

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## BREVITIES.

The new asteroid was named "Ate," the Goddess of Discord, on account of the troubled condition of Europe.

A happy wedded couple in Hendricks county, Indiana, weigh just one thousand pounds.

New York has "An Academy of Tonsorial Art," where the barbers are educated.

The Detroit women wear "Red Cloud hats," and it is said that the men are preparing to come out in "Spotted Tail coats."

A little girl was heard to wish the other day "that she was a boy, so she could swear when she dropped her books in the mud."

A "veteran housekeeper" writes that the scarcity of good servants is largely attributable to the scarcity of good mistresses.

At Wamego, a place in the extreme West, is a place which bears the name "Here's Where You Get a Good-Like Your mother used to Give You."

At a lecture given in Frankfort, Ind., not long since, the tickets read: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Admit one."

Milford, Pa., fulfills the prophecy of Isaiah—"In that day seven women shall lay hold of one man"—accurate statistics showing that place to contain seven women to one man.

A Michigan census-taker came across a man who had been married five years, but had never inquired his wife's Christian name. He always called her "Say."

The word "help," applied to servants, is believed to have originated from the habit some of them have of helping themselves to things that lie around loose.

"John, how does the thermometer stand?" "Against the wall, dad." "I mean, how is the mercury?" "I guess it's pretty well." "You BIRD rascal, is it not colder than yesterday?" "I don't know, dad, but I'll go and feel."

Marshal Bazaine, though not much over sixty years old, counts 105 years time on the army register. This is explained by the fact that some military years in which there has been hard campaigning count for several years of ordinary service.

"You are very stupid, Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy eight years old. "You are like a donkey, and what do they do to cure them of their stupidity?" "They feed them better and kick them less."

A Presbyterian and a Methodist had a spirited controversy, in which the former quoted largely from the Epistle to the Romans. "A," said the latter, "Paul says so, I know; but then I always thought that he leaned too much toward Calvinism."

Punch has the following capital answer: Self-made man examined a school, of which he is a manager. "Now, boy, what's the capital of 'Old-land'?" "Boy—'An H, sir.'"

Saddle MacSwain responded:—"Truth is wine, indeed! Ho, mon, there's a nice a thing. Just shake up that auld pot, and ye'll find there's muckle less in it."

There is a man living in Calhoun county, Mississippi, who is supposed to have more strength than any three men in the State. He is thirty-five years of age, weighs 255 pounds, and can walk two hundred yards with a bar of railroad iron that takes the combined strength of five ordinary men to lift.

El Pa Sal is a Chinese doctor who has made much money and fame in San Francisco, and this is the diagnosis of the case of an "American gentleman" who consulted him: "I think you too much dance, too much eat, too much fool round. If you dance, you no get better; too much eat no good; too much fooling round no good. Good-bye."

At New Hartford, the other night, a fellow thought to play a trick on the Rev. Mr. Churchill by calling upon him in the dead of the night, dressed as the devil. Mrs. Churchill was terribly alarmed by the appearance of the horrible face at the window, but Mr. Churchill arose, ran out, and there the devil felt he yelled for mercy.

The Cleveland Daily Herald of the 11th instant says: "John Allen, noted two years ago as the 'Wickedest Man in New York,' died on the 15th of last month, at West Perth, in this State, where his father resided. He leaves over \$100,000, valued chiefly in his notorious Water-street pursuit."

A Texas octogenarian says, from first to last he has received by discharges of guns and pistols into his house 170 shots, has both legs, collar bone and seven ribs broken, and his skull cracked; is the father of twenty children; raised this year with his own hands 1,100 head of fine cabbage, 4,000 large heads besides other crops, and can now run a pretty good quarter race.

A worthy gentleman walking by the shore, came across two lads engaged in fishing. Calling to them he said: "Lads, are you aware that the recording angel is making a black mark against each of you for every fish you catch on Sunday?" "Is he, though," said one of the urchins, "then he ain't having much to do, for we haven't had a damned bite."

Jean Paul Richter says: "To insure modesty, I would advise the education of the sexes together, for two boys will preserve twelve girls, or two girls twelve boys, innocent, and with jokes and improprieties, merely by the instinctive sense which is the forerunner of matured modesty. But I will guarantee nothing in a school where girls are alone together, and still less where boys are."

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

**Big Scheme to Restore the Empire in France!**

**OLD MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIGHT THE PRUSSIAN!**

**THE PARISIANS MAKE FREQUENT SORTIES!**

**THE STREETS IN CUBA—Cemetery torn up and the Corpses strewn around!**

**MASSACRE OF FOUR THOUSAND MOBILES REPORTED!**

**LOUISIANA.**

Steamer lost—Yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The British steamer *Sapphire* stranded on Florida Reef, and became a total loss. All hands were saved.

The population of Louisiana is 717,083.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were eleven.

**OHIO.**

CLEVELAND.—Tobacco & Co's, barrel factory was burned last night. Loss \$25,000; insured \$12,000.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

A Murder—An Earthquake shock.

Boston, 23.—Benjamin Wiswell, an Englishman 25 years old, was stabbed by his wife's brother, Francis Doran, an Irishman, and died before he could be reached by a physician; both men were drunk. At this hour, midnight, the murderer has not been arrested. The murder is said to be the result of a long standing quarrel. Doran attempted to kill Wiswell once before.

SPRINGFIELD, 23.—Another slight shock of earthquake was felt here, at half-past six this morning.

**WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, 24.—The latest rumor is that Senator Morton has declined the English mission, and that it will be tendered to Casswell; and should the latter accept, Colonel Forney will be made Postmaster-General.

**NEW YORK.**

About the Storm in Cuba—England gets no credit for her efforts at mediation.

A plan to restore the French Empire.

About the negotiations—The French Empire to be restored.

The World's cable from London, on the 23, says, Gladstone and Granville spent a whole day in conversation with the Prussian, Russian, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors and Gen. Moyer.

The latter had an interview with Corti, Napoleon's Secretary, at Mons, and one with the Emperor at Chesterland.

It is reported that the Emperor and Empress agreed with the King and Bismarck upon a project of peace, which includes the dismantling of fortresses in Eastern France and an indemnity of millions of francs in cattle, horses, grain and wheat to be sent to the people of Alsace upon a plebiscite, should vote for annexation to Germany.

Prussia is to leave Metz and proclaim the Prince Imperial Emperor with the Empress as Regent. The solution depends on the acceptance by King William of the condition, reduced into a proposed arrangement, by the great powers that the decision of Alsace must be determined by the people.

The powers insist on this, and it is even rumored that if Germany objects to it, they will intervene by force, to compel Prussia to withdraw her armies from France.

NEW YORK, 24.—We have received the details of the terrible storm which desolated Cuba last week. From one to two thousand people were killed or drowned; 12,000 head of cattle were lost; several vessels were wrecked, and in Matanzas alone over four hundred houses were destroyed. Among the most horrible features of the calamity was the uprooting and sweeping away of a cemetery, and the scattering of the corpses through the adjacent country.

A cable to the World dated London 23, says the Empress Eugenie is in London, and that negotiations are very favorable for peace, and are progressing.

England has an ultimatum, not for the purpose of electing a constituent assembly, but for the restoration of the empire. Eugenie is to re-enter France and Bismarck leaves Metz to protect her, and order and make peace. Trochu approves of the plan.

An associated press cable, dated Brussels, 23, says the *Independence Belge* has the following special despatch from London: After the cabinet council, held on Friday, Granville telegraphed to the British ministers at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Florence with a view of bringing about an armistice between Prussia and France. The answer received from the ambassadors indicates an early suspension of hostilities.

NEW YORK, 24.—There is nothing official from the armies around Orleans. It is rumored that a battle is imminent.

there. The French will make an attempt to retake Orleans.

Fears are entertained here concerning the sudden decision of England to mediate between France and Prussia. Some imagine it a plot to aid in the enthronement of the Bonapartists.

These seem to acquire confidence in the eagerness of Great Britain to bring about peace. It is generally considered that England is willing to work more for the interest of Prussia than those of France, and the significance of her movement is apparent, now that the difficulties in the taking of Paris have been demonstrated. Besides this, England is also aware that the large French armies just organized are quite prepared to act on the offensive, that the season is at hand, and the difficulty of getting food for the Germans is rapidly increasing in consequence; and that Trochu is preparing a series of formidable sorties. The journals and people who notice this phase of affairs, accord England no credit for her tardy action. It is said here that the Paris government will not cede an inch of territory, nor pay a franc of indemnity, and it is feared the struggle will have to go on to the bitter end, unless the conditions prescribed by Prussia are very moderate.

The *Progress du Nord* relates a story of a massacre of 4,000 mobiles, taken prisoners at Soissons, four days after their capitulation.

A cable to the *Tribune* from London on the 23d says there were telegrams from Tours and Vienna, announcing the proposals, by England, of an armistice, are substantially true. There is the highest authority for saying that the British government sanctioned last week, that the time had arrived for making another effort. They considered the moment critical, and felt it their duty to try something. They have urged an armistice by making a common mission of representations to Prussia and France, asking other powers to join them in an effort to bring about. The armistice is intended to allow the Convention of the French Constituent Assembly. It is understood that Bismarck favors it. The British government has small hopes of success. There is a chance, but only a chance, that the present efforts may produce a suspension of hostilities.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Riotous proceedings.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The only official information received here of the disorder in South Carolina is contained in a dispatch from Governor Scott to the Secretary of War, dated Friday, intimating that parties of ex-confederates were organizing for the purpose of stirring riot and confusion at the polls; and asking for additional troops to preserve order.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**FRANCE.**

100,000 National Guards respond to Trochu's call for Volunteers—Fighting—Cannonading near Paris—The old men, women and children of Ivory are plucky—Frequent sorties.

Tours, 23.—The *Constitution* prints reports of the mediation of England and says there is now reason to hope for peace. It adds that, as soon as an armistice is concluded, the elections for the Constituent Assembly will be ordered.

The journals contain the following note: "Inspired by the government, we may affirm that the government will in no case accept a peace humiliating to France. It will remain firm in its rejection of all propositions for the dismemberment of France, and it is prepared for all sacrifices to save the national honor. The invasion has not prevented the organization of the defense of the country, on a formidable scale. We have at divers points, which it would be impudent to mention, excellent troops, equipped and ready to move at any given moment. It is at Metz, on the best authority, that the army, ably commanded and composed of excellent troops, are ready to move forward. Further details cannot be given; but events will soon prove the truth of these statements."

Kerry started to-day for Brittany, to assume a command of the forces of the West.

A number of Uhlans were arrested at Beaugency, in the disguise of peasants.

It is understood that the Papal Nuncio was detained four days at Versailles, and was treated with extreme courtesy by the Prussians; but was not allowed to come here.

The *Moniteur* contains, and publishes officially, decrees providing for the rapid development of the military forces of France.

Paris advices, of the 18th, show that a hundred thousand national guards responded to Trochu's order of the day, demanding volunteers for fortifications.

The military authorities have begun shooting peasants who give information to the enemy. Two were shot at Deux yesterday.

Official intelligence is at hand that the Prussians entered Nankas and Montreuil to-day, and that they have disappeared from Meung, and Benigny.

Sens, 23.—A balloon, which left Paris yesterday, landed safely between Lagny and Meaux, but when at the height of two thousand metres, it was struck with a new projectile now in use by the Prussians.

The *Journal de Paris* has published the answer of General Dugre to the Prussian charge that he broke his parole. The General says he escaped from Sedan after he had placed himself in the hands of the Prussians, having refused to sign the capitulation or give parole.

The official journal, of the 18th, relates the destruction of several more Prussian batteries, lately erected. The fire of the forts dismantled the Prussian guns and killed a number of the enemy.

The *Moniteur* announces, to-day, that Bourbaki, with 20,000 men, is going to Amiens.

Large reinforcements have arrived from the South, and marine infantry and gunners are coming here from Toulon.

The national guard at Lyons are constantly drilling and exercising. A large number of troops will be stationed in entrenched camps near this city. All will be armed with chasse-pots and thoroughly drilled in their use.

The war department is collecting enormous stores of provisions and munitions.

The citizens of Orleans have also been warned to provide themselves with plentiful supplies of the necessities of life by the Minister of War.

Dispatches have been received from Paris, to the 18th, reporting that sorties continue frequently. The enemy suffers heavily from lack of food and is compelled to keep his hands off the city. The Prussians, thus harassed, are beginning to suffer from constant exposure.

MONTAIGIS, 23.—Yesterday there was an engagement near Fontainebleau. The French killed forty Uhlans and captured a number of horses.

All day yesterday constant cannonading in the direction of Paris was noticed.

ROUEN.—On Sunday night in Rouen, in the department of Eure, the old men, women and children rose against the Prussian troops occupying the place. Numbers were killed on both sides and ambulances have been sent to the relief of the wounded.

The Prussians are concentrating at Gisors.

Tours, 24.—The Prussian commander at Orleans has placarded an appeal to the citizens, informing them that the French government and not the Prussian is their real enemy. The journals, in reply to this appeal, bitterly encourage the people to defend the country to the last extremity. They say that France was unprepared for the conflict two months ago, but she is now commencing to feel that she may struggle with success.

There is no official news of Garibaldi's movements, but it is understood he is rapidly organizing a corps of free shooters.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

Chinese army on the move—Numerous deserters from Metz.

LONDON, 23.—The French parallel against the Southern fort of Schlestadt has been opened, six hundred paces from the works; mounted with thirty-two guns. The Prussians lost, in its bombardment, only three men.

LONDON, 24.—The German army now investing Paris have appropriated one day's pay for the relief of the sick and wounded. The amount thus collected aggregates about half a million of thalers.

It is said there is no evidence in existence of Napoleon's having accumulated a vast private fortune.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, at Versailles, notes the eagerness of Bismarck to oblige American officers, the ambulance corps and the people of the United States, while totally indifferent to anything English.

The *Telegraph* is confident the proposed French loan will be eagerly taken here.

It is intimated that Russia is not joining England, Austria and Italy in their efforts to bring about peace, and is acting independently, but nevertheless in the same direction.

Raimboux, who saved the Czar's life when the attempt was made to assassinate him by Berezowski, in Paris, on the 6th of June, 1867, has just gone from Wilhelmshoe to Saint Petersburg, on a secret mission from Napoleon.

Deserters from Metz are so numerous that the Prussian commander has been compelled to issue orders, declining to admit them within the Prussian lines.

The *Times*, in an editorial, praises the courage displayed by the Prussian landwehr before Mount Valerien, on the 22d instant.

It is said the basis of a peace likely to be accepted by the Prussians is the renunciation of territorial spoliation from France on a basis of Luxembourg. It is reported further that a safe conduct has been asked for Thiers to enter Paris, in order to obtain the acquiescence of the government of Paris.

Dates from Tientsin, down to October 7th, are received to-day. The Chinese army is in motion and has already arrived at Taku. The forts in that neighborhood are armed and provisioned. The Catholic chapel at Fochow has been burned by a lot of natives.

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