

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### NEW YORK.

Army movements slow.—The feeling in Germany—Demonstrations in Bavaria—Losses by the war—Gold has advanced—Coroner's verdict.  
NEW YORK, 23.—The Tribune has the following:  
"London, 23, 11 a. m.—The movements of the army, on both sides, are slow. Our special correspondent writes from Berlin, on the 20th inst., and says that Prussia was actually taken by surprise, that nobody contemplated war, and hence the concentration of her forces is less advanced than with France. There are two methods of mobilizing the Prussian army; the quicker is, when the regiments are on the march, as they are not waiting for the reserves which follow. The regular method is, when the regiments await their reserves till the ranks are full. The latter and slower method has now been adopted, showing that Prussia is in doubt of the threatened immediate invasion. No soldier of the famous corps of Prussian Guards has as yet left Berlin. The infantry reserves were arriving on Tuesday, and a number of regiments are expected to march on Friday. Enthusiasm and confidence are increasing daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the North, when Sumter was attacked; still, the financial and commercial distress is terrible, and there are innumerable failures of old and strong houses. It is perfectly understood in Berlin that the German army, if victorious, will march to Paris. The railroad freight traffic has ceased and the passenger traffic closes on the 25th. The Göttingen University is closed and all the students have enlisted."  
The inquest on the cause of the death of the Austrian Consul General, resulted in a verdict of death from aneurism of the aorta.  
NEW YORK, 24.—Gold has advanced in sympathy with the advanced rate of the Bank of England.  
The Herald's Paris special says that popular demonstrations against the war have been made in Bavaria.  
Rothschilde lose 20,000,000 francs by the war. Erlanger and other banks lose heavily. The Bank of France has 1,300,000,000 in specie.  
The heat to-day is excessive. The steamship *Holanda*, of the German line, is detained here until it is safe to sail.  
LONG BRANCH.—The President has decided to set apart one day in each week for receptions, to avoid office seekers.  
NEW YORK.—There have been one thousand deaths this week.  
The steamship *Afayette* to-day took the remains of ex-minister Paradol and his children for Havre. Col. Bonaparte and several other French officers were passengers.  
Collector Murphy, of this port, has been notified by Secretary Boutwell to abstain from the collection of tonnage duties.  
Clapp's hotel and Stuyvesant landing were burned by lightning yesterday; several barns in the same county were also burned.  
General Sheridan visited President Grant at Long Branch yesterday, and left for Washington to confer with Sherman before going to Europe.  
The Evangelical Alliance to be held here in September is not to be held on account of the war in Europe.

### WASHINGTON.

Turkey will be neutral.  
WASHINGTON.—Official information from Constantinople states that Turkey will preserve a strict neutrality.

### MISSOURI.

Assassinated—Hot weather.  
ST. LOUIS, 23.—Col. D. H. Buell, in charge of the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, was assassinated last night, while coming home from a party at General Sturgis' house. The assassin is unknown.  
The heat continues terribly intense; the mercury, for a week past, has ranged from 97 to 104° between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. No such continued hot weather has ever been known here. The deaths from sunstroke are numerous, but the general health of the city is good.

### MONTANA.

Satellite, etc.  
HELENA, 23.—A man named Joseph Stagg, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, at Roseman City, a few days ago. Cause supposed mental aberration, brought on by mining losses.  
A man named Phil James had a dispute with another man named Wm. Myer, at Willow Creek, on the 20th, about water; James shot Myer with a shot gun, mutilating his hand and leg badly. James was arrested and held for trial.  
Five hundred ounces of gold dust were brought in from Gold Creek on the 21st.

### ILLINOIS.

Berthien's mission—Political excitement in North Carolina—Inman Line carries the U. S. Mail—Alaska contract not let.  
CHICAGO.—A Washington special says:  
"A cable telegram, stating that Berthien has been re-instated as permanent French Minister at Washington, is untrue."  
An official dispatch from the Government states, that in view of the importance of occurring events, Berthien

will remain in the United States until the nomination of a new minister, which will be made immediately.  
General Sheridan has arrived and will probably sail for Europe next Wednesday. His commission will be entirely independent. The company will be composed of Generals Bernard and Wright, and Col. Lackey of the engineers' corps, who sailed to Europe last June, for the express purpose of inspecting the fortifications and various armaments of England, Denmark, Russia, Prussia and France. General Bernard will be recommended as the chief of engineers of the army of the Potomac.  
Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, reached here to-night. He states that the political excitement runs very high in North Carolina, especially in those counties where martial law has been declared. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended. The course which the Governor is taking is increasing rather than quieting the disorder. It has been decided that the Inman line shall carry the whole of the American mails.  
The Post Office Department has received a telegram from the head of the English Post Office Department, inquiring what arrangement had been made by our Government for the transportation of the United States mails under the new order of things produced by the European war.  
The Secretary of the Treasury will not let the contract, under the Alaska fur seal act, till next week. Though there were fourteen bidders, it is believed that not more than two or three meant business, the rest being mere speculative bids from men anxious to retire. Some have already been routed out by the Secretary. The majority of the Congressmen who voted for this act meant that the contract should go to the Alaska Commercial Company. The chances seem to be that this intention will be carried out.

### CALIFORNIA.

Subscriptions increasing—Johnny Mack dead.  
SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The French subscriptions for the sufferers of the war amount to \$6,000 and are increasing rapidly.  
Johnny Mack, the negro minstrel, died at San Rafael yesterday.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

Movements of troops.—Detained—Sunstroke—300,000 francs voted to the war—Denmark neutral.—The Emperor's response—Press restrictions will be removed on condition—International Ladies' Aid Committee—Austria complies—Will be redeemed in silver—A 23-gunner sitting up for service.  
PARIS.—General Leboeuf, replying to a deputation of members of the press, said he would remove the restrictions of the press if they promised to publish nothing untrue.  
A number of American ladies have formed an international committee to aid the wounded.  
There was a great patriotic demonstration at Lyons yesterday.  
Austria complies of the war measures, which stop the traffic of the Lake of Constance.  
The *Journal Officiel*, to-day, publishes the proclamation of the Emperor to the people of France.  
The officers of the Bank of France announce, to-day, that the notes of that institution will be redeemed in silver.  
The war vessel *Gloire* is now being fitted up at Toulon; she carries thirty-two guns and a crew of 570; her engines are eight hundred horse power. St. Andre will command her.  
The Emperor responded as follows to the speech of M. Schneider, and the members of the Senate:  
"Messieurs: I experience great satisfaction, on the eve of my departure for the army, in being able to thank you for the patriotic co-operation you have given me. I have faith in the success of our army, for I know that the hearts of our countrymen are with me and the strength of patriotism is in the arm of every soldier. France is standing behind me, and God protects us."  
The heat is excessive. There have been several deaths by sunstroke.  
The Municipal Council has voted three hundred thousand francs to the war fund.  
*La Liberte* states that the government in receipt of news of the neutrality of Denmark; couriers have been sent to advise the cabinet to take no steps until the arrival in Danish waters of the French fleet.  
A portion of the French Algerian army has arrived at Marseilles.  
The Emperor does not leave for the front for a few days.  
The French agents in the South German States have demanded passports.  
PARIS, 23.—E. D. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of the American Odd Fellows, and Frank Austin, of California, arrived to-day; they are detained in France on account of the war.  
A ministerial decree forbids from this day the publishing of any accounts of the French army.  
The *Patrie* says a dispatch has been

received from St. Petersburg with the following intelligence:  
"The Czar addressed a note to the French Government to-day. He regrets the precipitate measures taken on both sides. The Czar, while regretting the calamity of war, remains neutral, so long as the interests of Russia do not suffer. He adds that he is ready to all limit hostilities and mitigate the sorrows of war."  
Deniseberg, Minister of Hesse in Paris, has requested Washburne, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect Hessians in France, provided the French government gives its consent. Washburne acceded to the request.  
The army of South Germany has been ordered north. The Prussian army goes south. Denmark has decided on war. Hungary has also decided for France.  
The Emperor's proclamation to the people has made a profound impression. The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France.  
"Frenchmen, there are in the life of a people solemn moments, when national honor is violated and excited and presses itself irresistibly and rises above all other interests and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of these decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence during, and since the war of 1866, of the most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will for no account, and has returned our forbearance with encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters, necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where reign disquiet and fear of the morrow. A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding and shown the gravity of the situation in the presence of her new pretensions. Prussia was made to understand our terms; they were evaded and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested a profound displeasure at this action, and quickly a war cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the German nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring future peace. We wish to conquer a durable peace, based on the true interests of the people, and to assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things when all nations are forced to employ the resources in armaments against each other. The glorious flag of France which we have once more unfurled in the face of her challengers, is the same which has borne off Europe and the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the principles of that epoch and it will inspire the souls of Frenchmen with devotion. I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by their love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son, despite his tender years. He knows the lands near the mouth of the Elbe upon him and he is proud to bear his part in the danger of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause are invincible."  
PARIS.—A special to the *Herald* says it is predicted that the Emperor will proclaim a Republic throughout Europe if a coalition is formed against him.  
Prussia is threatening Denmark.  
Guns are being placed on the fortifications of Paris.  
The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree, nominating Viscount J. de Treillard French minister at Washington.  
TOULON.—A fleet sailed to-day to reinforce that of Cherbourg.  
The gradual evacuation of Rome is decided upon.  
A hundred and ten thousand volunteers have been already enrolled in France.  
It is now tolerably certain that the Duke de Polikoff will be commander-in-chief of the army of the Baltic.  
The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree closing the session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif; it also publishes several other official declarations, one touching the inviolability of the neutrality of neighboring powers; another with regard to strengthening the fortifications of France.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Correspondent's arrested and released—London "Times" will supply war news through official dispatches—Shipwrecks—Further advances in rate of interest—Hungerer sentenced.  
LONDON.—The *Daily News* has a special from Strasburg, dated the 21st, saying that the defenses depend much on the water, which is now so low that the place is comparatively weak. Additional works are in progress; the garrison numbers about 6,000, and, besides, there are in camp about 1,000 more. Communications across the river continue by the ferry. The correspondents of *La Liberte* and *La Republique* have been arrested; one while sketching the fortifications, and the other one was detained by reason of his speaking French in a German accent. Both were subsequently released. The correspondent arrested yesterday, (at Metz, is now reported to be Wm. H. Russell, journeying towards Prussia.)  
Although the *Journal Officiel* reiterates that Leboeuf's orders are that no journalists shall be admitted to the French army. It is reported that one pass was issued to one English Bonapartist paper in France.  
The French expeditionary naval forces expect to sail from Cherbourg on Saturday.  
The *Times*, in an editorial, criticizes the Emperor's circular to the diplomatic agents of the French government, which still discourages newspaper correspondents, and undertakes to sup-

ply war news to the journals of this country through official dispatches of the War Department.  
A great many shipwrecks have recently occurred on the German coast by reason of the removal of the beacons. It is generally admitted that the situation of the French army has an advantage over that of the Prussian. The French have two points of attack.  
The officers of the Bank of England, to-day, announced a still further advance in the rate of interest; the minimum rate is made four per cent.  
Jones, who murdered the family in Uxbridge, has been sentenced to-day. The Irish oat crop is heavy.  
LONDON, 23.—An intrigue between Hesse and France is suspected.  
The Paris Imperial Guard arrived at Nantes to-day.  
The plate and jewels of Prince Leopold have been brought to England for safe keeping.  
Rates are slowly but steadily advancing.  
The vessel *Carrow* from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, is insured at 40 per cent.  
A very gloomy feeling prevailed at the Stock Exchange this afternoon after the close of business.  
LONDON, 25.—It is expected that the first great blow of the war will be struck in the vicinity of Strasburg. A French frigate has gone to the Scotch coast to recruit for seamen. France is determined to force Denmark into hostilities against Prussia.  
LONDON.—Baron Von Bunsel, Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a circular to the Austrian ministers abroad. He says if unsuccessful in spring Europe bloodshed and the most serious consequences indispensable to a war between two powerful nations, we desire at least to mitigate that war; therefore Austria will preserve an attitude of neutrality, resisting every overture to participate. We should be imprudent if we are desirous to remain masters of our own destinies to omit any measure tending to guarantee tranquility to the European powers.  
A dispatch via Paris was received to-day, dated Forbach Department, Moselle, 23d, which says the Prussians were repulsed at Carling, and a reconnaissance on Prussian soil had been made by the French troops.  
France adheres to the policy of treating neutrality shipping the same as in 1854, no regard being paid to the Paris convention.  
The *Times* publishes a projected treaty submitted by the French to the Prussian government and guarantees its authenticity. The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen friendship, &c. In the first article Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisition of Prussia from Austria; in the second the Prussian king engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg; in the third the Emperor agrees to the union of the North and South German states, Austria excepted; fourth, France finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to that measure; fifth, is the usual article of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations.  
The inhabitants of Nordenny and other lands near the mouth of the Elbe have all removed in order to leave the French fleets in those waters without experienced pilots.  
Information has been received here that on Sunday a body of German Uplander lancers passed the border, near Sobrunk, and tore up the rails for a long distance on the Metz railroad, destroyed a viaduct and returned to camp without a loss.  
The French are concentrating at Dunkirk, on the coast near the Belgian frontier.

### AUSTRIA.

Neutrality of three Nations believed certain—Extra session.  
VIENNA.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon, and that the neutrality of Spain is certain.  
VIENNA, 23.—The Austrian Reichstag has been convened in extra session in order to take measures necessary to preserve neutrality.

### PRUSSIA.

Who will command the Prussians—100,000 volunteers enrolled—Germans called home to fight—Sailors leaving for fatherland—Bridge partially burned.  
BERLIN.—The Prince Royal, Frederick William, commands the left of the Prussian army, Prince Frederick Charles the centre and Herr Warth Von Bittenfeld the right. The defense of the coast will be entrusted to General Von Falkenstein. The staff will be the same as during the war of 1866. Gen. Deryev will lead the advance over the Rhine. Sappers will be the centre of operations. More than a hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Germany.  
STRASBURG.—The Prussians have burned the Eastern end of the bridge connecting this city with Kiehl.  
BERLIN.—The government has issued orders to all the consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward, immediately, all the Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to Fatherland and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary. They are also empowered to forward, on the same terms, all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany. The sailors of German ships now in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the army, and the English dock yards have been emptied to man the German navy.  
Marital law has been proclaimed in the Rhinish provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomerania and Eastern Prussia.  
The port of Hamburg is still open, and the traffic is not disturbed.  
The river Rhine is still open to public travel.

The Prussian headquarters are now at Keuzenach, eight miles south of Bingen, on the river Nase.

### CANADA.

Railroad from Montreal to British Columbia.  
OTTAWA.—It is stated that the Home Government will guarantee a loan for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from Montreal to British Columbia.

### SPAIN.

Friendly reception guaranteed.  
MADRID.—The Chinese ambassador, in view of the trouble in China, went to Paris yesterday inquiring if they should be well received if they ventured there. An answer assured them of a friendly reception.

### PRUSSIA.

General News, &c.—Slight skirmish.  
BERLIN.—The only written document Prussia has received from France since the beginning of the quarrel was received at Berlin on Tuesday last, and was the declaration of war. It declares that the Emperor of the French is obliged to consider the prospects to elevate the Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France. The Emperor says he is forced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and the European equilibrium, and particularly as it was rendered more significant by communications made by Prussia to the cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes: "The French government, therefore, is taking steps for the defense of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted all measures which circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia."  
COBLENTZ, 24.—The Prussian force from Saarlsruhe crossed the French border on Saturday to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Stavolt and Metz. After proceeding some distance they encountered "an out-post of the enemy and had a slight skirmish with a force of the French Chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is believed that the French lost ten or twelve killed. It is confidently stated that the Prussians are strengthening Coblenz only with the intention of making it a base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of Saarlsruhe, and carry on an offensive war with France.

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For which One Dollar, Cash, per Bushel will be paid. Also a few Bushels of  
BLACK CURRANTS,  
FRESH FILLED, OR DRY,  
For which Four Dollars per Bushel will be paid. If more convenient the currants can be left at my City Liquor Store.  
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d186 4t

NOTICE.  
THE Stockholders of the U. C. R. R. are hereby notified that there will be a general meeting of the company at my office, next door east of Historical Office, Salt Lake City, on Monday, August 8th, 1870, at 10 a. m.  
By request of Stockholders.  
JOHN W. YOUNG  
Secretary.

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Orders promptly filled.  
TEAMS WANTED TO HAUL.  
Slabs, \$1.50 per Cord, at the Mill.  
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Office at TEASDEL & CO'S STORE, Eagle House, (Up Stairs), East Temple Street, Salt Lake City. d185 4t

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For further particulars apply at the Works.  
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