

THE EVENING NEWS.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]
By Telegraph.
Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

A CONVENTION, or Congress, as it was styled, of gentlemen interested in the management and discipline of prisons, was recently held in Cincinnati, at which delegates were present from all parts of the Union. Speeches were made on the subject under consideration, and papers read, some of which were communicated by gentlemen prominently connected with the prison systems of England and Denmark.

Dr. Wines, of the New York Prison Association gave a general view of the prison system of the United States. He stated that there were forty State prisons, twenty-five houses of correction, and about two thousand county jails in the country, besides a large number of station houses and lock-ups; that the average number of persons confined in the State prisons was fifteen thousand; in the houses of correction, from five to six thousand; from forty to fifty thousand in the common jails, and perhaps as many more in other places of detention. He adduced evidence, showing that crime had increased during the last ten years; but not disproportionately with the increase of the population.

It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find a subject more worthy the attention and consideration of philanthropic and enlightened minds than prison discipline and the reformation of the criminal population of the country.

Much has been accomplished for this class since the days in which the benevolent Howard commenced his labors in their behalf in Europe; but much yet remains to be done before prisons can be regarded as places in which true and permanent reformation of the vicious may be effected. In Howard's day, prisons were regarded merely as places of confinement, the occupants of which must be subjected to torment and punishment only, for the evil they had committed. Reformation was not considered. The cat, the pillory, stocks, solitary confinement, physical punishment of various kinds, some of the most brutalizing and degrading, were the means of punishment resorted to; and we still hear, occasionally, even in this country, of a recourse being had to some of these relics of a barbarous age, in the treatment of criminals. Happily, such instances are rare, for with the development, and expansion of thought, reform and a more enlightened and humane policy has gradually crept into this department of human affairs as well as into many others, until prisons are looked upon as institutions more for the reformation than the punishment of the vicious.

Some hundred and twenty thousand human beings constantly confined as criminals in this country alone, is a somewhat significant commentary on present-day civilization; and, while Christians and philanthropists may mourn such a fact, their efforts to bring about a change will never be effectual so long as they are directed to the reformation of the criminal only. A system, the tendency of which is to make the few enormously wealthy, while the masses are kept in poverty, the aggregate of which is continually increasing, is to blame for the pauperism and for most of the crime that exists. That system prevails throughout Christendom,

FRANCE.

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AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

25,000 Germans in Orleans.

ENGLAND UNEASY!

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS NEAR LAFERTE!

OHIO.

Recovering suit in a right of patent case.

CINCINNATI.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, to-day, a final decree was entered in the car wheel patent case of Asa Whitney against Albert L. Mowrey.

The amount of judgment was over a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mowrey appeals to the supreme Court.

NEW YORK.

About peace negotiations—Census incorrect—Horace Greeley sick.

NEW YORK.—The Tribune's cable, dated London 24th, says: There is authority for stating that the negotiations, thus far, are proceeding satisfactory.

Granville propounded a meeting between Thiers and Blanqui, and both assented.

Blanqui sent Thiers a safe conduct,

but no bark has been accepted or

suggested. Granville expresses himself satisfied with the manner in which his overture has been received on all hands by the belligerents, but, to-day, as yesterday, avoids expressing any confidence of their success. Nothing has been heard from Paris. Rumors of peace abound. It is reported that the Empress is participating in the negotiations.

Major Hall has issued a circular asserting that the census is incorrectly taken, and that a fair count would show the population to be a million and a quarter and the voting population two hundred thousand. He appeals to all citizens and all parties to register on Monday or Tuesday next that this point may be clearly established.

The action of the Federal authorities relative to the registry, is creating intense excitement.

It is now probable that the straight Republican county ticket will be nominated.

General Butler, Secretary Robeson, Conkling, General Babcock and others had a long consultation to-day with the object of concerting measures for carrying out the Congressional election law, and to prevent fraud.

Owen Gleason was, to-day, arrested and held in two thousand dollars bail for rescuing, from a deputy marshal, one J. E. Veland.

A locomotive exploded on the northern railroad of New Jersey, at Piedmont, last night, killing the fireman and injuriously three other passengers.

Horace Greeley is confined to bed, by fever, resulting from exposure on a recent trip through the West.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD.—Governor Stearns has appointed W. S. Ladd, Judge of the Supreme Court. Ladd is the only Democrat on the bench.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, 24.—The Opinion says several English noblemen have arrived from Rome to urge upon the Italian government the settlement of a garrison, relative to the independence of the Pope.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 24.—Baron von Foerster, Minister of the Federal Council and Saxon Minister of Finance, has been summoned to Versailles.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 24.—The reported Soissons Massacre.

TOURS, 24.—Some of the journals give particulars of an alleged massacre of the French garrison which recently capitulated at Soissons. The soldiers, it is said, have been all shot in the woods near the city: butchered in cold blood. The government has faith enough in the story to make it the subject of official enquiry, with a view to

re-establishing justice.

The following news was made public by the ministry: The Prussians, while preparing to besiege LaFerte and Saint Aubin, suddenly released, leaving behind all their usuals and quantities of stores. They went towards Laon. It is said a messenger arrived in the German camp, and his intelligence caused the sudden departure. It is also reported that the Prussians suffered a defeat with heavy loss, at a point in the neighborhood of LaFerte, and the troops were hastily withdrawn to reinforce their beaten comrades.

REIMS, 23.—Gen. Cambrié's division again attacked Chatillon le Duc, where they were repulsed the day before. They retreated and now hold the position. We have taken many prisoners. The bombardment of Schlestadt commenced on the 18th. Some houses have been burnt.

Orleans is now occupied by twenty-five thousand Prussians, with sixty pieces of artillery. The enemy had made fresh requisitions on the city. The govern-

ment avoids giving information of the French forces on the Loire, but it may be stated, they are in motion and the result will soon be known.

TOURS, 24.—News from Paris to the 15th refer to preparations, for offensive movements on a large scale, but no particulars are given, on account of a fear that the intelligence would be given to the enemy.

M. Poutalier, editor of the *La Verite*, has been imprisoned for publishing false news. It appears, from an ex parte letter in this paper, that it was Chevalier Wyckoff, who furnished the news, for the report of which Poutalier was punished.

The Figaro gives details of the affair of Maguire Bellanger, proving that

she assumed the maternity of the child of a great lady and the Emperor, to calm the jealousy of the Empress; and that Monsieur d'Evienne was involved in the affair.

The publication of private documents found in the Tuilleries contained a letter from Clement du Vernois to Olivier, clearly establishing the liberal views of the former, who makes the remark, while urging reforms, that France is anæsthetized as a man would be who drinks coffee and spirits without eating food.

Private as well as official accounts praise General Trochu for his good judgment and great activity. His energy provides for everything. His popularity is undoubted. Paris is full of the utmost confidence in his patriotism and ability.

The Journal Officiel says: "All parties accord praise to Gambetta for what he has done, and adds that, since his arrival in Tours, he has organized the armies, restored military discipline and aroused the public to the danger of the situation.

News from Verdun states that that

garrison made a sortie, in which it drove the enemy from several positions, killing many and capturing twenty cannon.

Advices from invaded provinces show that the Prussians continue to shoot all Frans Tires who fall into their hands.

ST. QUENTIN, 24, via London. This city was evacuated yesterday. The siege of LaFerte was also abandoned.

The corps under the Duke of Mecklenburg is retiring to Paris. A mutiny among the Soissons prisoners has resulted in bloodshed. Several mobiles were killed and three wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Luxembourg Indignant—Prussia.

LONDON, 24.—It is stated on good authority, that the intervention of England in favor of an armistice, was induced by the apprehension of ultimate designs, on the part of Russia and Prussia to form a close alliance. The fear that Russia, in quietly arming, would deprive her of the only strong ally to be depended on for the frustration of Russia's probable scheme in the East.

An uneasy feeling prevails in financial circles. It is anticipated that, should the efforts of England fail, she will adopt other and stronger measures to secure the cessation of the war.

At Luxembourg a permanent committee has been constituted to defend the neutrality of the Duchy. The population are indignant at a disposition of the Towns Government to cede the Duchy to Prussia, instead of Lorraine.

It is said that Lord Laurie, agent of the French government, has arranged for a loan here with J. S. Morgan & Co., bankers, for ten million at six per cent.

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