

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 27, via Tours 1.—The *Official Journal*, to-day contains a decree from the minister of agriculture, ordering that the daily distribution of meat to the inhabitants shall consist of five hundred beeves and four thousand sheep; these are to be sold by the butchers on account of the state at certain fixed prices.

TOURS, 1.—The second lot of personal correspondence, seized at the Tuilleries, is published. Among the imperial documents are dispatches to the Empress Eugenie, showing that the Emperor had an intention to return to Paris after the second defeat of the French army.

TOURS, 2.—The government has issued a proclamation to-day, in which, referring to the change on the day appointed for the election to the Constituent Assembly, it explains that the earlier date, of Oct. 16th, was decided upon, with the view of facilitating negotiations for an armistice. The government trusts that the courage of the defenders of Paris, aided by events outside, may bring deliverance before that time, but should the situation remain unchanged, the Assembly will inspire the army and nation with fresh hope and courage. The government here is informed, through a dispatch from the prefects of departments, and other officials, that the circulars of Jules Favre produce as good an effect in France as abroad.

This morning an engagement is going on, near St. Germain, on the road to Beauvais. It was reported at Evaux yesterday that four thousand Prussians had occupied Nantes. The besiegers have hitherto kept themselves carefully beyond the range of guns on the walls of the capital, and the defenders are all impatient at their delay. The commander of Fort Issy declares that he will not surrender on any terms. The national garde, now on active service, it appears, numbers three hundred and seventy-five thousand men; this immense force rapidly consumes the supplies of food on hand. In the fight of the 23rd, 8,000 Prussians were engaged. A dispatch from Toul says, for three days cannonading has been heard in the direction of Port a Mousson; it was reported that Gen. Bourbaki had made a successful sortie from Metz, and that the Prussian loss in killed was very heavy. It is understood that the national guard of Metz will undertake to defend the place in case Bazaine succeeds in cutting his way out. A lead coffin, covered with rich trappings, and escorted by large numbers of Mecklenburg troops, passed through Toul on the 26th, and on the next day two similar coffins were escorted through the town. General Ulrich arrived here last night; he was met at the city gates by the ministers and crowds of people, and escorted to the Archi-Episcopal palace, where he is installed as a public guest. He was repeatedly cheered. On reaching the palace, he made a brief speech, returning thanks to the ministers and the forts and the city being only fifteen hundred paces more, and the gap on the western side, north and south of Mount Valerien.

We have now official contradiction of the statement that Russia is preparing for war. The rumor of the purchase of iron clads from the United States is denied.

LONDON, 2.—The Germans before Paris will probably receive their siege train to-day; the heavy guns used at people for the warmth of his reception. This was received with loud and prolonged "vivas." Minister Cremieux replied to the General with eloquent words of praise for his courageous defense of Strasbourg. The General will receive a grand ovation to-morrow.

Berlin, 2.—A royal decree has been issued, ordering those districts of France occupied by the armies of Germany, and not included in the jurisdiction of the government of Alsace and Lorraine, to submit to the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, as governor.

TOURS, 3.—A dispatch from General Trochu reports are connoissance in force last Saturday, occupying Meville and Choisey Leroi, which had been occupied in force by the Prussians. After a short engagement the French retired in good order to the protection of the guns of forts Bicetre and Ivry.

The prefect of the Department du Nord telegraphs to the government

here, the following French account of the recent battle south of Paris; his dispatch is dated Lille Oct. 2nd: "I have dispatches from Paris, received by a carrier pigeon, and dated Sept. 30, giving the following details: Our troops to-day, operated on the offensive. A reconnaissance in force was made. We occupied, successively, Meville, and L'Hay, and advanced to Thions and Choisey Leroi. All those positions were solidly occupied by the Prussians who were entrenched and protected by cannon. After a short engagement in which artillery and muskets were used, our troops retired in good order under the protection of the guns of forts Bicetre and Ivry. The mobiles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as were also those of the enemy." This dispatch is signed by General Trochu.

News from Metz again confirms the reports of the excellent condition of Marshal Bazaine's army.

FERRIERES, 3.—Bismarck has made public the following statement: "The report of the conversation between the King and Napoleon, given by Russell, the correspondent of the *London Times*, and since extensively published, is founded throughout on mere invention."

ROME, 3.—The voting yesterday was orderly until the polls closed at 6 o'clock. The result, as was generally supposed, was nearly unanimous in favor of Italian unity. The returns, as far as received, show that about 47,000 votes were cast, of which only sixty-six were for the Pope. The result was heralded everywhere with enthusiasm.

Latest returns show over 50,000 votes cast in favor of Italian unity, and less than 100 against it. Several monks and priests voted "yes."

LONDON.—Later advices from the Prussian headquarters around Paris show that the army is quietly closing in around the city. They have made no effort, thus far, to bombard.

General Von Teuster has been appointed Governor of Strasbourg. The garrison consists of ten thousand men.

Captain Johnston, the Queen's messenger, has at last been permitted to depart from Paris, with dispatches to the English government. He left Paris on the 25th of September, but was stopped by the Prussians. After a long detention the Prussian Commander suffered him to proceed with the warning that similar messengers would be detained.

The Canal de Laurique has been drained by the Prussians, in order to deprive the Parisians of water.

Arrangements are making for the Prussian batteries at Ville Juif, Generville, Ders and St. Cloud to bombard the city.

General Werder, who commanded the besiegers at Strasbourg, has divided his army. Part goes to Lyons and part to Paris.

A messenger from Eugenie had a long conference with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe yesterday. The messenger left for London again in the evening.

LONDON, 2.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs, from Berlin, on the 30th ult. as follows:

On the Queen's birthday a grand serenade was given her Majesty by six hundred singers and musicians. An immense crowd attended and there was much cheering.

On Wednesday there was heavy fighting at Metz, near Colombeg, Ars and Lugnenexy.

The Prussians took 500 prisoners in front of Paris, in the action of Saturday. Gen. Burnside is in conference with Jules Favre and Minister Washburne. Later reports from Paris announce the city orderly.

Strasbourg has been required to quarter 80,000 troops, but was released from the requisition for money.

LONDON, 3.—The Prussians have resolved to demand a hundred thousand francs indemnity, in each of the departments they now occupy, in which Germans have been killed by the French. Lacour, prefect of Lyons, has been invested with plenary powers to preserve order; the popular support extended him is enthusiastic.

A dispatch from Colmar, on Sunday, says another body of Germans crossed the Rhine and are moving on Mulhouse another body is near Schlestadt Neufchateau. A corps of a hundred thousand Germans is now forming at Toul; this force is designed to operate against Lyons.

BERLIN, 3.—The North German *Gazette* denounces the priests as the source of anti-Prussian feeling in the South German States, and as the promoters of revolt, murder and hostile alliances.

BERLIN, 3.—Bismarck has issued a circular to the Prussian resident Minis-

ters abroad, in which he insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate; the French, he says, decline them together with the offered opportunity of free election to the constitutional assembly in the departments held by the Prussians, which the latter believe would have favored peace.

The North German *Gazette*, to-day, announces that heavy shipments of breadstuffs have been made from America to supply the French. It also says that on September 18th a French steamer brought 26 Enfield cannon and 100 rifles and cartridges for the French army.

MADRID.—A decree signed by Regent Serrano, just published, permits religious teachings in schools, but exempts from its operation the children of parents who make objection thereto.

BARCELONA, 3rd, via London.—Thirty-five new cases of vomito were reported to-day, and twenty-nine deaths.

TOURS, 3.—The assertion of Cremieux, in his address to Ulrich, that the Government was decided in the determination that neither territory nor forts should be ceded to Germany, is favorably commented on here.

CHALEAN, via Tours, 3.—Prussians have arrived near Pattara, in the department of Loiret, they also approached Epervon, in strong force, but retreated before the mobiles; the latter will be reinforced, as they expect the Prussians will return in force.

NEUFHALEAN 2, via TOURS, 3.—One thousand Prussian cavalry passed Void to-day; it is said they go to join a corps of 100,000 men now forming at Toul. The German army, which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhouse, is marching on Schlestadt, and will occupy the entrance to the Valley of the St. Marien Menes.

TOURS, 3.—An official decree has been issued for enforcing discipline and order, and the most rigorous measures have been taken with that view. A court martial will replace the councils of war during the war; there will be no alteration in sentences by courts martial. Article sixth punishes with death desertion, murders, spying, thieving, pillage with or without arms, refusal to obey a superior, menaces to or assault on a superior, provocation to mutiny or want of discipline, loss of arms with the purpose of avoiding combat, destruction of munitions with the same purpose; during a fight any commissioned or non commissioned officer is authorized to shoot soldiers acting cowardly or not assuming the place to which they are ordered, or endeavoring to create a panic; all non-military persons participating in any of the above offences may be subjected to the death penalty. Each army division will be accompanied by a force of gendarmes. The Provost Marshal may issue orders to enforce these rules, and may upon his own authority make arrests. The whole of the decree is applicable to all the armed forces of the Republic. The prefects and mayors have been ordered to proceed to mobilize and to report progress as often as every three days, under penalty of revocation for non-compliance. These decisive measures meet with hearty approval from the whole people.

ROME, 3.—The city was splendidly illuminated last evening, in honor of the result of the plebiscite; the best order prevailed all day. The Italian flag floated from hundreds of houses. A strong guard was placed at each of the twelve voting places, but their services were not needed. Processions with music and flags marched through the streets; workmen went to vote in a body.

VIENNA, 3.—The *Review* of this morning says the alarming news about the Russian war preparations are untrue. General Ignatieff is still at Constantinople. Russia makes no war movements whatever; the relations between Russia and Austria leave nothing to be desired.

LONDON.—The *Avoca*, now on the way to this port from Australia, has 141,625 ounces of gold and 165,125 sovereigns.

The Messrs. Laird have given testimony before a naval court martial, that the *Captain* rolled from seven to eight degrees in a beam sea.

It is said that Alexander Dumas, senior, is dying at Dieppe.

French frigates stop English merchantmen in the Channel and compel the exhibition of their papers.

It is reported that in consequence of the vote of the Leonine City having been cast unanimously for the rulership of Victor Emanuel, the Pope will take up his residence on the Island of Malta. Archbishop Manning, in a sermon at Westminster, likened Victor Emanuel to Pontius Pilate.

Advices from Sydney, Australia, to September 8th, say that extensive defensive preparations were making. The international exhibition had been opened.

Gen. Ulrich, after reporting at Tours, rejoined his wife at Basle. Admiral Fourichon has resigned the portfolio of war, but remains in the cabinet as head of the navy. Gen. Lenort administers the affairs of the war office. The removal of the Prefect of the Rhine is said to be Fourichon's grievance.

Jules Favre having asked Count Bismarck, in the name of the diplomatic body, for permission to send a weekly courier from Paris, and to have notice when bombardment will commence, received an answer from the Count, refusing the latter request on the ground that it was an unmilitary proceeding, but consenting to the former in case the contents of the dispatches forwarded are unobjectionable; Bismarck, however questions the propriety of conducting diplomatic negotiations from the heart of a beleaguered city. The latter idea is obviously that of the neutral powers, who have removed their representatives to Tours.

TOURS.—An officer of the late Pontifical army has arrived here to organize a free corps of rifles. General Chandon is to have command of the first corps now organizing here and at Bourges. The garde mobile received six thousand Chassepots to-day. The Prussian force which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhouse has arrived at Challemagu. A Prussian detachment was yesterday driven out of Arteny. There is evidently a movement on foot, with the enemy, to attack Tours.

The Brittany clergy are taking an active lead in measures for the national defense. This is also the case in a good part of the south of France. The government is thus greatly strengthened and a disposition to respect the rights of the clergy is correspondingly renewed.

LYONS, 4.—From all parts of France accounts show that sharpshooters are now seriously annoying the enemy.

The Tours postal service continues irregular and the official journal of the Republic, forced to make explanations, says so much of the railway stock of railroads has been captured or transferred to northern and eastern roads since the war commenced, that not enough is left to run trains regularly.

ROUEN, 4.—The Prussians are at Metz-sur-Marne in force and have also appeared at Rollebors.

FERRIERES, 3, via Berlin and London, 5.—Nothing interesting has transpired around Paris. A sortie from Metz on Thursday was repulsed by General Rühler, with heavy loss to the French.

TOURS, 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the enemy at Mez Farm, north of Paris; no result is given. The commander of Forts Montrouge and D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, reported on the 26th that large masses of Prussians were passing westward towards Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes. There are 1,500 Prussians at Pithivers.

Many corps of mobiles and sharpshooters are arriving at Tours to receive chassepot guns, the government here having a large supply. Advices have been received stating that the Prussians are concentrating at Toul for a movement on Lyons. Energetic measures are accordingly being taken to defend that city. A decree is published absolving the employees of the post office department from military service.

Assurances come from Marseilles that matters there are becoming quietly settled.

A heavy sortie was made yesterday afternoon and another this morning, but both were repulsed.

A *World's special*, dated London 2nd, says: We have news that the nationale garde of the army of Rouen had their first brush with the enemy yesterday, near Bonners, about forty miles from Paris, in the forest of Rosney. The nationale garde behaved gallantly and for two hours had the advantage, driving the Germans back through Nantes, where many were killed in a desperate conflict on the bridge over the Seine and near to Mezey, where reinforcements of artillery and cavalry came up to the Germans, from Menheim, and these in their turn joining the offensive drove the French back in considerable disorder and with a heavy loss. At latest advices the Germans occupy Nantes, the bridge over the Seine, the Magny road and the Faubourg of Limaky. Communication is reopened, however, with Rouen.