

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—It was given out last night in fistic circles, that the fight between Allen and Gallagher was off, Gallagher's backers refusing to risk their money. But this was only a blind, for at half-past seven this morning the parties met on the Island opposite the arsenal, below this city, and fought, Allen winning in sixteen rounds; time 28½ minutes. About fifty persons were present. Gallagher was severely punished; Allen was not hurt.

CHICAGO, 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says there is an authorized statement from the White House, that a document designed to give answers to a number of questions raised by the resignation of Secretary Cox, is nearly finished. There seems to be considerable doubt, however, whether it will be printed. It has been ascertained that as the document now stands, three points are made: first, that examinations have been required in all the departments for a number of years, and so the attempts at civil service reform by Secretary Cox were nothing new; second, the present Indian policy was originated by the President, and he proposes to carry it out vigorously; third, the correspondence, or a part of it, in the McGarrahan case.

NEW YORK, 5.—A special dispatch from Versailles says, two deserters from Paris say it is thought the provisional government will refuse to hold the elections, for fear of losing power. Instead of allowing candidates to run for office, they desire to submit to the people whether they will support the government of national defense. The affirmative vote which they are certain to secure will be interpreted equivalent to their own election. A feeling is growing that Favre and his friends have resolved to sacrifice their principles rather than yield their power.

A correspondent at Paris says: "Yesterday my butcher gave me notice he could not give me any more meat. I went to the war office and got a ticket, authorizing the municipal butchers to give me one-fifth of a pound. I sent my servant for the meat at 8 a. m., and he returned at 2 p. m., having been compelled to wait six hours at the ward office to get the ticket."

Napoleon has appointed an agent to pay his tradesmen's bills. Placards are on all the walls calling upon his creditors to attend the sale of the effects of Napoleon and Eugenie, by auction, two months after the siege is over. The provisional government refuses to deliver to the Empress her cashmere shawls and laces.

The balloon factory turns out one balloon a day. Silk is now too expensive, and balloons are made of cotton.

Horse flesh steaks and rumps are sold at eighteen cents, and all other parts at eight cents a pound. There are still 42,000 eatable horses left. The catcombs have given six months' supply of saltpetre. The cellars and one vault of the Pantheon have been filled with powder.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Three important cases are set for an early hearing at the December term of the United States Supreme Court. The first involves the constitutionality of the cotton tax law, and will be argued by Judge Curtiss and Mr. Everts against the Government. The second concerns the constitutionality of the confiscation acts. This will be conducted by Messrs. Curtiss and Cushing against the United States. The third comes upon a writ of error from Kentucky, and involves the Civil Rights Bill, the special case being that of a white man tried in a United States Court for the murder of a negro. Judge Black appears against the Government, and will hold that it is unconstitutional to try in a United States Court a citizen of a State for murder, when the State courts are open.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The great overland eastward bound train, on the Central Pacific Railroad, was stopped and the express car robbed, last night, between Verdi and Reno, by a band of highwaymen, who boarded the train at Verdi. Some held pistols at the heads of the conductor and brakemen, whilst others of the gang detached the express cars and robbed it of about forty thousand dollars in coin, with which the robbers escaped to the mountains. A hot pursuit is organized.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—A dispatch from Toano, Nevada, to-day says the passenger train for the East arrived there yesterday three hours behind time, having been boarded at Independence, twenty-two miles west of Toano, by four highwaymen, while taking water. The train was uncoupled behind the express car and the robbers ordered the engineer to proceed, leaving the train of cars behind. After running about fifteen miles, the engine stopped. The express car was sacked and several thousand dollars were taken. The deputy sheriff of Toano and a posse armed with Henry rifles immediately started in pursuit of the robbers. The train robbed is the same one that was stopped between Reno and Verdi the day before and plundered.

The following are the particulars of the robbery of the overland train near Toano: The mail car was also plundered of a large amount of bonds and greenbacks, estimated at high a quarter of a million. Wells, Fargo & Co., offer fifteen thousand dollars for the apprehension of the robbers. A pursuit has been instituted against both bands.

A counterfeit bond, of ten thousand dollars, was passed in the Bank of California by a man named Van Tassel. He escaped.

NEW YORK, 5.—The Canadian Papal Zouaves, over 200 in number, landed from the steamer *Idaho*, at Castle Garden, this morning. They proceeded to St. Peter's Church, heard mass, and then to the Astor House to breakfast. They left the Astor House at 11.15 o'clock, morning, and marched up Broadway, enroute to the depot of the New Haven Railroad. They wore a grey Zouave's uniform, trimmed with orange braiding. Their fine physique and soldierly bearing excited considerable admiration. They are commanded by Leuts. Tutfort and Murray.

U. S. Marshal Dalton has sent notices to one thousand men to act as deputy marshals in Brooklyn. On Tuesday three hundred had already been sworn. No trouble is anticipated by the police, though ample provision has been made for any emergency.

A dispatch, from London on the 4th, says that Garibaldi has been taken prisoner with thirty Italian officers.

Details of the wreck of the *Varana* contain unusual elements of horror. The passengers were drowned in their state rooms, being caged, as it were, by the waves bursting in at the cabin doors. The captain and a number of the crew, while escaping in a boat, were caught by the rigging and went down with the ship. The second mate and four men escaped after dreadful suffering.

A cable to the *World* says the Provisional Government has rejected the terms of an armistice arranged by Thiers and Bismarck.

ALBANY, 5.—The following are the particulars of the fatal affray, which occurred at Dawson, Ga., on the second, resulting in the death of two men and the wounding of a lady. A man named H. R. Russell, while intoxicated, asked the door keeper of the side show the price of admission and passed his family in. Russell asked the door keeper how many there were who replied "nine". Russell answered there were but four. The door keeper said he would call the family back to prove that Russell was mistaken. The latter got angry and struck the doorkeeper, nearly knocking him down and then drew a pistol and threatened to blow the door keeper's brains out. The latter said he meant no offense. Russell, still threatening, cocked his pistol. The keeper ran inside the canvass. Col. Ames, being near, approached and remarked to Russell that this was not the place to get up a difficulty. Russell responded "I will kill you too," and shot at Col. Ames. Another circus man remonstrated with Russell. Two brothers named Kelly, known as desperate characters, approached and commenced firing. Ames was shot twice while endeavoring to escape. A spectator named Oxford was holding a child in his arms which was instantly killed. The child was taken into the tent and its dead body and a lady were wounded inside the canvass. Col. Ames died in the afternoon. His body was escorted to Macon by the City Council of Dawson. The murderers have been remanded to Centbert, Ga., and confined.

GLENATS.—This evening a quarrel between Jack Baxter white, and Alfred Granger, colored, both brick masons, culminated in the latter being shot and killed. Baxter surrendered himself to the City Marshal, from whom he was taken by a mob of negroes, stripped, beaten and dragged through the streets and left for dead. Through the influence of General Petters other whites, who gathered and armed on hearing of the affair, were restrained from attacking the negroes. A strong force

under General Petters was summoned by the Sheriff by whom the body of Baxter was taken from the negroes, and the mob dispersed without further violence.

NEW YORK, 7.—The executive committee of the fair recently held here, in aid of the German wounded, report the proceeds to the 4th at \$72,948. The fair has closed, but many articles remain on sale for the same object.

A Washington dispatch says there is a strong rumor here that Chief Justice Chase has determined to resign, and that Judge Carter, of this district, will be offered the position. The reason is not certain for the resignation of Chief Justice Chase, but it is believed to be his continued ill health.

It is also said that Senator Drake, of Missouri, will be appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, vice Judge Carter.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Berlin, to-day says the negotiations for an armistice were broken off by Thiers, under instructions from Paris. The reason is not yet made public. Thiers is to leave head quarters.

Burnside, now in London, said yesterday that if his negotiations had succeeded the French could have got much better terms than through Thiers. He was sure Bismarck would now refuse to allow the revictualling of Paris. Gladstone was present at the consultation and seemed greatly surprised and disappointed. He had been told by the French embassy that the Paris government had asked permission to bring food and fuel into Paris and victual other besieged towns. Bismarck refused to allow the revictualling of other towns, or allow fuel into Paris; nor did he agree nor was he disposed to agree to the revictualling of Paris. It is possible the negotiations are valid up to this point.

Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt have definitely agreed to accept the North German constitution and enter the Confederation. Bavaria still refuses and insists on a separate treaty with north Germany, reserving her military and diplomatic sovereignty.

Thiers reports that Bismarck denies that Prussian sympathy is with the Bonaparte dynasty, and declares that Prussia is ready to treat with any government capable of binding France.

DEEP CREEK, Nevada, Nov. 7.—A number of good mines are located here. There is plenty of rock that assays \$150 to the ton, but no mills here at present to work it. Capitalists are coming from Hamilton Nev., to invest.

NEW YORK, 7.—The correspondent of the *World* at Paris, on the 5th, writes that the terms insisted upon by Bismarck are announced as follows: That France should pledge herself, either by assembly or government, to pay eighty billions of indemnity and to consent to the Germans retaining all the war material captured, to maintain a standing army of 150,000 men and agree to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Bavaria, forming a neutral State; and not to oppose the purchase of Luxembourg by Prussia. When these terms were made known to the people they unanimously rejected them, with the cry of "No armistice! France will resist the Prussians till the death!"

The fisheries of the Marne, Seine and Lake of Vincennes and Boise de Boulogne had been taken charge of by the government and the fish sent to the public markets and sold at stated prices.

NEW YORK, midnight.—The city is quiet to-night. Everything indicates a peaceable election to-morrow. Still there are five thousand United States troops quartered between North and East rivers, in readiness for any emergency. They are, however, under strict orders to remain quietly at their stations and not show themselves unless called upon by proper authority. General McDowell is in command and has established headquarters at the corner of Hamilton and Green streets. All the piers are occupied by troops. The following agreement was made to-day, and affords evidence of the desire of all parties for peace: New York 7, 1870, for the purpose of securing harmonious proceedings between the authorities of the United States, on the one hand, and those of the State and City of New York on the other, at the election on the eight instant. It is agreed as follows: No person who has registered his name is to be prevented, by arrest, from voting if, after being challenged, and questioned, as cautioned, he persists in taking the statutory oath, unless one of the inspectors knows he is not entitled to vote. After voting, any elector may be arrested for any offence against the laws. 2nd, U. S. supervisors are to be present from the opening of

the polls until the completion of the canvass, and have a full opportunity to witness the canvass and to attach to every certificate of the result of the canvass any statement they may desire, and they not to be arrested before the completion, for any alleged offences, nor then except on process. 3rd, The inspectors of the elections are to be protected from the opening of the polls until the completion of the entire canvass, and not be arrested before the completion of the entire canvass, for any offence, nor then except on process. 4th, Deputy marshals and members of the police force are to co-operate in good faith, in preserving order and giving effect to the above expressed understanding. 5th, If it is the opinion that any supervisor or inspector of the election, any deputy marshal or policeman at the polls that any failure occurs it is in carrying out, in good faith the above understanding, he shall cause the fact to be reported to the U. S. Marshal. If the complaint be against the deputy marshal, and to the Supt. of Police if the complaint be against a policeman. Signed, Noah Davis, U. S. Attorney, G. H. Sharp, U. S. Marshal, A. Oakly Hall, Mayor of New York, J. S. Bosworth, President of the Police Commission, E. W. Stoughton, Council.

It is stated that a great number of suspicious names have been observed on the registry circulars. They were prepared and transmitted through, by careful carriers, for the purpose of ascertaining if fraud had been committed. Upwards of five thousand were returned as not found. Vacant lots and lumber yards are said to mark the spots from which these registrations were made.

The *World*, to-day, claims 50,000 majority for Hoffman, in this city, to which the *Tribune* to-morrow replies that he has not, and that he will lose over 20,000 in New York, and 50,000 in Brooklyn, from the vote of two years ago. Horace Greely says that if anyone shall report that he has done or said anything to effect the vote in the 6th district, that report will be false. He will remain a candidate.

Jackson, for killing Archibald Douglas, has been sentenced to four years in the State prison. Governor Hoffman has ordered the whole of the first division of the militia under arms to-morrow, in case of disturbance.

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—The election passed off quietly. The United States Marshal and deputies were on duty all day. Perfect order was preserved throughout the city. Nothing definite was known relative to the elections of the city. The count is progressing slowly. In the second Congressional District General Sheldon, Republican, it is believed is elected, no Democrat opposing him, though Walsh Christian, Republican, received Democratic support. Trenton gives a Republican majority of fifty. Vienna gives a Democratic majority of 300. Delphin polled 112 votes, of which three or four were Republican. Monroe polled 836 votes and the Republican majority there is estimated at 250. Longstreet cast his maiden vote to-day, voting the straight Republican ticket.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Herald's* special correspondent writing from Brussels on the 5th relates a conversation with General Changarnier. The General declared Bazaine was not guilty of treachery in surrendering Metz. He was incompetent to command a large army, and numbers bewildered him. He could not move his men; could not operate his forces. He had no judgment or foresight. He was also a selfish man; all for himself and personal glory, and not his country's honor. Bazaine thought all the time that peace would be proclaimed soon, that Paris would never hold out, that the war would fall flat, and that his military reputation would not be impaired. He wanted to march out of Metz at the head of a hundred and fifty thousand men, the cream of the French army, and make the public believe him a hero. After Bazaine was driven into Metz on the 19th of August he could have escaped had he marched boldly out with his entire army. During the remaining portion of that month, the thirty days of September, and the first five days of October, he could have done this with absolute certainty.

During the last ten days no attack or attempt at escape could be made. We had no artillery, no cavalry, only 60,000 infantry. We could do nothing against three branches of the Prussians. At the time of the capitulation, there were 135,000 soldiers; of these 25,000 were wounded or disabled, and 10,000 sick. The cavalry and artillery were useless because they had no horses. The reduced force was 60,000 infantry. All our fine

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