of all kinds, and railway trains, had fallen into hands of the Prussians; they had also taken the small fortress of Hutzlitzine, in the Vosges, which the French had evacuated, leaving their guns and provisions.

LONDON, 10.—A dispatch from our Paris special correspondent, on Tuesday night, says:

"No pen can do justice to the confusion and scandalous tumult in the

Corps Legislatif. It was known in advance, by many of the members, that an order had come from Metz to turn out Ollivier. The Emperor is seeking a reputation in Paris by sacrificing the most unpopular and least responsible of his advisers. Ollivier, himself, had not the suspicion of his fate; he came smiling into the Chamber only to leave it pale, terrified and ruined. The strong minority of fifty-three, for Jules Favre, is a plain proposal for a revolution, and was partly due to the knowledge that Ollivier would be succeeded by purely personal and reactionary ministers. The incoming ministry is worse than the outgoing one. The appointment is a reckless defiance to public opinion, and I do not believe it will last a week, unless a great victory should be gained by the French, which is not at all upon the cards. The population is in no mood to be ruled by the Cassagnac and Jerome David set, and the garrison of Paris is not strong enough and not united enough to put down any popular rising. The national guards, as they sit at the tables in front of the cafes, openly say that all he general who have brought France to the present state, and above all, the general commanding-in-chief, must be changed. According to the latest intelligence, the Emperor has not resigned, himself, to give up the command, against which all France is clamorous."

TORONTO.—A market-boat was sunk yesterday by a schooner. Twelve women and children were drowned.

The *Journal De Saar* says "Admiral Senourg will take command of the defenses around Paris. Eight thousand cannoners from the navy have been placed under his orders, to man the guns of the forts."

METZ.—A dispatch in a morning paper says that the Prince Imperial is still at that place and that the Emperor will certainly make a stand here. Prince de Joinville and the Duck d'Aumale are at Weissenburg. It is reported that the Prince has asked leave to serve in the French fleet.

MARSEILLES, 9.—For two days the city has been greatly agitated by the demonstrations of the people. Great crowds assemble and demand arms. Last evening a groupe of Radicals, seemingly with evil intent, entered the City Hall and endeavored to overturn the municipal government. Troops quickly arrived, with stringent orders to arrest the rioters. Arrests have continued to-day, about forty persons being now under guard for participating in the disturbances. The city is perfectly tranquil again.

The *Journal Officielle* has advices from Metz, up to 4:30 p.m., yesterday, with details of the battle at Froeschweiler which are still meagre. Marshal McMahon had his horse killed under him. A brigade of cavalry of the reserve and one division of the corps of Gen. Foilly arrived on the field at the close of the day and covered the retreat. The pursuit of the enemy was vigorous at first, but soon became a mere reconnaissance. McMahon, after being twenty-five hours in the saddle, passed Sunday at St. Evren, which was abandoned on Sunday night and occupied by the Prussians. Some of their advance pickets came up with our rear guard, but were driven back without much difficulty. The *Journal* says: "Up to one o'clock this p. m., no attack had been made in our department. Our forces arrived at Savreance in good order. At the battle of Froeschweiler the corps of volunteer surgeons, wearing white badges, as instituted by the general convention, everywhere rendered praiseworthy service."

Some papers say there is much talk in diplomatic circles of the intervention of the Great Powers for peace. The *Gaulois* says France cannot accept such interference: it would be incompatible with her dignity. Such was the first sentiment expressed by Palikas, when informed of his nomination to the ministry.

A letter from the camp at Chalons and to the *Journal Officielle* represents that the *garde mobile* full of military spirit, are anxious to meet the enemy.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the project of deputy Keratry, for calling under arms all unmarried men of the classes of 1859 to 1864 inclusive, was extended to embrace all men from the ages of 25 to 35, who are not married and not already members of the *garde mobile*. Projects of armament were presented by the government and adopted, with the addition of the proposition, offered by Keratry as previously amended, and with a further special article voting the thanks of the Corps to the army, which merits much from the nation. The credit of four million francs for the families of the *garde mobile* was increased to twenty-five

millions. Deputy Cremineuf submitted a proposition that contracts in the commercial interests, falling due between the present date and the 30th of August, be prolonged one month Jules. Brame protested against the measure, and Cremier and Jules Simon insisted upon its necessity; they said to defend the country the mind must be free of care. The project was voted as urgent. Circulation around the hall and outside, was by this time stopped by the crowds, and several detachments of troops surrounded the building; the masses however were not disorderly. A project of law for the national defense was adopted unanimously by 273 votes. Amid the applause and excitement a voice was heard "now let Prussia look us in the face." General Cruet Palikao announced the formation of a new ministry and read the list of the names as follows: Count Palikao, minister of war; Delatour Durvegne, minister of foreign affairs; Henry Cheverau, minister of the interior, Grande Perret, minister of justice; De Geneourly, minister of marine; Pierre Malle, minister of finance; Jerome David, minister of public works; Jules Bralle, minister of public instruction; Clement Duverneurs, minister of Commerce; Bassor Billault, president of the council of State.

A recess was taken for a quarter of an hour. On resuming, the Chamber desired to pass immediately to the discussion of the project of law on the *Garde Nationale*. Bouffet requested a delay of two hours, as the report on the subject was not quite ready. Minister Marian demanded an adjournment. He explained that Count Palikao was not in the Senate, and could not assist at the proceedings in which his advice was needed. A. Roga protested against postponement. Minister Bassor Billault demanded the adjournment of the question until to-morrow. Deputy Gambetta insisted that the debate should proceed; France, he said, wanted arms; he said if the country was invaded the necessity for instant action was imperative. The government should have made up its mind to that. (Great sensation.) Minister Jerome David requested that the ministry might have a few hours for reflection.

PARIS 10.—*La Liberte* says, all the members of the staff of Gen. McMahon were killed or wounded in the battle of Froeschweiler. Colonel Grammont, the brother of the Minister of foreign affairs has lost an arm. Colonel Abzec is mortally wounded. Colonel Espenilles aid to the Prince Imperial, has disappeared. The 7th regiment lost at Weissenburg 48 officers killed and wounded.

STRASBURG 10, 9.30, p. m.—All is quiet here but defensive measures continue.

ROME, 9.—The evacuation of the Pontifical kingdom by the French troops is complete. France leaves for the government thirty-five mortars and 15,000 shell. Desertions are frequent in the legion of the Dantibes.

MANAHEIM, 9.—The wounded, both German and French, are still arriving in hundreds from the front. The hospitals are crowded. The second line is moving forward and the reserves are taking its place. Its movements are impeded by the weather; it has been raining in torrents since yesterday.

PARIS, 10.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the question previously telegraphed was made simple. Jules Favre said the Cabinet need not meet to decide, but need not retard the action of the Chambers; the commission must give a report and we must deliberate at once. Minister Jerome David said the government had made known its opinion. Jules again said, "This Chamber must decide." Thiers rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He advocated the immediate decision upon the question. "Remember," said Favre, "how significant it will be to the nation, if you put off the deliberation we place upon you." The members of the Left asserted that this was a menace. Jules Favre then answered and said, "Think of the effect of delay; remember, the ministry had promised to invade the territory of the enemy and now they are in ours." The tumult then became extreme. Deputy Gambetta mounted the tribune, but could not be heard. At last, the Corps became calmer, and Gambetta said, "The Minister of Public Works has changed the question and the Chamber will vote under a wrong impression." The members of the Left asked for arms for a patriotic purpose. Minister David said, "Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace; the Chamber must have knowledge of what it votes for; there must be no equivocation." A minister said the government did not seek to equivocate. At last it was decided, 170 to 72, that the question of the