THE EVENING NEWS.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, ... October 28, 1870.

There will be two days' meetings held in one of the Tabernacles, Salt Lake City, by the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles, on Saturday the 29th and Sunday the 30th of October. Meetings to commence at 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

The surrender of Metz, with one hundred and thirty thousand men in fighting condition, and twenty thousand sick and wounded, is the news from France this morning. This is certainly one of the strangest events of the war, and one of the most important for the Prussians. For months Bazaine with this enormous force has been shut up within the walls of Metz, and nothing noteworthy has been done during that time by either the besieged or the besiegers; it has been more like a mere game at soldiers than real warfare. The surrender of a very large force like this, which it might have been imagined, with determined effort, could have cut their way through the enemy's lines, has certainly a very suspicious appearance. Cowardice can not be attributed to Bazaine, his reputation as a skillful and brave military leader, is too well established. It looks much more like playing false to the Republic and as having been done with a design to overthrow it. It has been frequently said that he ignored the present government of France, and remained true to the Imperial cause, and this surrender seems strongly corroborative of such rumors.

At the outset of the war King William took pains to spread the idea that he fought not against the French people, but against the Napoleon dynasty only. The course of events since the surrender at Sedan shows how much these professions were worth, for he has steadily pursued his march on the French capital, which is now invested on every side with his legions, and it now appears that if he were able to do so he would wage war to the destruction of the French people rather than suffer Republicanism to triumph on their soil. His antipathy to Napoleon and his dynasty may be very great; but it seems as if he would rather reinstate him on his lost throne than suffer the triumph of popular liberty. The popular cause triumphant in France and the leaven of liberty might extend to Prussia and other portions of Europe; hence the indifference of the powers of Europe to the reverses of the French armies and the sufferings of the French people; and the disposition of the King of Prussia to wage war to the bitter end.

This surrender, viewed in the light of recent negotiations between Bismarck and the representatives of the late Emperor and Empress, looks vastly like collusion between Bazaine, Napoleon and King William; and if that is ever proved, it should render the name of General Bazaine detestable to every Frenchman, cover him with ineffaceable disgrace, and obliterate every vestige of honor and fame he has ever acquired.

If the French forces so long shut up in Metz had fought their way out, and with Bazaine at their head, had declared for the Republic, they undoubtedly could have done much in deciding the contest, but save in its moral effect we cannot see that it can be at all prejudicial now. Supposing that collusion, for the restoration of Napoleon, is proven, the voice of the French people will yet have to be heard in relation to the project; and, whether it is or not, the entire nation having declared so emphatically in favor of the Republic, will likely struggle until they are reduced to still greater extremities, rather than be compelled to have Imperialism re-established in their midst by the plottings and machinations of conspirators against their liberties, even if they be such lofty and important personages as General Bazaine and those two master jobbers in kingcraft, William of Prussia and Louis Napoleon.

Remember the two days' meetings at the Tabernacle on Saturday and Sunday.

ELECTION TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

All who read the telegraphic dispatches are aware that in the recently constructed Southern States, where the negro has been admitted to equal privileges with the whites at the ballot box; and, indeed, all in the least acquainted with American political affairs, are aware that excitement at election times runs tremendously high, and that the most strenuous efforts are made by the contending factions to secure the triumph of their respective nominees. In these contests legal enactments are very often totally disregarded, and we have heard it said that foreigners who have not been in the country above a day or two, and sometimes only a few hours, frequently obtain their full papers of naturalization through casting their votes to one or other of the contest-

ants. It is a very good thing for such parties that men, troubled with a superabundance of conscience, do not act as judges at such times, or their right to naturalization might be denied on moral or conscientious grounds, even if they had been as many years in the country as the voters have been hours. Such things have been in Utah. But unfortunately all sections of the country do not possess such righteous, and conscientious exponents and administrators of the law as are sent here. It seems as if the Administration, having a very high sense of the moral integrity of the people of Utah, aim to send administrators of the law, very just (?) men to act as in their midst. But troubles in New York City, though political, is what we want to get at; and that has nothing whatever to do with denying the right of naturalization to citizens of Utah, merely on the grounds of a difference in religious belief.

Our readers saw by the telegrams yesterday officials there are making every preparation to prevent a big row there. New York City has a tremendous army of politicians, and like their class everywhere, they are notorious for meanness and corruption. There is a wide field for the display of their peculiar abilities there. Twenty million dollars a year, the annual amount of taxation levied in the City, is a big sum, and the political rats, vultures, scavengers of every kind with which the place is possessed find good pickings, and the contest for the spoils has become so earnest that it promises to degenerate into a gigantic broil and fight.

"Purity of elections" is the watchword of the Parties. Congress, last winter, passed a law to secure and preserve this in the several States; the Tammany folks say the law is unconstitutional, and they are making a big noise over it, and declare it shan't be enforced. The Republicans are determined it shall be, and as the election in the city comes off in a week or two, the Administration is massing troops in the city or its close vicinity for the purpose of enforcing this law if necessary.

Purity of elections is very desirable, and is worth every effort to preserve and secure it; but with professed politicians it amounts to nothing more than obtaining full control of the people's money, and whoever succeeds in that obtains all that it meant now-a-days, by the hackneyed cry, "purity of elections." We have heard considerable whining about that score here occasionally; we have some high-minded, disinterested gentry round this and other cities in the Territory, who are exceedingly anxious to secure "purity at the ballot box;" they have itching palms, and, like Judas, they "wiggle" and maneuver and howl and lie, and have resort to every trick of their craft to obtain control of the people's money, i. e., the Territorial Treasury. That once secured, and the millennium of political purity would have dawned in Utah, and the people of Utah would be chin deep in debt through the chicanery and rascality of a swarm of political scoundrels as they are in scores of other places in the country. But the "wigglings" of the "political purity" horde have been in vain in the past, and will continue to be so in the future, for the people know them too well to give them any control over their money.

As for the purity of election folks down in New York, they may be only members of a played-out class who see no chance to share the spoils of office any longer; are doing their prettiest to prevent their opponents doing so. This is more likely to be the case than any thing else, for any man that expects to find a particle of honor among any class of professional politicians is either naturally an innocent or has reached that senile period usually denominated second childhood. But be that as it may, preparations are being made for fun on Manhattan Island. The big gun of the Administration in a legal point of view, Attorney General Ackerman, has taken up a permanent position at the Astor House, to decide judicial questions; and a large force of U. S. soldiers are to be kept on hand to see, and, if necessary, to compel fair play.

This is a very interesting episode in the history of New York politics. From what we see occasionally, of the operations of the class here, we are satisfied the struggle for mastery will be desperate; and believing that they are equally worthy, whether denominated Reps, Rads, old or young Dems or Tammany, we wish success and a good time to all in the coming struggle!

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District Court.—Judgment was passed on Olsen, who was convicted of manslaughter, for the killing of Thurston. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and was fined one hundred dollars. Olsen's counsel made a motion for another trial.

The case of the people against Burk, for the stabbing of A. Livingstone, was tried and submitted to the jury who, this morning, gave in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was acquitted.

The case of Englebrecht & Co., versus Jeter Clinton and others was brought up and was set for trial this afternoon at two o'clock.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

METZ CAPITULATED WITH 150,000 PRISONERS!

Prussian Cavalry Repulsed!

THE TERMS OF PEACE PROPOSED BY THE NEUTRALS.

The Boats of the "Cambria" found empty!

CALIFORINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—W. C. Schuyler, jr., of Albany, New York, was either murdered, accidentally drowned or he committed suicide a few days since. His body was recovered.

There have been heavy rains in the southern portion of the State.

Ten inches of snow fell in Virginia, Nevada, yesterday.

MAINE.

Railroad accident.

BATH.—An accident occurred, this p. m., on the Portland and Kennebec railroad, near Brunswick. An empty platform car attached to the tender of a passenger train, was thrown from the track down a steep embankment, taking with it the baggage cars and throwing the rear end of the forward passenger car from the track; and tipping the rear passenger car over on its side. The conductor, at the moment of the accident sprang to the break and was afterwards found dead beneath the car. No persons in the passenger cars were much injured, though about ten were wounded in various ways.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

Capitulation of Metz.

BERLIN, 27.—The King telegraphs to the Queen to-day: "This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated. There are one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, including twenty thousand sick and wounded. The army and garrison laid down their arms this afternoon. This is one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked!"

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terms of Peace--Commercial Failure--The Boats of the 'Cambria.'

LONDON, 27.—Late advices by cable from Shanghai announce the failure of Overwig & Co., who are interested in the American trade.

The four missing boats of the Cambria were found empty, to-day, on the Giant's Causeway. No trace of passengers or crew has been discovered.

The Manchester Guardian gives the following as the terms of peace which were proposed by England, Russia and Austria. First, no cession of territory. Second, the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg to be razed. Third, France to pay ten hundred million of francs indemnity. Fourth, the neutrals to guarantee peace.

Greece has recognized the French Republic.

The Iron foundries and dockyards of Marseilles and other places are wholly devoted to the manufacture of cannon and mitrailleuses. All other work, including ship building, is suspended.

The volunteers for the French army have arrived from Martinue.

The garrison of Toulon has been sent into the field.

The national guard is taking its place.

FRANCE.

About Garibaldi--A Prussian Attack--Mourning in Orleans--Railroads closed to the Public.

ROUEN, 26.—The enemy, on leaving Gisors, attacked Long Champs, with 900 men and four mortars; they were beaten off by France and other troops.

TROYES, 26.—Nogent was evacuated by the Prussians last night. Before leaving they fired the town.

General Garibaldi is still at Dale, where he possibly superintends. He has collected a force which is subjected to the most stringent discipline and which has been in several sharp engagements with considerable losses on both sides.

BLOIS, 27.—A strong column of the enemy's cavalry and infantry attacked a French reconnoitering party, on the left bank of the Loire, yesterday; but were repulsed after a short engagement.

VENDOME, 26.—It is said there are still 2,000 Prussians in Chateau Dun, eight hundred of whom are cavalry. They also have two cannon.

TOURS 27.—Information from Orleans says that all the shops and stores are closed and the streets deserted and the women appear in mourning. At Marseilles, the journals which have been suppressed, have been allowed to reappear by order of Gambetta. The civil guard is as unruly and the authorities and citizens apparently pay little regard to them.

The journals announce a long interview between Lord Lyons and Thiers.

It is reported that Mazzini has left Italy and is on his way to Tours.

The English at Paris are under the protection of Washburne, as the British charge has not recognized the Republican government, and has no authority to act.

It is rumored that fighting is going on in the rear of Orleans.

There has been great movement of troops to-day. The railways are wholly engaged with their transportation and are closed to the public.

The Russian Minister at Tours has received a dispatch from Versailles, as-

suring him that a safe conduct will be granted to Thiers and that the King of Prussia shows a desire to accept the mediation of neutral powers.

Of the loan announced yesterday, many shares have been subscribed for here, to-day. The success of the financial measure increases confidence in the government here.

A dispatch from Lyons reports a decided halt in the advance of the Prussians in the eastern departments. The French forces there have taken over 800 prisoners.

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