

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 19, via London 20.—The nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first says the French people awaited calmly the attempt made to sink the republic. The army did not raise its hands against the arch of liberty of the republic, which is the only government that can close the era of invasions and civil war. The people of Paris are convoked for commune elections. It is signed by the central committee of the national guard, Hotel de Ville.

The second proclamation says, "you have entrusted us with the defense of the rights of Paris. We have driven out the government which betrayed us. Our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you. Prepare for the communal elections. Give us our only recompense, the establishment of a real republic. The same signatures, thirty in number, are appended."

The Hotel de Ville is surmounted with a red flag and barricaded, but travel is unimpeded. Shots have been heard, but no conflict is reported.

PARIS, 20.—The insurgents hold the Hotel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, the Tuilleries, and the Place Vendome. Complete apathy is displayed by the bourgeois, who made no resistance. The insurgent murder of Le Compté and Thomas was perpetrated by the order of Ricotti Garibaldi, who directs the insurrection. They were shot in the garden of Rue des Rosiers. Thomas resisted vigorously. Garibaldi ordered him to be placed against the wall while he was riddled with balls. Le Compté died with the utmost coolness, smoking a cigar and reaching for the bandage on his eyes. Many executions have occurred. The government has telegraphed for thirty thousand men to come to Paris. The Prussians at St. Denis will enter Paris if the garrison is increased beyond forty thousand. The city is full of Bonapartist agents.

LONDON, 6 p.m.—In Paris, this morning, the situation was unchanged. The national guards, in obedience to orders from the Central Republican Committee, have taken up positions in various quarters meeting with no resistance. The majority of the national guard are passive and quiet. Preparations are making at the voting places throughout the city for the commune elections ordered by the Central Republican Committee. According to the apportionment made, there is one representative to be chosen for every twenty thousand voters. The elections will be held on Wednesday, instead of Tuesday. The press condemn the assassination of the Generals, and recognize only the authority of the Assembly; and declare the present situation unendurable. Rumors of every description are in circulation. One says the nationals intend to march on Versailles, and another that the Assembly will remove to Orleans, and that they are about to appoint General Faidherbe Generalissimo and Dictator. All the papers at the Prefecture of Police have been destroyed by the nationals.

LONDON, 21.—The journals are filled with a programme of the marriage of the Princess Louise, to-day. There are immense preparations of fire works and cannon throughout England. The weather is delightful.

Napoleon arrived at Chiselhurst at two this afternoon. There was great cheering everywhere. The Times Paris special dispatch says: Many were shot without trial, on Sunday. The nationals will shoot Thiers, Vinoy and Aurelie, if captured. There is a strong reaction against the insurgents, among respectable inhabitants. The central committee is alarmed and seeks the mediation of the mayors, for the appointment of Admiral Soisset to command the nationals. Versailles resembles a camp. Its neighborhood is strategically occupied. The prisoners of Metz and Sedan are offering their services. The city is crowded. Some of the deputies sleep in stables. Versailles 20. In the Assembly a committee was ordered to report measures for dealing with Paris energetically. The resolution was expected. Rouher is imprisoned at Boulogne. He narrowly escaped lynch law. His wife and daughter are arrested. There are other imperialists at Boulogne whose arrest is expected.

PARIS, Monday.—The situation is unchanged. Fresh barricades have been constructed and omnibus traffic has ceased. The nationals occupy forts Issy, Vanveys and Bicetre. The police commissioners who arrested Chauzy, so

maltreated him that he had to be sent to the hospital. The committee subsequently signed the release of Chauzy, Turquel and Cramer. It is probable the commander of the nationals and insurgents has seized the funds in the Hotel de Ville. The Mayoralties and approaches of Paris are guarded, preventing invasion. A dispatch from Versailles says: The trades people are discontented and impatient of the Assembly. The Central Committee published an official journal on Monday, headed *The Official Journal of the Republican Confederation*. A manifesto says the original of two hundred and fifteen battalions of nationals repudiate the disturbances. The government calumniates Paris and arms the provinces; imposes on us a commander; attempts to disarm us and removes itself from the capital and infamously seeks to besmear our honor with bloody filth. The nationals have participated in no crime. The proclamation fixes the elections for Wednesday. It announces that the committee is firmly decided to respect the preliminaries of peace, for the sake of the Republic. An appeal to the departments, invites quick adhesion to the exhortations of the press, to respect the Republic, justice and truth. A complete political amnesty is ordered. The courts are partially abolished. The committee repudiates participation in the execution of the Generals. The nationals entered the offices of *Figaro* and *Gaulois* and sealed them up. The *Reho du Peuple* says: Paris must proclaim herself a free republican city. The nationals have discovered fresh stores of arms and ammunition. They now completely possess the whole city.

A proclamation of Louis Blanc, Schoelcher and others says. Actuated by the absolute necessity of having Paris and the Republic, and being convinced of the best means of achieving what will satisfy the legitimate wishes of the people, we will propose two measures to the Assembly: The election of a chief of the national and the creation of a municipal council, elected by all citizens. What is now wanted most is order.

PARIS, 21.—The bullion of the Bank of France has been removed to Versailles and all the unissued notes destroyed.

Combates, in assuming the title of Director of the general telegraphs, has given orders for the suspension of private telegraphy. The insurgents, on several occasions have mistakenly, fired on each other. There are no details of the losses. The majority of the journals consider that the elections ordered are valid. The insurgent's declare their willingness to treat with Versailles, on the following conditions: The election of a Commune and council by the people, the reorganization of the nationals; the removal of officers and the suppression of the prefecture of police of Paris.

The army journals declare that Thiers is the author of the troubles, and counsel firmness and tranquillity.

The insurgent government announces that the forts will immediately be armed, to insure defence, and the capital also, and has sent an ultimatum to Thiers, fixing the 23rd as the last day for the return of the Assembly to Paris. If they return they shall have liberty of action, if they refuse, the national guard will march to Versailles and disperse them.

LONDON, 21.—The insurrection in Japan, is all but suppressed.

The government at Versailles has addressed a reassuring circular to the Prefects of Departments, informing them that the situation of Paris is getting no worse. The revolution, dishonored by its criminal acts, is unanimously disavowed. General Chauzy and other officers are still detained by the insurgents, but there are hopes of their speedy release. The Mayors of Paris protest against, and refuse to carry out illegal orders for the communal elections. The Assembly unanimously condemns the disorders and their authors. The Nationals now only demand the nomination of Soisset. The government promises speedy intervention. An army is now being rallied before Versailles. The circular concludes with assurances that the greater part of the country remains calm.

Later, 9:30, p.m.—The indignities inflicted on General Chauzy; the many arbitrary arrests made, and the suspension of *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, have aroused general indignation. Grevy's address, yesterday, makes a good impression. The government at Versailles has resolved to promptly re-establish order. The council of Rouen has voted an address to the government, deploring the insurrection in Paris, and asking that prompt measures be taken for its suppression and promising support. A

similar address, signed by private citizens, has been forwarded to Versailles. It is anticipated that these addresses will have a good effect on the working classes. Copies of an insurrectionary proclamation have been seized in Rouen, and the distribution of inflammatory appeals forbidden.

In the Assembly at Versailles, Thiers thanked Tirard, Clemenceau and Schoelcher, for their courage. He said the government would not declare war on Paris. The nationals search the trains coming to Paris for military men. The nationals hold the fortifications west of Paris.

BERLIN, 22.—Bismarck has received the rank of Prince and Moltke the grand cross of the order of the Iron Cross.

ASPENWALL via KINGSTON, 21.—The United States steamship *Mipsie*, arrived on the 8th, from Atrato River. The advance party of the expedition were at the summit of the elevation, which is less than two hundred feet. All are well and confident of success. The survey will probably be completed by May first.

VERSAILLES, 22.—President Thiers has sent another circular to the prefects of departments, informing them that the advices received by the government from all the provinces are reassuring. Attempts to create disorders have everywhere failed. In Paris the citizens are organizing for the suppression of sedition. An army now numbering forty-seven thousand protects the government and Assembly at Versailles, which is rapidly becoming masters of events. A proclamation is about to be issued, warning the insurgents to lay down their arms. Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux, where troubles were anticipated, remain tranquil. The official representations cannot be doubted. Government is hourly growing stronger, backed by the Assembly, supported by the country with a majority of the citizens of Paris really in its favor, and surrounded by a constantly increasing army, it is already formidable, and begins to inspire a wholesale fear of its power. New prefects have been appointed for eight or ten of the departments.

KEY WEST, 22.—The *Tennessee*, with the San Domingo commissioners on board will leave for New York to-morrow morning. It is expected that a tug will meet the *Tennessee* off Charleston bar and take on board a portion of the commission and attaches so that they may go to Washington with the report by rail. The *Tennessee* will be due off Charleston on Saturday.

Correspondence.

HONOLULU, OAHU,

Sandwich Islands,

Feb. 24th, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Brother. My mind having regained its proper equilibrium, and pulse beating regular since the shock I underwent the other evening, I again scribble you a few items, that may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers.

I am now in Honolulu awaiting the arrival of Bro. Nebeker, who is expected by the steamer which is now due.

I can bear my testimony, without fear of successful contradiction, that the earth still lives, for I have experienced the effects of its movements in a most sensitive manner. I have had shaking in my youth, when unruly, but nothing to compare with the one I underwent on Sunday night; and had I not previously been in a horizontal position, asleep, I should undoubtedly have been forced into that position by the shock of an earthquake which, as before stated, occurred last Sunday night, about ten minutes after ten o'clock. Its approach was signalized by a rumbling sound, like distant thunder, and was the most severe shock ever felt on the Sandwich islands within the last fifty years. The shock lasted between fifty and sixty seconds, the quake continuing for some time after. There were two others during the same night, but so light that only a few persons felt it, who were unable to sleep. Two others again occurred on Monday night following, which were also light.

No damage was sustained at Laie more than the levelling of some stone wall. Brother Hawkins was aroused from his peaceful slumbers, made an effort to get out doors to stop his house, which, was apparently skeddaddling off over the rock, but failed to effect his exit until the shock ceased. Dishes tried strength with each other, chairs danced, bedsteads rocked, women fainted, some prayed thinking the day of judgment was at hand, while the walls of buildings shook from the top to the foundation.

On my way from Laie to Honolulu I discovered that a portion of the stone church at Kaneohe was thrown down, while immense quantities of rock had been hurled from overhanging precipices into the road on the pali.

In Honolulu the walls of some of the most prominent brick and stone buildings were considerably damaged. Quantities of earthenware were thrown from shelves and cupboards and broken.

The islands of Molokai, Kauai, Maui and Lahaina suffered considerable loss. Buildings were much fractured and stone walls thrown down.

The general belief prevailed here that Hawaii must have suffered severely, judging from the heavy shock felt here, as the earthquakes, heretofore, have originated on that island, and it was supposed this last one had its origin there; but by the *Kilauea*, which has just brought word from them, we learn that only one end of that island experienced much of a shock, hence the tide of opinion looks for the origin of the earthquake to be on the continent. This is very probable as it crossed through the center of this group of islands from south-east to north-west.

During the heavy winds from the north-east, which prevailed some time ago, a monster whale, measuring about sixty feet in length, was washed ashore adjoining Laie. The natives soon pounced upon his carcass, like buzzards, and extracted quite a quantity of oil. It had been previously captured by whalers.

P. S.—Sunday, 26. Bro. Nebeker arrived this morning in good health and spirits—nine days out.

I remain respectfully, yours, etc.,

H. H. CLUFF.

PINTO, March 11th, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—Some weeks since I sent you from St. George, the particulars as I had then learned them, of the killing of Alma Miller by Atha Meeks. While traveling through the western settlements, I have heard that statement repeatedly denounced as being incorrect. The real facts will, of course, come to light when the case is investigated before the proper tribunal; but in the meantime, considering the strong prejudice many have against Meeks, it is but justice to him to state that it is the general belief, among those best acquainted with the facts in the case, that he was not the aggressor but merely acted on the defensive. It is believed that Miller was incited to what he did by wine, and that he would not, in his sober senses, have attempted such a rash act as the shooting of Meeks. There is no ground for the suspicion that the Spaniard George, was an accomplice of Meeks, as they never saw each other before they then met, and it seems that he stood aloof while the shooting went on.

I saw and conversed with Brother George Hancock, the victim of the late highway robbery, the day before yesterday. He is recovering from the wounds he received on the head. He felt very weak for some time afterward from loss of blood. The robbers were tracked by W. C. Moody and others for a distance of about five miles, in the direction of Pioche, and a hat, worn by one of them, and three pieces of cloth, worn by them as masks, were found at the place where their horses were stationed, a short distance from the scene of the robbery. Brother Hancock is confident that he could identify two of the men, although they were so disguised at the time they came upon him.

G. C. L.

THE Secretary of War has sent to Congress three reports on the condition of Alaska, from which the idea can be gathered that as a country it is not a valuable acquisition. Its resources consist almost entirely of three articles, fur, fish and lumber. The fur trade has decreased every year since the United States occupation, and amounted last year to less than \$20,000. The fisheries are inexhaustible. But of timber there but are two kinds—spruce and yellow cedar, and the former inferior to that grown in Washington Territory and Oregon. The reports concerning mines are false. It was thought that Alaska would produce good ice; but it is said to be too porous to be of value for export. Yet it is not warm enough there to produce seed from wheat, rye or barley, though these will grow. Corn will not grow at all, and potatoes grown there are not fit to eat. The number of Americans and Europeans in Sitka is 393, and they are more than half of all the white people there are in Alaska. The Indians are estimated at 8,300 and they are said to be very degraded. Alaska cannot be a very inviting place to reside in, if these reports can be relied on.