

DESERET EVENING NEWS
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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)
By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.
The big fire at Philadelphia—Knox strikes—
News from the Seat of War.

NEW YORK, 27.—A later dispatch from Philadelphia with regard to the great fire, says that two firemen were killed, and nine were injured. Two thousand seven hundred and forty hogheads of sugar, raw and refined, were destroyed. The *Ledger* estimates the loss at nine hundred thousand dollars, and the insurance at eight hundred thousand.

There has been twenty cases of sun stroke to-day.

The *Tribune's* cable special, dated London 27th, says the government intends to make no further statement about the war except one through Earl Granville. Gladstone will say nothing unless questioned, but it is believed the opposition wants to bring on a debate on Friday in the Commons.

A special correspondent to the *Tribune* writes from Berlin, that Prince Frederick Charles is at present commanding the army of the Rhine. It is considered certain in Berlin that Napoleon, counting on the disloyalty of South Germany, had intended sudden movement across the Rhine before Prussia could concentrate a considerable force, and is bitterly disappointed by the unanimity of all Germany, and is not going to risk a movement northward without the South German army. His flank has certainly delayed, and perhaps he has altered the original plan of the campaign. It is believed that no advance can now be made at any point without risking a general engagement. Prussia, though not ready to attack, is ready everywhere for defence. The prolonged stay here of the officers at the general headquarters, including King William and General Moltke, shows confidence that the Prussian lines can't anywhere be suddenly forced. Danish neutrality is reckoned impregnable. Austria is now siding more with Prussia than with France.

ILLINOIS.

A brute sent to jail.

CHICAGO.—A horrible outrage was discovered to-day: A young and handsome woman, the wife of a druggist on State Street, was discovered in a room over a store, half dead, her body covered with bruises, the result of frequent beatings by her husband, who had also made her take quantities of medicine. The woman is in a precarious condition. The man was sent to jail.

The hot weather continues throughout the West, and there are complaints from all quarters of a great deal of sickness.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Interesting letter from the French lines—
Terrible colliery explosion—Interesting letter from the seat of war.

LONDON.—Another terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Lausamit, Wales, yesterday, in which nineteen persons were killed and many injured. Three failures were announced at the Stock Exchange to-day.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, at Metz, on Sunday night, sent the following letter, containing the first clear statement of the French position and plans:

"I left Haguenau on the 20th, taking the train by the line which leads past Bitch and Saragunz to Metz. Along this line warlike preparations of every kind were to be seen. I passed field batteries partly complete at different shunting places until we got tired of looking at them. We saw more than one single party of horsemen and one whole regiment walking along the highway which just before we arrived at the Vosges, ran parallel with the rail. The regiment seemed to be in the highest spirits as they waved their hands and spurred their jaded steeds into a trot. We arrived at the Vosges in the afternoon, at about four o'clock. This range of hills, which takes its rise near Belfour, runs parallel with the Rhine until it slopes down to the lowlands about Coblenz and Mayence, where the Strasburg, Bitch and Metz lines pierce the range in two places. The Vosges have always been considered the second natural line of defence of France on the east. There is a society called the French Trenchers on the Vosges which, on a small scale, bears some resemblance to our volunteers, as a self-organized force. It seems contrary to the military genius of France; they have always been considered in an amusing light by French journals, which are now, however, expressing astonishment at finding that the bands of the Vosges are seriously demanding permission to elect a general to co-operate with regular forces. After wending for some time through a defile before we had altogether discussed the western slopes of the Vosges, we arrived at Bitch, a small fortified place. We passed camp after camp, many of them small, but everything evidenced that they were the out-laying parts of a huge force. From Bitch to Saragunz are about twenty miles, and throughout this distance and nine miles further, the line constantly approaches within a few miles of the frontier. Between Bitch and Saragunz their numbers have evidently increased. The French with confidence, but beyond the latter part it was clear that the line which, as it leads from Metz to Bitch, is just now of extraordinary importance, and was carefully picketed. Of course I saw a portion of the precautions taken, but I could observe that at important points, such as where the roads crossed the line, there were camps of cavalry, artillery, combined, evidently placed to support the viedettes and pickets, which are

guarding the frontier from surprise. When we got about thirty miles west of Saragunz the aspect of affairs became tamer, and we did not see a camp officer than once in ten miles, and only passed, at the sections, occasionally, trains laden with supplies of material and personal goods; but the line from Strasburg to some distance beyond Saragunz has left stamped upon our memory impressions not likely to be effaced by stronger ones. We fear we cannot reduce these impressions to writing, but some faint idea may be conveyed by imagining a tramway railroad line in which all the trains were filled with soldiers, cheering and being cheered; the stations lined with sympathizing spectators; trucks laden with guns in such numbers that one ceased taking interest in them; the roads, when they could be seen from the trains, were encumbered with cavalry, and lastly, for the twenty miles between Bitch and Saragunz, it was so thick that I could hardly make out whether I was passing through one or several camps. Abundance of food, forage and wood was stored along the lines. This last puzzled me until I found that this portion of the French railroads is supplied with coal from the Prussian mines, which it is feared the Prussians will flood before abandoning. But one feature struck me as conspicuous, by its absence. There was but little show of baggage or baggage animals. I saw also none of the droves of cattle which might have been expected to be seen with a large army."

LONDON, midnight.—Advices from a special correspondent at Cherbourg state that the squadron is completely formed. It is under the command of a Vice-Admiral and two Rear-Admirals, the chief in command being Vice-Admiral Count Bon Uralameux, whose flag ship is the iron-clad *Surveillance*. The first division is under the orders of Rear-Admiral Pathonau, whose flag ship is the iron-clad frigate *La Savoy*, Commander Pericot. This division comprises the iron-clad frigate *Guiret*, Commandant Deigullis; the iron-clad frigate *Ocean*, Commandant Descheney; the iron-clad guard ship *Rochambeau*, Commandant Bouche; the iron-clad ram *Taureau*, Commandant Dupert. The second division is commanded by Rear-Admiral Diendive, and comprises the iron-clad frigate *Gaules*, Commandant De Jouquer; the *Flandere*, Commandant Duval; the iron-clad corvette *Thibice*, Commandant Theirs; and the *Junire*, Commandant Roobest. The *Rochambeau* above mentioned is the *Dunderberg*, bought in the United States. The *Rochambeau's* armament is fifteen guns of nine and a half and ten and three quarter inches bore, throwing solid shot weighing 475 pounds a distance of 1,300 feet. The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting. The first division was to sail on Saturday evening; the second probably on Tuesday. Transports would follow with the last embarking corps of marines now forming at Cherbourg. General Devassergue arrived this morning to inspect this corps. General Reibout goes in command of it. The corps numbered eight thousand, and is intended to land on Schleswig coast to join Gen. Dornbakes with thirty thousand men. The squadron is to blockade the Prussian coast. The troops are expected to operate from Denmark. The defenses of Cherbourg have been strengthened within a few days, but had the Prussian fleet attacked the place last week it might have entered through the western pass, burned the arsenal and town, and returned through the eastern pass without receiving a shot. Reserve detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving.

The transport fleet is composed of large sailing vessels with auxiliary screws, and will be commanded by Vice Admiral La Ronciere Lehouy. There will go with it a numerous flotilla with batteries and gunboats to operate on the coasts and rivers. The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including regiments of Zouaves and Spahis and two regiments of the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The special correspondent to the N.Y. *Tribune*, at Metz, sends advices to the 24th instant. They were ten miles from the front, and there was no possibility of passing the lines. He had had an interview with the Secretary of General Bazaine, and to the repeated request of the nephew of the latter his reply consisted in showing a letter from Le Bonif, saying that at the Emperor's special desire all corps commanders were to use the greatest vigilance to prevent all persons not belonging to the army from accompanying it to Germany, and especially journalists. The correspondents urged an exception in favor of American journalists, but he replied that permission would be given to Americans if to anybody, but he regretted to have to refuse. He feared refusal would be misinterpreted in the United States. The correspondent thinks that this has reference to the General having been ordered out of Mexico rather sharply by the American compatriots. The matter was ended by referring the correspondent to Le Bonif, who refused even to look at his passports and letters from the American legation. On Monday the 25th the correspondent telegraphed from Metz: "Gen. Bazaine leaves this morning with 35,000 men. La Draineau goes also. The Emperor is expected to arrive next Thursday, and a battle, it was anticipated, would shortly afterward take place. The army of Africa was rapidly arriving. The Zouaves that left Constantinople on the 16th had also come."

The special correspondent to the *Tribune* in Paris states that private letters from the headquarters of the army say that no stranger will be respected. Formal orders have been given to shoot every man attempting to contravene the orders against the press.

The Emperor will not leave Paris until all preparations are complete, and when he goes he will go quickly. From Strasburg on the 22d there are advices of the steady concentration of troops towards Thionville. Nothing remains at Strasburg. Apparently

the main attacks are to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish provinces; but the Prussians seem to be falling back behind the Rhine.

FRANCE.

The army moving—The secret treaty denied—Empress proclaimed Regent—In a state of siege—Decrees, regulations, etc.

PARIS.—Dispatches received from Thionville, Seirck, Atavold, Metz and Bitch state that the army has commenced to move to the frontier. The Imperial guard has already started. It is now thought certain that the Emperor designs closing in on Prussia between Thionville and Weisberg, throwing the army on the German side of the Rhine. This army is composed of three corps, commanded by Generals Failey, Doney and McMahon. An attack will be made by the Baltic fleet on Stettin, north of Berlin.

France denies the authenticity of the secret treaty said to have been offered to Prussia. The *Journal Officiel* says "we have intelligence that a rumor has been circulated on the other side of the Rhine that the Emperor has given orders that prisoners of war shall be treated with the utmost rigor, and placed outside the law of nations. This report is absurd, and so far is it from being true, that on the contrary, the Emperor desires to treat prisoners with the greatest humanity."

A circular from Ollivier says that the journals are forbidden to mention the movements of troops or preparations for active operations; they have a right to speak of the events of the war in the light of accomplished facts.

The *Journal Officiel* says that all persons, by the terms of article 77 of the penal code, giving intelligence to the enemy of the movements of the army, or giving aid in money to hostile forces, will be punishable with death. The *Journal* reminds non-political newspapers that they are not entitled to print anything relative to the war.

Another circular from the prime minister calls upon Bishops to offer public prayers, to place France, her chief, and the noble infant who goes to battle at such a tender age under the protection of Him who holds in His hands the fate of battles and the destinies of people. At a time when our heroic army is on the march let us ask God to bless our arms, and to grant that glorious and durable peace may quickly follow the griefs and sacrifices of war.

All the French organs represent that the secret treaty was not seriously proposed by France, but was rather intended as an attempt to test Bismarck. A dispatch from China, overland, says four French gunboats had arrived before Schong Tientien. Ho, a high Chinese dignitary, had been appointed Ambassador to Paris, with instructions to offer satisfaction to France for the recent outrages upon French citizens. Peking is tranquil.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree naming the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor. The department of the Moselle and the Upper and Lower Rhine have been declared in a state of siege. A decree has also been published, calling out for active duty ninety thousand men.

The *Journal Officiel* has an article on the pretended proposed treaty between France and Prussia, recently published in the London *Times*. The *Journal* says that after the treaty of Prague in 1866 several conferences were held at Berlin between the Count Von Bismarck and the French Ambassador on the subject of a projected alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in the *Times* were then advanced, but the French government never had any knowledge of the subject, and as far as the propositions which were discussed at the interviews mentioned, the Emperor rejected them. The *Journal* says it can escape none that this publication on the part of the London *Times* is designed merely to influence public opinion in England.

PRUSSIA.

More of that Secret Treaty.

BERLIN.—The Correspondence of today prints the text of the treaty which it claims the French Emperor offered Bismarck. The Correspondence says the Emperor waived all opposition to German unity provided Prussia would assist France to acquire Luxembourg and Belgium. It says the minutes of the treaty in Benedictine writing are preserved at the war office at Berlin. Before the Austrian war Napoleon had offered to aid Prussia against Austria, with 300,000 men if Prussia would cede to France the left bank of the Rhine.

WEST INDIES.

Reforms in Cuba.

HAVANA.—All towns and settlements hitherto governed by Crown officers, will in future elect their own mayor and aldermen, and administer their own local affairs. The first duty of these officials will be the preparation of electoral districts for the use of deputies in the elections to the Spanish Cortes.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Faults in the Cable.

HEARTS' CONTENT, 27.—A fault in the Atlantic cable near this harbor has been repaired; a ship leaves soon and will take on board the necessary cable to remedy another defect on the same line, about seventy-five miles from here.

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