

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

GENERAL.

CHICAGO 10.—A Washington special says, "in the Cabinet to-day, the question of the United States taking an active part with European powers in an attempt to secure peace was the only matter of importance acted upon, outside of the routine of business. The opinion was general that our Government could go no further than to tender its good offices to the parties engaged, and a dispatch was accordingly sent to Berlin, that while this Government could not participate with foreign powers in negotiations for securing peace, it would tender its good offices in the interest of peace, whenever sought. Mr. Washburne in a private dispatch has expressed grave doubts as to whether the present organization in Paris can make itself permanent; and he conveys the idea that while the leaders themselves are hopeful, they still distrust many who are prominent both in military and political circles; and there is a feeling that some who are acting with the Republicans are secretly favoring the return of the Orleans family to power. In Executive circles here there is a marked lack of confidence in the stability of the present provisional government of France, and this feeling is shared at all the legations. M. Berthemy, the French Minister, has received a formal notice of the appointment of his successor.

CHICAGO.—The workmen to-day exhumed the charred and mutilated remains of three persons, two men and a boy from the ruins of Farwell's store, burned last Sunday night.

Two of the bodies were identified as being Henry Bornheim and Hugh Campbell. There are four still missing.

NEW YORK, 11.—A Paris special last night says the prospect of peace is more favorable. Austria and Russia have consented to negotiate with Germany, and have begun by insisting on an armistice. The envoys of Russia and Austria are authorized in the name of all the neutral powers, to protest against any dismemberment of France, and if intervention secures suspension of hostilities, an attempt will at once be made to adjust terms of peace. Bismarck and Von Beust are active in the negotiations, but Bismarck insists, as a preliminary to the arrangements, that the Prussian army corps shall be encamped within twenty miles of Paris, as a satisfaction to public opinion in Germany.

There is great indignation at Paris at Earl Granville's refusal to aid in the peace negotiations. His course is said to be inspired by the Queen who approves of William's recognition of Napoleon as Emperor, and wishes to make a Republic impossible.

The provisional government, though assailed by red republicans and Orleanists, succeeds admirably, and the conduct of the people of Paris is in the highest degree orderly and praiseworthy.

A large French army is forming in Normandy, which will be commanded by Trochu in person, and will operate on the German lines, in case Paris is besieged. The Germans are said to have lost 80,000 men in the battles around Sedan. Asiatic cholera prevails among the troops besieging Metz.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, writes from Florence on the 6th inst., that the Cabinet and Council, yesterday, were unable to agree on the Roman question and were determined to resign. A telegram arrived announcing a republic in France; whereupon resignation was abandoned and the whole Cabinet resolved to occupy Rome. All plans of opposition were disconcerted by the government taking the lead and announcing its decision to other powers. Rieoli notified the Pope that Prince Napoleon had left Florence. The first step taken was to strengthen the army, as French hostility was anticipated if the Republic should be overthrown.

A dispatch, dated Paris 11, via London, says the eastern railway is still open to Nogent, but the Prussians are at Chateau Thierry advancing on Lafertres Jouarre. The rolling stock of the roads is withdrawn as the enemy advances, and bridges and culverts are destroyed before the track is abandoned. Prussian scouts are reported at Villiers, Vernel, Chailillon, Montmesnil, Vailly, Surisane, Zesanne and Lehan; they maintain strict discipline and commit no depredations. Gen. Trochu has given orders to level all the woods in sight of Paris on the enemies approach. The citadel of Laon was sur-

rendered to save the city from destruction. The Prussians subsequently blew up the fortifications. The Prussians have pressed into their service young men at Montmiriel, whom they found assembled for conscription. The garrison of Toul still holds out; they have made several effectual sorties. Marshal Bazaine does not remain inactive; he is constantly sending out expeditions to harass the Prussians before Metz. The enemy has captured some guns and munitions of war on the way to Strasbourg.

8.40 p.m.—Belgium is expected to recognize the authority of the Republic at once. It is officially announced that Baron Merciers, French Minister to Madrid, has been recalled. The members of the suite of the Empress and the Prince Imperial sailed from Antwerp this morning for Harwich, England; they took with them an immense quantity of baggage.

CINCINNATI 12.—A fire in Pomeroy, Ohio, on Saturday night, consumed a square of buildings. The loss is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

By the accidental explosion of three kegs of powder, on Friday, the storehouse of Lewis McDonald, at Sulphur Springs was completely destroyed. McDonald, Gordon, Garnee, a young man named Priest, and a son of McDonald four years old, were killed. The loss in property is six thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The State fair opens to-morrow and promises to be a success. General Sherman accepted an invitation to be present on Wednesday. Joseph A. Little, holder of a silver cue, has accepted a challenge from John B. McCleary to play a game of billiards for the silver cue and the championship of the Pacific Coast. The receipts of the German sanitary festival, for three nights, were twenty thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO 12.—At Yokohama the intelligence of the European war has proved a great detriment to business. The silk market is lifeless. The Parliament is still in session; the proceedings have not yet transpired. The steamer *Olyett Yeddo* exploded a boiler on the 1st of Aug., killing the Reverend Edward Cornes, Mrs. Alida Cornes, Edward D. Cornes, Mary Simmons, and Mr. Cassidy. A number of Japanese were injured, and many others. The verdict of the coroner was that the explosion resulted from gross carelessness on the part of the engineer. The steamer *Hioogo* also exploded a boiler at Asaka. Four Japanese were killed and fifteen or twenty mortally wounded.

RALEIGH, 10.—Josiah Turner, editor of the *Raleigh Sentinel*, has sued out writs against Governor Holden, S. A. Douglass, his aid, Bergen of the militia, and others, for false imprisonment. Writs were served to-day by the sheriff of this county.

NEW YORK, 12.—An enthusiastic meeting of the French Republican League, for the patriotic purposes of forwarding volunteers to the French and the collection of funds for the sufferers by the war has been held. The hearty acceptance of the Republic was the prevailing sentiment of those present. A resolution was adopted thanking Irishmen for the support they had given to the cause of Liberalism in Europe. It was also resolved to celebrate the proclamation of the Republic by a mass meeting, on the 23rd of September, the anniversary of the first French revolution of 1792.

Paris advices say the French successes at Toul and Montmedy, together with the reported halt in the Prussian advance, have led to more activity in the Bourse, and there is considerable buying on speculative account.

The Prussian army has halted twenty-five miles from Paris, at a special request of Bismarck, to consider the Russian and Austrian proposition for an armistice.

CHICAGO, 12.—An excursion party, consisting of one hundred ticket agents, of the various railroad lines in the United States, leaves here to-day for California.

The *Tribune's* New York special says all private dispatches, received by business houses, from Europe since Friday night, give assurance that peace is certain within a few weeks; perhaps because the new French government is anxious for peace if it can be arranged on a basis that is not humiliating to the nation.

The German armies are moving very slowly, while Von Beust and Granville are busy with Bismarck.

Men in commercial circles are speculating as to the probable effect of peace on the prices there. There is reason to believe that a rise in the prices of imported goods, which has been expected, as a consequence of the war, will yet

take place. The heavy stocks on hand in Europe, occasioned by the cessation of demand from the countries ravaged by war, have been largely shipped to this market, and have kept prices down; but it seems certain that the markets will eventually feel the effects of the disorganization of labor in Germany and France; when the stock on hand is exhausted there must be an intermission of some length before the supply of manufactured goods can reach its former proportions, and settle again into the old channel. There are many large houses acting on this theory and laying in large stocks. The opinion is also held, in well informed circles, that the price of wheat must keep up. Even if peace is declared it is now too late in France and Germany to prepare the ground for winter wheat. The withdrawal of labor from the fields of both countries by the demand for soldiers and by conscription, has left agriculture in a deplorable state. The usual winter crops will not be forthcoming, and the deficiencies in food must be supplied by Russia and the United States; of course the tendency of this demand must be to stiffen prices.

The nomination of Woodford, for Governor, by the Republicans, is likely, while it is not very creditable to the party, in view of the small calibre of the man. It really gives the Tammany leaders great uneasiness; they believe Woodford will poll twenty thousand more votes than Greeley would. He is an active, talkative, persuasive man, who will work like a beaver in every district, and it is now evident that the fight will be harder than at first anticipated.

NEW YORK.—A fire at Edgewater, Staten Island, this morning, destroyed thirty buildings and, from seventy-five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars worth of property. One hundred families were rendered homeless, and many are now camping out in tents. The fire was still burning late this morning. No further damage is anticipated.

Supervisor Dutcher, of Brooklyn, in attempting the seizure of an illicit distillery, this afternoon, was attacked by a mob and roughly used, one of his aids losing a fine gold watch. The marines were ordered out, and the riot promptly quelled.

AUBURN, N. Y., 12.—The suspension of Francis Skinner & Co., of New York and Boston, wholesale commission dealers, is announced. Their liabilities are stated at from four to five millions. The principal creditors, to the extent of \$2,700,000, are the following New England manufacturing companies. The Pepperill, Laconia, and Rascaggin Naumeha and Bales companies. They are all good and their losses will be fully covered by their surplus. The cause of Skinner & Co's failure is said to be speculation in railway stocks.

CONCORD, 12.—The engine of the passenger train, for Portsmouth, to-day, was thrown off the track by a collision with cattle. George Sawyer, the brakeman, had his leg broken; W. Preston, engineer, was fatally injured.

ALLENTOWN, 12.—A terrible accident occurred to a train due here on the Leigh and Susquehanna railway at 2 p.m.; the train had left Calasaqua but a few minutes when it ran over a cow; the rear car was thrown over an embankment and a number of passengers were seriously injured. One lady had a whole hip cut off; another had her head severely cut. S. P. Caughlin, of Florence Heights, New Jersey was dangerously injured. Mr. Jameson of Philadelphia was cut in the forehead; B. F. Barge, of Mauchchunch, was injured in the head, and several others received slight injuries.

CONNELL UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C. 12.—The only official dispatch recently sent, relating to the war, was on Friday, when President Grant was in Washington. It was addressed to Bancroft, but copies were sent to Washburne and Motley. It was to the effect that while we cannot act in connection with other nations, if our good office shall be requested by both the belligerents, we shall be happy to extend them with a view to bringing about peace between two great powers with which we have traditional friendship. Our government will scrupulously abstain from interfering with matters of foreign nations, if for no other reason than because it would set an example, and afford a pretext for foreign governments hereafter to interfere with our own peace. It expresses no opinion as to the merits of the war. The telegram to Minister Bancroft was cautiously worded, so as not to give any ground for doubt as to the actual position of carefully abstaining from foreign alliances.

Diplomatic representatives of Spain, Chili, Peru and Ecuador are now there, and an early settlement of formal terms of peace is expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 13.—A report, which comes from London, saying that three energetic dispatches have passed through that city, for Berlin, from this government, urging an armistice, is an exaggeration of the action of the government, which has thus far been entirely confined to the dignified, firm and very courteous dispatch agreed upon on Friday last, when President Grant was here, and forwarded at once to Mr. Bancroft at Berlin, by Secretary Fish. The government will only assume the position of mediator, upon the joint invitation of the respective powers, and not in conjunction with the neutral powers of Europe; and that mediation will doubtless be confined to the exercise of its offices, and not extend to the responsibility of making a new map of Europe.

NEW YORK 13.—The *Tribune* this morning says the election in Maine yesterday resulted in a substantial Republican victory. We have returns of voting for governor from 110 townships, nearly half of the State, which gives a majority of 5,090 for Pecham, the Republican candidate for governor, against 9,442 majority for Chamberlain last year. We judge that he is elected by five to seven thousand majority. The Legislature is largely Republican, though the Democrats may have gained some members of the house, and possibly one or two Senators. The people have been voting for United States Senator, the contest being between governor Chamberlain and Hon. L. M. Morrill. How that question stands is quite impossible to say at present. Reports and correspondence say that Morrill has the Senate. All five of our candidates for Congress are elected, the only serious contest being against Mr. Lynch, in the first district, who is re-elected by about twelve hundred majority.

Chas. Wilkins, a grocery man, in the first Ward, and David Reeher, were to-day, without provocation, assaulted with a spade by a drunken ruffian named John Quinn and both fatally injured. Quinn was arrested.

WHEELING, 13.—An unknown man leaped from the suspension bridge at six o'clock this morning, and was drowned. No clue to his identity has been obtained.

NEW YORK, 13.—The steamship *Bienville*, which arrived from Havana this morning is detained at the quarantine, having yellow fever on board. Seven vessels, all from Cuba, are expected, and are now at quarantine.

The coroner's jury, on the Nathan murder, has been summoned to meet to-morrow when the case will be closed, and a verdict rendered.

Sentences have been passed on a number of Brooklyn politicians, of imprisonment, for terms ranging from ten days to three months each, for illegal voting last November. Michael Murphy has been sentenced to ten years in the State prison, to-day, for robbing Wm. McCamorn, of Boston, of a watch.

A cable special to the *Herald*, from Paris, says fourteen hundred clerks, of the Government Department, left Paris for Tours to-day.

King William will stop, on Wednesday night, at the country seat of Rothschild, near Paris. It is said that this place was tendered to the King, by the owner, to save it from destruction.

The government will soon issue bills of denominations of five, ten and twenty francs.

Some of the prisons of Paris have been emptied and their occupants sent to the provinces. Prisons and churches will be used as hospitals and store houses.

SAN FRANCISCO 12.—General Jefferson Davis has arrived, from Alaska. A Berlin telegram acknowledges the receipt of thirty thousand dollars from the San Francisco German Sanitary Committee.

The Oregon legislature met at Salem, to-day to elect James D. Lay president of the Senate, and Ben. Hayaw speaker of the House. The democrats have filled all the offices.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The Building and Loan Society has suspended payment to-day. An explanation of its affairs shows a deficiency of about two hundred thousand dollars. Thomas Mooney, president of the Society, disappeared several days ago.

The managers of the German Ladies' Sanitary Festival to-day remitted twenty-five thousand dollars for equal distribution among families of the Landwehr soldiers of North and South Germany. The proceeds of the festival, so far, are about \$35,000.

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