

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. III SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870. No. 247

By Telegraph.

Per Western Union Telegraph Line.

Grateful for American Recognition!

SPANISH REPUBLICANS MOVING!

McMAHON'S DEATH CONTRADICTED!

THE EMPRESS IN BELGIUM!

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN!

500 Persons Lost at Sea!

NEW YORK.

In Favor of Peace—Troops Massacred—
News from the Fleet—What the Prussians
will do—Battle of Sedan.

A cable special to the New York Times, Paris 8th, says the general feeling is in favor of peace. The journals speak openly of it, and if Prussia is not unreasonable an armistice will soon be made. It is believed that President Grant has offered mediation. The republic was declared at Lyons, and some of the towns in advance of the declaration at Paris. Some Prussians, in full uniform, were sleeping in the square of Odeon, last night. The Prussian army is massing within two or three days' march of Paris.

A correspondent at Madrid writes that a committee of republicans called on General Prim, and demanded that Spain make common cause with France, and declare a republic. Prim refused, and is taking measures against the republican movement. He has in Madrid sixty pieces of artillery and 24,000 men.

The Tribune's special correspondent writing from Paris on Wednesday night says the city is pretty near tranquil, but ugly elements are at work. The government is not radical enough. All the imperial ambassadors have been recalled, and new ones appointed. Preparations for a peace conference and extraordinary prizes have been offered for novel means of destroying the assailants in force. Fugitives from Sedan are continually arriving, weary, half starved, and neglected by every body. They declare that they have been massacred, that McMahon's movement from Chalons was the Emperor's order, who never relinquished the real command. The stories of bad ammunition are confirmed, and the returned soldiers openly display cartridges which are partly made of sand. Similar contractors' frauds are coming to light.

Louis Blanc declared on leaving Brighton that he was going to Paris to shoulder the musket, and that he would accept no office whatever.

A Tribune special, dated Paris, 8. A diplomatic corps met to-day, to discuss the terms of peace. No conclusion was reached. They meet again to-morrow. Prussia is reported to have modified her conditions. She reduces the indemnity from two hundred million to a hundred and twenty million sterling and refers to a European congress the question of the annexation conquered provinces. If the peace negotiations fail the government will remove to Tours, leaving the defense to a committee in Paris. All is quiet.

The Tribune's correspondent, at an interview with Bismarck, at the King's headquarters on the second. In response to his inquiry what was likely to be the conditions of peace, demanded by the King of Prussia, and the government, the Count replied, "there are three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhine provinces: first, we might make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral state, like Luxembourg or Belgium, extending from the former country to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a group of neutral states, but I confess it appears to me that neutrality of existing small states is already so difficult to protect, and is at every moment capable of so many and so dangerous complications that I do not think it would be worth while to make any more neutral states, with new duties and dangers. Second, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered territory but I am sure that this would not be looked on favorably by the majority of my German fellow countrymen. We are all most anxious to complete our unity, but do not want any people among us who are unwilling to be members of the German nation. That the Alsatians would be the most disloyal subjects of the King of Prussia, in spite of the great majority of them speaking the German language, and being of Teutonic origin, there is no doubt. Thirdly, there remains to us then as a third course, to take Metz and Strasbourg, and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasbourg, particularly, is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of the French army. So long as France possesses Strasbourg there is nothing to stop a French invading army. Now it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South German brethren unprotected, after they have fought so bravely and well by our side in this campaign. Then again, by holding Strasbourg we could always prevent any movement on the Rhine; we should be not only to dispatch an army by the valley of the Rhine, on Paris, but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Cleblentz, in the flank and rear. Some have besieged Strasbourg vigorously, and when we have got the old German town back again we shall make a Gibraltar of it.

A correspondent of the Tribune, a French officer with the Baltic fleet, writes from Copenhagen harbor, Sept. 3rd, that the squadron had hitherto

done nothing but blockaded the coast, and the task encountered numerous difficulties. The squadron never anchored and is subject to continued surprise in the night from Prussian gunboats, which, coming out of harbors know only to themselves, appear among the French vessels, either to reconnoitre or blow them up with torpedoes, as has nearly happened in the roadstead of Danzig, where Admiral Boulton anchored under the very guns of the forts. The Prussian vessels being small and swift they risk but little; but one success might destroy the French squadron. The squadron can only coal on the open sea and with great danger. The want is felt of suitable vessels for blockading purposes. Ironclads are too slow and of great draft, and cruising proves difficult and perilous. Admiral Boulton has separated the squadron into divisions. The first division on blockades the shore from the Prussian frontier to Rugen; the second, under Admiral Disenbourg, watches the coast from Rugen to North Schleswig. No encounter has occurred with the Prussian fleet. Two vessels, the Ocean and Flandre, are about to return to France. The news of General McMahon's and the Emperor's surrender has just been received; the latter causes but little grief, for the members of the fleet are not Bonapartists. After such events the squadron must remain inactive; but if the new government resolves to continue the struggle, we will wage a pitiless war on the German coast.

The following is a continuation of the Tribune's special report of Thursday's battle, at Sedan: "There will be a devil of a fight for that, before it is won or lost, said Sheridan, straining his eyes through his field glass at the hill, which was not three miles from where we stood, with the full sun shining on it from behind us. At half past one the French cavalry made another dash at the Prussians who, on their part, were being reinforced every minute, but they met with the same fate as their brethren in the iron jackets, and were sent with heavy loss to the right about. The Prussians took advantage of their flight to advance their line a couple of hundred yards nearer the line which the French infantry held. These adventurous Prussians split into two bodies, the two bodies having a break of a hundred yards in their line. We were not long in seeing the object of their movement, for in a little while a puff from the crest beyond the skirmishers, followed by a commotion in the right French masses, showed us that the *divisions de Prussians* (the devil of a fight) had contrived, heaven knows how, to get a couple of four pounders off the steep ground and were opening upon the French. Something must, at this point, have gone wrong with the French infantry, for instead of attacking the Prussians, whom they still outnumbered by at least two to one, they returned in column to the hill, seeing their only hope of retrieving the day was vanishing from before their eyes. Still they did not stir. Then the French cavalry tried to do a little Balaklava business, but without the success of the immortal six hundred. Down came the cuirassiers, this time riding straight for the two field pieces, but before they had got within 200 yards of the guns the Prussians formed a line as if on a parade, and, waiting until the furious French horse had ridden on to a point not fifty yards away, they fired. The fire seemed to us to empty the saddles of almost the whole of the French squadron, and their dash at the guns came to a halt. When once this last effort of the French horse had been made, and had failed, though pushed gallantly as far as the men and horses could go, the French infantry also fell back towards Sedan. It fell back because it saw that its chance of carrying that fiercely contested hill was gone, and saw that with the Prussians holding the power of crowning it with guns of their own, the French line in its face could no longer hold it an instant. As the French retired from the whole slope, the ground was covered by swarms of Prussian mitrailleurs, who seemed to rise out of the ground and fire very slightly roughness and dent on the surface, as fast as the French went back. These reckless enemies followed after the last desperate charge of the French cavalry. Gen. Sheridan remarked to me that he never saw anything so reckless, so utterly fruitless as that last charge: it was sheer murder. The Prussians, after the French infantry fell back, advanced so rapidly that the retreating squadrons of the French cavalry, being pursued too closely, turned suddenly round and charged desperately once again; but it was all of no use. The days of breaking squares are over, and then the blue line soon stopped the Gallic onset. It struck me as most extraordinary that at this point the French had neither artillery nor mitrailleurs, especially these latter on the hill to cover their infantry. The position was most important, and certainly worth straining every nerve to defend. One thing was clear enough, that the French infantry, after once meeting the Prussians, declined to try conclusions with them again, and that the cavalry were seeking to encourage them by their example. About two o'clock reinforcements came to the Prussians, between Torg and Sedan, and fell back on the Faubourg to the canal, just outside the ramparts of the town. Now the battle is lost for the French, said Gen. Sheridan, to the great delight of the Prussian officers. One would fancy that the French almost heard his words; they had hardly been uttered, when there came a loud firing all along the line, or rather circle, as it had now become. Count Bismarck, at that moment came over this long disputed hill, between Torg and Sedan, to support the regiments already established there.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, 9.—Ex-President Lord, of Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, N. H., this morning, aged 77.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—The Republican Directory publishes an address to the French Republic, saying the nations should be opposed to the dismemberment of France. To-morrow there will be a demonstration in favor of France and of a republic.

FRANCE.

Paris, 8.—The *Motiv* makes a great display of the news of the recognition by the United States. The *Siège* has a flattering and most grateful article and *La Liberte* follows suit. It is now stated that Ledru Rollin is to be appointed French Minister to Washington. An Associated Press report, dated Paris 8, says the *Journal de Paris* says: "We are on the eve of another revolution."

The Princes De Joinville, Darnley and Chartiers were in Paris; they called on Minister Favre and asked to be allowed to share in the defense of Paris. Favre told them their presence might be misunderstood, and appealing to their patriotism, requested them to leave the city, which the Princes consented to do, and they have since fulfilled their promise.

The *Journal de Paris* says the American government has well merited the admiration of the civilized world for addressing France in her hour of peril and misfortune with words of consolation and hope. By recognizing the French Republic America opens the way for peace, and it must be that the people of this continent will follow her example.

L'Avenir Nationale says: "We are brought to admire the United States, which has always had a right to our respect, because she enforced her rights and conquered independence. That country is for us a living lesson and constant instructor. This may explain how good wishes.

Some of the journals say the Prussians will defer the attack on Paris in hope of a civil war; others fear they may move to attack other places less prepared for defense. A noticeable change has been made in the department of the telegraph. The new director, General Stenograph, is most liberal and obliging, and the spirit of opposition to all innovations is merely because they are such. Remarkable improvements have been made in the workings of other government departments. The popularity of Trochu is undoubted. The people, all day long, await his entrance to the Louvre to cheer him. The aspect of Paris is that of a military camp. The gardens and parks are national dwell in the streets. On all sides there are men in uniform, regiments of cavalry and artillery are passing through the streets and mobilized from the provinces are billeted upon the inhabitants. At the railway depots are many harrowing scenes: women and children endeavoring to leave by thousands upon thousands. Baggage is piled up as high as the houses, and most of the railways now refuse to take baggage as upon each departure hundreds are left behind. The women fret and weep, and the children are frightened at the sight. There are no police but a patrol of citizens who severely investigate everybody. No places of amusement are open. The death of McMahon is still contradicted.

Paris, 9.—A letter from General Trochu to a friend, is published to-day, in which he expresses his confidence in the army, which had been gathered for defense. Trochu has issued a proclamation ordering the garde mobile to their posts, informing them that the defense of the ramparts will be entrusted to them. The Duke Mecklenburg Schwern surrounded Laon, on Thursday, by German forces, and gave the garrison till two o'clock this, Friday, morning to surrender, with the alternative of receiving the same treatment extended to Strasbourg.

An official decree has been issued, postponing the electoral colleges, on the 15th of October next, to choose a national constitutional assembly, agreeable to the provisions of the law of March 15th, 1849.

Garab.—It has offered his services to the French Republic.

A corps of foreign volunteers is now organizing for the defense of Paris, to be called the "Battalion of the Friends of France."

Many thousands of the garde mobile have arrived in Paris to-day from the Departments of Marne and Normandy; they are strong and hardy men.

GERMANY.

LONDON, 8.—The Tribune's correspondent, at Carlsruhe, telegraphs on Thursday as follows: When informed that Sedan had surrendered, General Ulrich proposed to surrender Strasbourg, provided the troops be permitted to march out with the honors of war. The German commander refused, insisting on unconditional surrender. The bombardment continues with increased vigor. The siege is not expected to last a fortnight longer. The fire is entirely on the fortifications. Troops have been sent to occupy the Upper Rhine districts and to protect the trains from Basel.

steamer Captain has been lost; no particulars have been received. Later.—The rumor of the loss of the Captain is confirmed; she was lost off Cape Finisterre; five hundred souls aboard perished.

A special correspondent to the Tribune, telegraphs from Brussels, on Saturday evening, that General Felsa was killed by one of his soldiers. More French soldiers had been brought to Namur, Belgium.

The Emperor was accompanied to the King's headquarters by Generals Lubrun, Donay and others. Napoleon was impassive, smoking cigarettes. Metz was baffled by the delay due to the necessity of providing for the Emperor's safety and baggage.

A Tribune correspondent telegraphed from Carlsruhe, on Tuesday, "there is no doubt of the speedy capture of Strasbourg. The Prussian General offered to agree to an armistice of twenty-four hours if the French General would arrange the terms of capitulation at the end of that time; the French refused. The inhabitants are eager to surrender. The shrieks of the women and children are distinctly heard in Kehl. The French have not only shelled the houses in Kehl, but a church which had been converted into a hospital, which was fired, and the wounded burned. Nearly all the villages in the neighborhood of Strasbourg have been destroyed."

A special correspondent of the Tribune writes from Florence, Aug. 30th: "Last night the *Gazette de Italia* published a circular, notifying all tenants that the Ministerial Council had decided to transfer the government to Rome before the end of September. The government, by this announcement, intends to exonerate itself from claims to indemnity." The news came to Florence like a thunder-bolt, and the genuineness of the notice is doubted. It is affirmed that this policy explains the army on the frontier, and by Prince Napoleon postponing his announced departure. There is a panic among the property holders of Florence, and the municipality, and more projected works have been suddenly abandoned.

A special correspondent to the Tribune telegraphs to Paris, on Sunday, at six p.m.: "Paris is in a state of indescribable enthusiasm: everywhere there are cries of 'Vive la Republique.' At 8:30 I saw a flag torn down from the Tuilleries. The people forced their way through the gate of the Tuilleries gardens, doing no damage. The garde mobile now occupies the Tuilleries. I heard soldiers in the barracks Aquia Dorat cry: 'Vive la Republique.' I saw busts of the Emperor torn from houses by soldiers, and thrown down amid immense applause. I saw Rochefort borne in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. Portraits of the Emperor and Empress were thrown from the windows, and the people tore them to atoms.

Raucher, Persigny, Barthelemy, Grammont and other imperialists, have arrived in England. The women and children only are allowed to leave Strasbourg. The Prussian fire on the city is incessant, but apparently without result; a practicable breach is not likely to be made for a fortnight.

BELGIUM.

Arrival of the Empress. OSTEND, 5.—The Empress Eugenie arrived this morning at Braine Comte, in Belgium; she was quite ill and exhausted by the night journey and the dreadful emotions of the last few days. Her majesty was accompanied by the Princess of Easting, Countess Walewski, Princess De la Meisange, Madame Demontbel, Madame de la Parre, Count de la Say and Marcesse, Madame Denadillace, and Madame Corcelle. She was received with much respect by Colonel Count Von Derstetter, aide-de-camp of the King of Belgium, and deposed at once to join the Prince Imperial, who is lying ill at Namur.

PRUSSIA.

Germany, and not Prussia individually, to be enlarged. BERLIN, 9.—After a protracted conference among the members of the North German confederation, it has been decided that Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany and not Prussia individually.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg 9.—The *Journal* of this city, semi-official says, in relation to Jules Favre's last circular, the French government carries its patriotism too far. Rather than yield fortifications and soil, no longer valuable, it makes war of extermination and Prussia will naturally exact double guarantees to secure its noble victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of Favre; he asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is the cause of right and justice, when his language is precisely the reverse.

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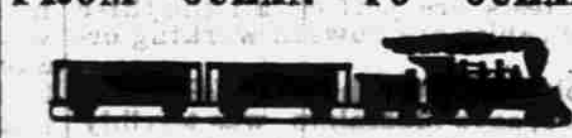
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