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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 29.—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs that M. Delescluse, delegate minister of war, under the defunct Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed, on Saturday night, in attempting to escape. The trials of the Communist leaders taken alive will commence during the present week. Conviction is inevitable. It is generally believed that every one will suffer death.

After a desperate and bloody conflict, the government troops succeeded in capturing the insurgents' positions at Belleville and Pere la Chaise, late on Saturday night. The firing then ceased and, yesterday morning, on the troops advancing, one position was yet held by the Communists. The insurgents hoisted the white flag and surrendered in a body and were immediately disarmed, and the great rebellion of Paris, of 1871, ended. The 30th regiment of the line, belonging to MacMahon's army, returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flags and branches on their muskets and bearing also a magnificent banner of the "reds," captured from the Communists.

General Vinoy is appointed governor of Paris by Thiers. It is proposed, as a temporary measure, to divide the capital into twenty military districts, each to be strongly garrisoned. That arrangement will be maintained until order is completely restored, and the passions, aroused by the insurgents, have disappeared. Owing to the admirable plans adopted by MacMahon for the storming of the barricades held by the insurgents, the Versailles troops did not suffer heavily. During the seven days' fighting in the streets, the loss to the army altogether was 2895, while, according to the most reliable estimate, the loss of the insurgents is over fifty times as great. It is stated, on good authority, that among the unfortunate persons held as hostages, in the prison of La Roquette, and who were murdered, were ten nuns. On Saturday, the insurgent prisoners at Sartory, made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep on, and, in the confusion that followed the breaking out of the flames, sixty-five effected their escape. Of this number twenty-four have been recaptured. The French government will ask for the extradition of all the Communists chiefs who have already taken, or who may take refuge in England, as under French law they are regarded as criminals who come within the laws of the extradition treaty.

Dispatches from Paris last night says firemen from Antwerp are now entering Paris. The fire in the Hotel Dieu is extinguished. Paschal and Grousset, two of the principal leaders of the insurgents, have not been discovered. It is believed they are alive and hiding. Since eight o'clock this evening, when the entire city may be said to have been in the hands of the Versailles troops, priests and cabs have again made their appearance on the streets. This morn-

ing the firing ceased and the Communists' great rebellion gave its last gasp and the remnant of the insurgent laid down their arms. There are over ten thousand prisoners in Paris, most of them are bareheaded and with their uniforms turned inside out. Among them are two thousand regulars, who went over to the insurgents on the outbreak of the rebellion. The bystanders are quiet and do not utter words of reproach.

CHICAGO.—The Great German Peace Festival, to-day, is the grandest pageant ever witnessed, probably in the United States. The weather is beautiful, the heat being tempered by a strong breeze, and the turnout of people is simply immense. Many business houses are closed and all business is practically suspended. From an early hour this morning crowds of people, in holiday attire, have lined the streets along the route of the procession. Every available spot, in and upon buildings which afford a view of the spectacle, is crowded. The procession itself surpasses description. It has been already two hours in passing a given point, and scarcely one half of the pageant has passed. In addition to the representations of all classes, there are troops composing a German army tableaux, and allegorical representations which, in all their appointments, are most appropriate and elegant. Every trade is fitly represented by workmen in costume and plying the implements of their handicraft, while hundreds of mercantile firms are represented by elaborately arrayed wagons, containing specimens of their wares. Twenty bands of music enliven the march with German and American patriotic airs, while bands of singers, on foot or in chariots, chant *Du nimmst am Rhein, Das ist do Deutschlands Vaterland*, and other German national songs. So far the day has passed without an accident.

Versailles, May 30.—The inhabitants of Belleville have openly announced that they will make a reprisal, and a secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. There are constant discoveries of stores of petroleum. The *Gaulets* announces that the Orleans princes will be allowed to live in France.

The insurgents in fort Vincennes surrendered unconditionally.

Thiers has ordered the disarmament of Paris and the dissolution of the national guards in the department of the Seine.

McMahon has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the army.

Paris is tranquil and trade already shows signs of reviving.

The soldiers were feted by the inhabitants.

Arrests of insurgents continue.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Paris, telegraphs on Monday evening, Paris looks completely cowed. The shops are all closed, and even those of vital necessity, such as chemists', remain shut. The restaurants, bakeries and groceries have also suspended business. I walked across Paris last night and never saw anything so desolate. I saw no human beings but sentinels at every hundred yards, and one shabby civilian. There were no sounds but the foot-falls of sentinels. The old revolutionary system of denunciation is going on with terrible ferocity. Nador, the aeronaut, has been arrested for supporting and sympathizing with the Commune. No one is safe, even in the presence of their most intimate friends. A rash word or imprudent gesture, by man or woman, insures instant death. Men, women and even children were seized by the brutal soldiery and shot. The saddest feature is the conduct of women, female insurgents having, in many instances, been detected firing the houses of innocent persons with petroleum.

CHICAGO, 31.—Charles Fibet shot at his divorced wife this morning, but missed her. He then turned the pistol on his own head and was more successful, killing himself instantly.

PHILADELPHIA.—A special dispatch from Pittston says a coroner's jury in the case of the recent disaster at the West Pittston mine, worked by Blake

& Co., rendered a verdict this morning. After detailing the facts of the case the jury declare that the miners met with death from the improper ventilation of the mine and that when the breaker took fire there was no means of supplying the men with fresh air, and that the means of ventilation were not such as required by the act of March 30th, 1870. The jury further find that there was negligence on the part of the employees of the company in not keeping portions of the machinery properly oiled and, further, that the company had employed on the day of the accident a greater number of men than that act, already referred to, warranted. The verdict finds further that Thomas W. Williams, inspector of mines, knew of these violations of law, but did not protest against them, and that he failed in his duty in not applying to the courts for an injunction against the operators.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Meuillmontant and La Chaise was desperate. There was no quarter to men, women or children. Military law is established and executions are progressing at the Champ Mars park, on Montceaux, and the Hotel de Ville, of from fifty to one hundred at a time are shot. None are permitted to leave without MacMahon's signature. For fear of incendiaries cellar gratings and other openings are hermetically sealed. Nearly every member of the Commune was shot as soon as taken. Provisions are scarce and the markets empty.

The Western Orleans lines are open to-day to goods traffic. The exit of persons is forbidden.

LONDON, 29.—The *Times* says Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced.

The Bavarian general at Champigny asked passports for insurgent officers at Vincennes. Vinoy referred him to the text of the convention. Vinoy is appointed governor of Paris.

Among the hostages shot was Suta, Deguerry, and the Jesuit fathers Ducondary, Clair, Olivain, Canbert, Baugy, Abbe Allard and banker Jecker.

The last band of insurgents was crushed yesterday in the cemetery of la Pere Chaise.

Three thousand prisoners arrived yesterday.

The disarmament of the nationals is proceeding.

Multitudes are being arrested. The population are enthusiastic over their deliverance.

BRUSSELS, 30.—A parliamentary organ reports that the Germans have seized letters from leading members of the Paris Commune, disclosing a conspiracy against the government of Belgium. The plot was formed for the insurgents escaping from Paris to proceed to Brussels where the radical movement would be continued and an insurrection incited. Buildings were to be set on fire and the horrors of Paris repeated.

VERSAILLES, 29.—In the Assembly to-day, Changarnier defended MacMahon's capitulation of Sedan. It is announced that all capitulations during the war will be investigated by a council of war.

Remnants of the insurrectionists, consisting of a few scattered bands, who took refuge in the Bois de Vincennes, surrendered to-day.

BERNE, 30.—The federal council has decided in regard to the extradition of the Communist refugees, that an investigation is necessary in each case, and only those will be delivered to the French authorities who are proved guilty of more than ordinary crime.

MONTREAL, 30.—It is said that the Canadian Executive is going to exercise the same privilege as the Queen herself in ratifying the Treaty of Washington, without asking the consent of Parliament. This, we presume, will be final so far as regards the fisheries, but legislation may be required to open the canals. All this is for the best, for two reasons: first, any solution of international difficulties is better than the arbitration of war; second, the Dominion will gain, we hope, by all she concedes as well as by all she acquires through

the Treaty. There are certainly various points in which we might justly have claimed more, but on the whole the Treaty will afford a happy solution to the compilation of the past difficulties.

LONDON.—The *Daily News* says trains from Paris will run to-morrow. The people of Brussels smashed the windows in Victor Hugo's house. The police now guard the house.

LONDON, 30.—The insurgents' losses, previous to May 22d, when the Versailles troops entered Paris, are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded, and 25,000 prisoners, and since May 22d, at 10,000 killed and wounded and 20,000 prisoners. The prisoners have all been sent to Versailles. General Lacillia, with a few followers, fled to the castle of Vincennes, but upon commencement of the erection of the siege works, by the Versailles, he at once surrendered. General Donal officially reports having lost 40 officers and 600 men during all the engagements in which his troops participated, since the Versailles army entered Paris.

VERSAILLES, 30.—The *Official Journal*, of the Republic, announces that the national archives, national library, national arsenal and the museum of the Louvre are safe. The Manufacture des Gobelins and Observatoire were badly damaged.

PARIS.—The journals demand the cessation of summary executions. Several attempts were made yesterday to assassinate officers of the army. The bodies of murdered priests will lie in state for a week. With the exception of Pyatt and Grousset all the Commune chiefs were killed or taken prisoners.

HALIFAX.—All efforts to recover the bodies of Captain Matthewson and Dr. McKean have failed.

Sir W. E. Logan arrived here on Saturday last.

LONDON, 31.—MacMahon, in a proclamation, divides Paris into four commands. Vinoy east, Ladmirault, north, Donal, Centre and Cissey, south. The civil power is transferred to the military. There is no ingress nor egress. It is reported that Pyatt has escaped. Mathieu, an officer of the Commune, when captured, had a million and a half of francs. The corpse of Varlin was searched and four hundred thousand francs found.

Picard has resigned. Victor Le France is his successor. The *Monde* says Joinville and Aumale adhere to the manifesto of Chombord. The fusion of Legitimists and Orleanists is complete. The *News* special says Rochefort is condemned to death. Gen. Lefto goes as minister to St. Petersburg. General Cissy succeeds to the ministry of war. Picard is appointed governor of the Bank of France. Francois Hugo writes to the *Independence Belge*, detailing the attack on his father's house, says the mob cried death to him. The *Belge* disapproves of the expulsion.

Bishop Dupanloup succeeds the Archbishop of Paris. Duke d'Aumale, the Bonapartists and active foreigners are required to report at headquarters.

Many corpses remain unburied at Belleville.

It is said that many of the insurgents are English; the French are therefore very bitter against them.

DIED.

Of asthma, at Spanish Fork, May 25th, 1871, JOHN SMITH, aged 51 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Deceased was born at Clayburn, Edinburgh, Scotland, March 31st, 1820, received the gospel October 12, 1845; Emigrated to Utah in 1856, and took up his residence at Spanish Fork, where he resided till the time of his death. He was a member of the 50th quorum of Seventies and an acting teacher of the Ward, and was greatly respected and esteemed, by all who knew him, for his frankness and honesty, in all his dealings and his faithfulness in the discharge of his duties. His last exhortation to his family was that they should be true to God and their religion, and honest with all men. He died as he had lived, a faithful Saint. A wife and seven children are left to mourn his loss.

Millennial Star please copy.