

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

From trustworthy information received the Prussian police are encouraged to hope that no untoward demonstration will occur during the Emperor's sojourn in Paris and the triumphal defile of troops. The Emperor is suffering from lumbago. Prince Frederick Charles has left Versailles, and Albrecht, Jr., has arrived. The Grand Duke of Altenburg will depart tomorrow. If the terms of peace determined upon by Bismarck and confidentially communicated to Favre are not agreed upon by the Assembly, hostilities will be resumed immediately upon the expiration of the armistice. A vigorous procedure will be adopted with Paris in the matter of securing pledges for the war indemnity. It is believed the latter will be fixed at at least four milliards, but concessions from other points are anticipated. The troops before Paris have been fully reinforced to the utmost war strength and newly uniformed. The fourth corps had been ordered to Chartres. Should peace be proclaimed, all the landwehr regiments of infantry, reserve cavalry and artillery will be immediately sent home and broken up. Troops of the line will remain in the annexed provinces and such parts of France as will be retained till the war indemnity is paid. The garrisons of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine will require about 60,000 men.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The Secretary of the navy has addressed the following letter to Representative Sargent: "Navy Department, Washington, 13.—Dear Sir:—In reply to your note in regard to the *Tennessee*, and to quiet the fear and apprehension that have been excited as to her safety, I beg to say that at the time of her departure the commission had not decided whether they would proceed to San Domingo City, or first visit Samana Bay or some other port on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic, and that if she proceeded directly to San Domingo City the voyage would, at an ordinary rate of speed under steam, consume eight or ten days. Advices have not been received from San Domingo or any other port which the *Tennessee* will be likely to go to, since the time of her departure. There are, at this season of the year, no lines of ordinary and regular communication from San Domingo City or other port in San Domingo, to any place from which news could, since the *Tennessee* was due at her destination, have been received. No extraordinary modes of communication is provided and none is likely to have been employed except in case of disaster. She crossed the Gulf stream, probably in latitude 36 degrees north, and would be out of the track of vessels bound to our ports, and if her voyage is successful, until the return of the *Tiber*, which makes only a regular line of communication, and will be due in New York in ten days. The *Tennessee* is a new ship, nearly three thousand tons burden; carefully and strongly built; larger than any ship of our squadron cruising in the West Indies and is as staunch and seaworthy as any ship of the navy. She was launched since the close of the war and was found seaworthy in a long trip. She is commanded by a careful and experienced officer; had a full complement of officers and men, and is completely provisioned and equipped. She carries ten buoys along with a large steam launch. We have heard of no bad weather in the latitude where she would be likely to be, and her route did not take her any such distance from the ports of our own coast and the West Indies but that, in case of serious accident, the survivors of any but a most extraordinary disaster would not most likely have been heard from. The steamer *Tiber* left New York on the 1st of February, sailing in the track of the *Tennessee*, and, at her usual rate, would have arrived at San Domingo on the 8th, and in case of any disaster to the *Tennessee* on her way, or her non-arrival in some port of the Dominican Republic by that date, news would have been carried by one of our own cruisers, or by extraordinary means, which would, in that case, only have been employed, to Jamaica, whence we might, by this time, have heard by telegraph. It seems to me that there is no greater cause for anxiety concerning the *Tennessee* than of any other ship in our navy or ocean; and that the absence of advice is by no means an evidence of disaster, but will be henceforth, and till we finally hear by the regular means. Each day there is stronger assurance of a safe and successful voyage,

and that the suggestions of her loss made without information, and maintained without cause, are as weak as they are cruel.

Very respectfully, G. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Prompt enquiry at the Navy Department by a reporter of the Associated Press, upon receipt of a telegram announcing that the steamer *Tennessee* had been sighted on the 23th January, met the response, which seems to indicate that the British Captain who reports having sighted a vessel answering the description of the rig of the *Tennessee* was right in his conclusions, that such was the vessel observed. The probable whereabouts of other U. S. men-of-war in the service, in the Gulf of Mexico, is considered in forming this estimate. The only two steamers in the U. S. Navy, similarly rigged to the *Tennessee*, in the Gulf, are the *Severn*, Admiral Lee's flagship, and the *Congress*, both of which are somewhat smaller and have a resemblance to the *Tennessee*. The latest reports to the Department almost preclude the idea that the steamer sighted on the 23th could be either of these steamers. The *Severn* arrived at Kingston on the 20th, and was still there on the 23th, and the *Congress* was at Key West on the 24th and the probabilities were strongly in favor of her remaining there for some time. The *Yantic*, *Natsick* and *Suater*, all much smaller and differently rigged from the *Tennessee*, are cruising about St. Thomas, but it is hardly possible that either of them could have been mistaken for the *Tennessee*.

The *World* has a dispatch from Philadelphia giving additional particulars from Captain Drummond of his sighting the *Tennessee*. The Captain says, "I first saw the vessel about 11 o'clock on the night of January 18th. The vessel left New York harbor late in the afternoon of the 17th by land time. It was the 19th by nautical time, the 18th by land time when I first saw her mast-head lights. I do not know that she was bark-rigged. Her mizzen top-sails were furled, and I could not determine. The vessel was acting very strangely, and it was all we could do to keep out of her way. She was steering directly south. She crossed our bows within five hundred feet of us. This was about one hundred miles from Cape Hatteras, with a perfect gale blowing. The *Anderson* shipped a great deal of water all that night and labored very heavily. I felt confident it was the *Tennessee* we saw. If she got through the storm all right she would certainly have put in at Jamaica in four days and reported from that place."

The following is an exact copy of the *Anderson's* log book, at 11 o'clock, the time the *Tennessee* was noticed: "Fresh gales attended with squalls. Lightning in the northeast. Heavy sea. Reefed topsails and furled them. Passed steamer man-of-war steaming south, U. S. nationality, at 12 o'clock." The *Anderson's* log book reported it raining very heavy from the northeast, with the sea rolling. Both Captain Drummond and the first mate are positive it was the *Tennessee* they saw, as she would have been just at that place on the 18th of January, land time. Capt. Drummond would have reported before, but did not know the *Tennessee* had not been heard from.

Up to this hour, 2 p. m., there has been no cessation of the snow storm which commenced this morning. Several inches have been added to the already deep fall. The same storm prevails in Philadelphia, Washington and other parts.

BOSTON.—Captain Hopkins, of the bark *Mary Baker*, which arrived here to-day, from Miragoare, Hayti, reports that on the 23th of January, off St. Nicholas' Mole, on the north-west end of Hayti, he saw an American man-of-war. When first seen, she was under steam alone, but she immediately made sail and cleared for the east end of Cuba, under both steam and sail. The steamer was very long and ship-rigged. The weather was stormy at the time. From the description of the steamer it is supposed she might have been the *Tennessee*; but, as her course would have been in an opposite direction, it is concluded that the vessel was some other American man-of-war cruising in American waters.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The receipts of the treasury for the quarter ending December 31st, 1870, were \$85,097,120, and the expenditures \$74,115,723.

WASHINGTON, 15.—To the Senate and House of Representatives: "I have this day transmitted to the Senate the announcement, that Senate bill, No. 218, An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not

disqualified from holding office by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has become a law in the manner prescribed for by the Constitution, without the signature of the President. If this was a bill for the repeal of the test oath required of persons elected or appointed to offices of honor or trust, it would meet my approval. The effect of the law, however, is to relieve from taking a prescribed oath all those persons whom it was intended to exclude from such offices and to require it from all others. By this law, the soldier who fought and bled for his country is to swear to his loyalty before assuming official functions, while gentlemen who commanded hosts for the overthrow of the government is admitted to office without it. I cannot affix my name to a law which so discriminates. I believe, however, that it is an unwise policy to keep from office, by an oath, those who are not disqualified by the Constitution and who are the choice of legal voters; but while relieving them from an oath which they cannot take, I recommend the relief also of those to whom the oath has been applied." [Signed] U. S. GRANT, Executive Mansion, Feb. 15, 1871.

CHICAGO.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The dispatch received from Boston, about the sighting of a vessel supposed to be the *Tennessee*, in the windward passage, with the interpretation given the circumstances by the naval department, appeared for a time to allay the fears so generally felt. To-night the doubts are as strong as ever. Judge Orth, of Indiana, states positively, that the President told him, several days ago, that instructions were given to report their arrival at once, and that it was time to begin expecting news in two weeks. The opinion expressed outside of official circles is, that the vessel seen by Capt. Drummond, laboring in a gale, off Hatteras, is more likely to have been the *Tennessee* than the vessel seen in the windward passage, especially as Captain Drummond now says he does not know that she was bark-rigged. Some surprise is beginning to be felt that the President or the Secretary of the navy, in view of the conflicting rumors and painful uncertainty prevailing, do not make public the precise instructions to the commissioners and commander of the vessel, and the Admiral in those waters, touching the course to be pursued with reference to communicating with the Government at home. It has been said that the reason that no news of the arrival of the commissioners has been sent to Havana, may be that the commission found no vessel there which they could send to Havana; but Admiral Lee, in a dispatch to the navy department, dated January 11th, announcing his own departure in the *Severn*, from San Domingo, says: "I have ordered the *Nantucket* for any service which the commissioners may require." This dispatch is among the papers sent to the Senate, in reply to Sumner's resolution. While persons are hopeful that the expedition is safe, there is, nevertheless, great anxiety on the subject.

The people of Brooklyn are excited over the prospects of a water famine. There should be, at the present time, twenty feet of water in the reservoir; but, yesterday evening, it had lowered to eleven feet, and last night was entirely drawn off. It will be turned on again this morning. The water is lower than it has been for several years.

NORTH ALBANY, 15.—The Montreal express train, which was to leave New York last night at 11 o'clock, left 35 minutes behind time. On reaching the bridge at Spuyter Duyvil creek, the engineer slowed down, when the Yonkers train, which was behind, came thundering round the curve at full speed. A collision took place which almost totally demolished one car, and smashed several platform of other cars. The engineer of the Yonkers train jumped off, and the conductor was thrown down an embankment, while several passengers were thrown from their bunks and seriously injured. The passengers describe the collision and its effects as terrible, and wonder that many lives were not lost.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—A *Times'* Berlin special correspondent says it is confidently expected at headquarters that peace will shortly be concluded; nevertheless, military and financial preparations continue. The Prussian parliament asked an advance of fifty million thalers to the empire, to be refunded by the parliament.

The German cities of Baden are going to erect a monument to Von

Werder, for his defeat of Bourbaki, and thereby saving Germany an invasion.

The Prussian levies at Saint Germain are a hundred thousand.

DIEPPE, 13.—The Germans have imposed a million francs on Dieppe and 22,000 on each of the adjacent villages, all to be paid by the 14th. The authorities are unable to comply, having, the *Inferieur* says, paid already 25,000,000 francs.

VERSAILLES, 12.—The delivery of arms is completed, the Germans destroying the French guns as useless on account of the removal of portions of the breech-loading apparatus.

BORDEAUX.—At the preparatory sitting of the Assembly about three hundred deputies were present. The Assembly was constituted and the secretaries nominated.

LILLE, 13.—The Prussians have unaccountably stopped the railway communication hence to Paris. It is reported there have been risings of the people in the invaded districts, but the rumors are not credited.

BORDEAUX.—In the Assembly the rules and other internal arrangements of the Chamber of 1849 were adopted. The President read a letter from Garibaldi, in which he declines the seat in the Assembly offered him, by the deputies. Favre, for himself, and in the name of his colleagues in Bordeaux and Paris, resigned the power confided to them as the Government for the national defense. He states that the ministers would remain in office, to maintain order until the constitution of the new government is adopted.

LONDON, 13.—The Guion steamship *Wyoming* and the Cunard steamer *Morocco* have met with a collision in the Mersey. The latter is so much damaged she has been run ashore to stop the leak.

The *Strasbourg* contains a communication signed by a Prussian to the effect that Germany will never restore to France the territory covered by the city of Strasbourg.

LONDON, 13, eve.—The House of Commons, to-night, on motion of Gladstone, voted a dowry of £30,000 to the Princess Louise and an annual allowance of £6,000. The vote was unanimous.

BRUSSELS, 13.—Washburne has returned to Paris.

The *Echo du Parlement* says that Gambetta is seriously ill.

The Germans in Seine-Inferieure exact a contribution of twenty-five francs from each inhabitant.

VERSAILLES, 13.—The bankers of Paris are fully provided with means to loan the city of Paris the two hundred millions of francs needed for the payment of its war contributions. The French have proposed a prolongation of the armistice. Favre is expected at Versailles. The Emperor will go to Berlin the beginning of March, to open the session of the Reichsrath. The army and its commanders will, nevertheless, remain in France till the end of the war.

PARIS, 13.—Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux and a committee to negotiate for a treaty of peace has been selected, and a draft of the treaty has been approved of by Bismarck and Moltke. The treaty will be signed immediately, and the German troops will then march through Paris to Strasbourg and there take train for home. The trains will follow each other as rapidly as possible. The Assembly will then adjourn to Paris and proceed with the reorganization of France.

The Departments not occupied by the Germans are ravaged by bands of Francs-Tireurs, who are pillaging travelers and houses. Terror reigns in these departments.

Discreditable revelations are being made concerning the provisional government. It is said the members hold immense sums, made out of contracts, and that they secretly disposed of the stores and provisions, also that in the Hotel de Ville thirty-three thousand bottles of wine were drunk. Provisions are pouring in and the prices are low.

BORDEAUX, 14.—The letter of Garibaldi, yesterday, to the government, resigns his command of the army of the Vosges, seeing that his mission is finished. The government will reply, accepting his resignation and expressing thanks to him, and regrets on behalf of the country. Garibaldi left last night for Marseilles, whence he embarks for Capra.

Minister Cremieux has ordered the liberation of the Pole, who was imprisoned for attempting the life of the Emperor of Russia during his visit to Paris in 1867.

There have been riotous demonstrations in Cork to welcome the released Fenians. The mounted police cleared the streets with drawn sabres.