

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL

NEW YORK, 17.—To-day Beecher preached on the war and complimented England, and expressed sympathy for Prussia; but the present war was a war of despots, and for no principle of right or justice. He hoped America would remain pacific.

The Germans of Newark held a mass meeting, and pledged money and men, if necessary, for Prussia and resolved to ask for a special session of Congress, to form an alliance between Germany and America.

The weather is intensely hot; two fatal cases of sunstroke.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Tribune's* London special, this morning, says that private letters from Paris represent that there is a prospect of serious trouble between France and England. The French government is furious at the tone of the English papers, and threatens to refuse all applications from the English for army passes. Certain members of the House of Commons held a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of holding a large gathering to express sympathy with Prussia, and prominent members have written letters approving the project. The workmen propose holding a similar meeting. The feeling in London against France is intense, and it is universally believed that the troops recently called home from the English colonies have been concentrated in view of English participation in the present war. Great Britain has now at the home depots 95,000 troops, and can muster about 300,000. There is great activity in the navy.

It is reported that secret instructions have been given to the French officers that the troops shall divide the treasure of all kinds which they acquire by victory.

A rumor that Russia has declared in favor of Prussia creates the most intense joy among the Germans.

The naval appropriation made by Congress is by no means adequate to the necessities of the service at present, and would be vastly in arrears of any requisition which might be made, should the pending difficulties stretch across the Atlantic. The navy consisting of eighty two vessels, is sadly disabled, both by want of men and repairs to the ships.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the new pension bill passed near the close of the session. It makes several changes which are important to pensioners. Hereafter payments are to be made quarterly, the agent forwarding the vouchers to each person on the rolls by mail, and on receipt of these vouchers in proper form, returning a check payable to the order of the claimant. Pension agents are allowed thirty cents for making out each voucher, which the government is to pay, and no agent can collect any fee whatever of the pensioner for his services. No attorney or agent is allowed to collect a fee of over twenty-five dollars: for procuring any claim or pension, or bounty in land.

ST. LOUIS.—Col. Meyer, president of the police commissioners of the board of health, reports that there are about nine hundred persons within the city that the new regulations governing prostitution, will drive from the city; a large number of them are of the worst classes, and a good many have already left.

ALBANY, 19.—The thermometer is 100° in the shade.

MEMPHIS.—The Humboldt *Index* says that last Friday, a number of disguised men went into the quarters of some negroes, named Cathell, in Davidson county, and broke open the doors, shot one man through the shoulder and another in the head, a fourth was badly beaten, and only saved his life by flight. Squire Pierce summoned a posse, who captured two men named Boyd and four others, named Blanton, Willis, Cooper and Hilden. Two-thirds of them were fully committed.

NEW YORK, 19.—Under a cable telegram there was great excitement in the gold room this afternoon; the price run up.

The heat is intense, and several cases of sunstroke have occurred.

The Prussian government has made a proposal for Stevens' battery.

The Germans will hold a mass meeting in Tompkins' Park to-morrow.

CHICAGO, 19.—This has been another fearfully hot day, accompanied by a number of cases of sunstroke.

A mass meeting of Germans will be held here on Saturday.

FOREIGN.

HAMBURG.—King William has sent to the Chambers of Commerce of this city, his grateful acknowledgements of the patriotic address of that body; he regrets the sacrifice that the honor of Germany exacts, but says he shall do his duty, leaving the event in the hands of God.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Viceroy of Egypt has given forty thousand Turkish pounds to the sufferers by the late conflagration here.

LONDON.—The *Spectator* predicts as the result of the war that the Bonapartes will be found to have exhausted Heaven's patience.

The bank of Harvey & Hudson, at Norwich, has stopped payment; great crowds of excited people collected about the building. It is said Harvey died to-day.

The *Daily News* expresses sorrow at the recall of Motley.

Italy and Denmark assure the Powers of their intention to preserve a neutral attitude. The troops of Saxony are in motion. The Dutch reserves have been ordered out to protect the frontier.

Belgium relies upon the British, French and Prussian assurances for the immunity of her territory.

ROME, 16.—A liberal uprising is expected here, and fears are entertained of an attack on the city.

The Pope wishes to proclaim the infallibility dogma on the 24th. A leave of absence for three months will be granted to the fathers desiring it. Those who remain may discuss minor questions.

PARIS Eve.—The Empress arrived at Paris to-day from St. Cloud and was received with a popular welcome of a most enthusiastic character.

The Emperor will leave for the field on Wednesday.

A loan for six months on Treasury bonds to the amount of 500,000,000 francs was taken up in a few hours. The Credit Financier and Bank of France made efforts to monopolize towards the end the amount.

Passports were sent to the Count de Colms, Charge d'affaires of the Prussian legation, the moment the news was received that the Prussian troops had violated the frontier. It is announced that 280,000 French troops are ready to cross into Germany. The Zouaves, from Africa, are disembarking at Marseilles.

ZURICH.—Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality. The Chambers have voted plenary powers to the State Council to raise money for troops.

BERLIN.—The official press asserts that Beneditte, lately French ambassador in this city, courted the insult by repeatedly waylaying and addressing King William, after he had received Prussia's ultimate answer, and by renewing his insolent demands. It is said that Beneditte was not recalled by the French government, but had a leave of absence granted him on a matter altogether foreign to the question at issue.

OTTAWA.—The following is an extract from the instructions issued by the government to the commanders of gunboats and other officers employed in protecting the Canadian fisheries: "The limits within which you will, in the necessary exercise of your power, exclude United States fishermen or detain American fishing vessels or boats are, for the present, to be exceptionable. Difficulties have arisen in former times, in respect to the question whether exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast, and describing its sinuosities, or on lines produced from headland to headland, across the entrance of bays, creeks and harbors. Her Majesty's government is clearly of opinion that by the convention of 1818, the United States renounced the right of fishing, not only within three miles of the colonial shores; but within three miles of the line drawn across any bay or creek. It is however the wish of Her Majesty's government neither to concede, nor, for the present, enforce any rights in this respect, which are, in their nature, constructive; therefore, you will not interfere with any American fishermen, unless found within three miles of the shore or within three miles of the line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek, which is less than ten geographical miles in width. In the case of any other bay, as the Bay Des Chalears, for example, you will not admit any United States fishing vessel, or boat, or any American fishermen, inside the line drawn across at that part of such bay where its width does not exceed ten miles."

VIENNA.—Turkey has called out her reserves and has stopped the telegraphs in all directions.

PARIS, 17.—The *Journal Du Soir* publishes the following official reports: Decrees have been issued, creating a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry.

General Antemare, who commanded the National Guard of Paris, has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard.

L'Etats Militaire have received orders to march on Monday.

The military posts in Paris have been made vacant by the departure of troops. The line has been occupied by the Imperial Guard. All the troops in the garrison in the Central Department of France have received orders to depart for the frontier.

The Left refused to join in the shouts of the majority. When the majority voted the extra war credit of 500,000,000 francs, the Left again sat silent.

Thiers, after declaring his love for his country and his patriotic determination, when war should be declared, to grant to the government means of conquering, said:

"Our duty is to reflect. The resolution you have just adopted is the death of thousands of men in one instant. I beseech you to reflect and bethink you of the 8th of May, 1866. You refused then to hear me when I sought to show you what was about to happen; let that recollection persuade you to listen now. The principal demand of government has been conceded, and my conscience tells me that I fulfil a duty in resisting the imprudent passions, and representing, soberly, the country's interest. Is this a time for you to break the peace on a mere question of susceptibility. You are shedding torrents of blood for a question of form, and, if I had the honor to govern my country, I should have wished to give it time for reflection and recollection. I regard this war as an imprudence and its occasion as ill chosen."

After the dispatches, upon which the declaration of war was made, had been repeatedly demanded, and after a refusal to give them up, Ollivier said:

"I will read two dispatches, but not the signature, for our agents would be sent away."

He then read part of one dispatch, confirming the refusal of King William to receive the French ambassador, and two dispatches from the French agents abroad, giving the substance of Bismarck's circular; the circular itself M. Ollivier did not pretend to produce. He concluded by saying:

"We go to war with a light heart, and confident in our army. What we could not endure was the communication to all Europe of the rejection of our ambassador, all the more significant because done in the most courteous terms."

France demands a decision from the South German States by noon to-day.

Marshal Canrobert commands the first army corps; Duke Politas the second; General Froissard the third; Marshal McMahon the fourth; General Foly the fifth; Marshal Bazaine will command the imperial guards and reserves.

BERLIN.—It is said here that the failure of the intrigue of the Empress Eugenie to marry her niece, the Duchess of Alba, to Prince Leopold, is the real source of the present trouble between France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, drowned in debt and generally despised.

COLOGNE.—The French passed the frontier near Soar Bruen last evening, and seized the custom house.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic and, with his land force, co-operate with the fleet of the Vice Admiral, in occupying the territory of Hanover. A number of spies have been captured on both sides near the Rhine. The officers of the Bank of France announced the advance in the rate of interest to three and a half per cent.

FLORENCE, 19.—The Italian government has called out two classes of the militia reserves, as a precautionary measure.

BRUSSELS.—France has notified the great powers that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland, insuring neutrality. France is also negotiating with the same view with Russia.

FRANKFORT.—The *Gazette*, editorially, asks how the cause of the war concerns the people of France or Germany, and intimates that the question is one between the monarchs of the respective countries, and one that the people do not feel at all interested in.

The ditches around Mayence have been filled with water, and the works at that place are considered impregnable.

BERLIN, 20.—The Reichstadt voted, unanimously, a royal address in reply to the King's speech. On reading the address the members of the Reichstadt and the entire assemblage of spectators, including Prince Leopold and Bancroft the American minister, arose and remained standing, with their heads uncovered, until the ceremony was ended. The scene was one of deep solemnity.

Upon the opening of the Reichsrath yesterday the King said Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for war, unknown to diplomacy, and scorning peace he had indulged in language to Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of her strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such language and to repel such insults. He said so in all reverence, knowing that the event brought the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and havoc two great and tranquil nations, striving for peace, and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity, and for a contest more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the proper method of hitting the sensitive pride of their neighbor nation, and to promote their selfish interests have misguided it. The King then concluded "as our fathers before us have done let us fight for liberty and our rights, against wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror; and as He was with our father so God will be with us in the struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace."

PARIS.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, the Duke de Grammont announced that war had been declared with Prussia and her allies in the following words: "Messieurs, the Expose, presented to you on the 15th inst., made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usage of nations and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge d' Affaires at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek, with arms, the guarantee we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done; and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that, in consequence thereof, a state of war has existed since the 19th inst. between France and Prussia. This declaration also applies to the allies of Prussia who give her any assistance."

Midnight.—The representatives of foreign powers made a united effort, to-day, to prevent war, but they were unsuccessful.

Dr. Evans, an American resident here, has given ten thousand francs to the society for the aid of the wounded soldiers.

A meeting of citizens of the United States was held at the residence of Dr. Evans, last night, to take measures for the organization of a sanitary commission, which it is proposed shall co-operate with the International and French societies to aid the wounded. Dr. Evans placed at the disposal of the new organization the report of the American sanitary commission, and a collection of models of ambulances and other appliances used by them during the last war.

La Liberte asserts that M. Viewgate has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy. The same paper says that Denmark joins France in the war. The Prince of Orleans will serve in the Danish army. The warlike enthusiasm in France is unabated. The rich manufacturers of Mulhouse have offered to equip five thousand volunteers and to supply them with rations during the war. The deputies in the Corps Legislatif have signed several subscriptions for the wounded. M. Schneider gives 10,000 francs to one of the aid societies.

MADRID, 18.—Working men made a demonstration yesterday; they marched through the streets, bearing banners on which were written, "The people are dying of hunger." In front of the bureau of the Minister of the Interior and other public departments they halted and demanded employment. Their conduct was orderly, and the manifestations were without disturbance.

The Reichstadt, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin was chosen president. Vehement cheering followed the Count Von Bismarck's announcement of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Prussia proposes to invade France with immense forces.