

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

By the last mail from St. Joseph, the latest intelligence received from Europe was to November 18th, published in the New York papers, from which we glean the following as containing all of interest to the people of this far off region, who care but little about the state of the markets, nor the rise and fall of stocks, particularly at this season of the year.

## ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales and suite arrived on November 15th, and the Prince reached Windsor Castle on the evening of the same day.

The fleet had experienced head winds during the entire passage, and on the 6th inst., was within one day's sail of England, when it became impossible to make any progress for two weeks. They had run short of provisions, and were put on limited allowance.

No doubt was entertained respecting the melancholy fate of the four steamers which had long been missing; namely, the Edinburgh, iron screw steamer, 800 tons, belonging to Leith, outward bound to Cronstadt; the Moscow, also an iron screw steamer, 600 tons, of London, bound to the same port; the Viscount Lambton, steamer, belonging to Sunderland, and the Thor, from Copenhagen for Hull. It will be remembered they started on their voyages a day or two prior to the outbreak of the terrible storm which swept the North sea and the Baltic on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October, when so many vessels were wrecked.—With the exception of the Moscow, nothing had been heard of them from the period of the sailing, and from quantities of wreckage and cotton that had been met with in the North Sea, it was inferred that the whole of the ships in question foundered during the fearful hurricane, and every soul belonging to them met with a watery grave.

The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent, in consequence of the withdrawal of £300,000 for the Bank of France.

A terrible tragedy occurred on board the American ship Jeremiah Thompson, as she was about to leave Mersey for New York on the 11th inst. A seaman named Joseph Wesberz, was so brutally treated by the boatswain of the ship, named John Keggan, that he died of his injuries, and the boatswain for fear of the consequences, jumped overboard, and is supposed to have been drowned, as a man was seen to sink, by a passing vessel.

The London Press states that the circumstances attending the Orange demonstration in Canada on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, will be brought before Parliament early in the session. The Press eulogizes the loyalty of the Orangemen and attributes all the unpleasantness to the insulting and overbearing conduct of the Duke of Newcastle.

A long pending law case of "Shedden, vs. the Attorney General and Patrick," in which some American interests are involved, was progressing in the London Divorce Court. A Miss Shedden advocated her own case, and addressed the court in speeches occupying several hours in their delivery.

Several destructive fires had occurred in Dublin. In one of them the Kildare st. Club house, was totally burnt, and three domestics perished in the flames. The loss was heavy.

The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Cubitt, took place on the 9th inst., with the usual ceremonies. The grand banquet in the evening at Guildhall, was attended by the Ambassadors, members of the Cabinet, and the other representatives of European courts being absent. Count de Persigny spoke for the diplomatic corps, and his remarks were cordial and friendly.

The United States Minister, Mr. Dallas, Lord Palmerston, and Lord and Lady John Russell were on a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor, on the 18th of November. The Observer remarks that the invitation of the American Minister to Windsor, so soon after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, in company with the heads of the government, was a proof and a grateful acknowledgement of the hospitality of the President, and the attention and enthusiasm towards the heir of the British throne exhibited by all ranks and classes of the people of the United States.

## FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash during November of over twenty-five millions of francs, and an increase in bills discounted of over forty-three millions.

It was stated positively in Paris that final orders had been given for the formation of a squadron of reserve, which, it was said, will be ready to put to sea next spring.

The report had been revived that M. Trouvenor was likely to leave the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shortly.

The formation of a squadron of reserve to be ready in the spring, was positively announced.

In future each transport is to have a steel lighter, which can be taken to pieces, and will be able to land 300 men, a rifle four-pounder and ammunition carts, and six horses and twelve men.

Detachments of troops were being despatched every day by the Lyons railway to Marseilles. These troops are to proceed to Rome to complete the war battalions of the regiments stationed there.

It was stated authoritatively in Paris, that all men on unlimited leave of absence, had received orders to remain in the localities where they are registered, so that if wanted, they may be called upon at the earliest moment.

The Minister of the Interior had addressed a circular to all the prefects, which, after stating that the Government did not prohibit the Pontifical, nor the collection of Peter's pence, says that notwithstanding, it cannot admit the unauthorized establishment of permanent committees for collecting subscriptions for a foreign government, and those which have already been formed are to be dissolved or they will be subjected to severe penalties.

The offerings of individuals can be freely given as heretofore.

The London Post's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the King of Naples had not yet made known his intention of quitting Gaeta.

It is said that the representatives of France and England, at the court of Gaeta, have recommended Francis II. to abandon the contest.

## PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

The secession fever was raging in the South up to the end of November with unabated rigor, despite the exertions of those who were trying to counteract its operations and prevent it from spreading extensively beyond the limits of South Carolina. Disaffection to the Union in that State was so deeply rooted and extensive, that no hopes of effecting a change in public sentiment was entertained by those Statesmen and orators, who were occasionally haranguing the people and proclaiming the evils that would flow from the contemplated disruption. That the Palmetto State would secede and set up for herself, few seemed to doubt. The next thing for consideration was the effect her movements would have upon the other Southern States, and how many, if any, would follow her example.

The full-blooded secessionists in South Carolina were represented as being strongly opposed to the co-operation of other States. The assistance of Georgia, Florida and Alabama in the movement was spurned, and they were determined to assume all the responsibilities of secession and arrogate to themselves all the glory resulting from, or to be obtained in the severance of the bonds connecting them with the "accursed Union," and were not willing to share either with those who wished and proffered to join or cooperate in dissolving the Confederation.

In the election of delegates to the convention, there would be no opposition, as those who were opposed in sentiment to such rash measures as were being proposed, were so far in the minority that they could not effect anything by getting up a Union ticket; and moreover by such a movement, they would subject themselves to proscription, which, under existing circumstances, they were not particularly anxious to incur. There would consequently be but one party, in the convention and all being pledged to secession, it needed no prophetic gift to foretell the result. The first thing the convention would do, on meeting and organizing as understood, would be to declare the State out of the Union; then the federal officers within the State would be required to declare their allegiance to South Carolina, and the customhouse at Charleston would be taken possession of with its moneys, records, and appurtenances, when the independence of the seceding State would, so far as the initiative could make it, be completed. After the forms of secession should have been gone through with and the ordinance of severance passed, Charleston would be declared a free port, and no duties would be exacted on importations from the Old World, with which a direct trade was proposed and intended.

In his late message to the Legislature, Gov. Gist referred to the subject of commercial relations, and said that they would have a direct trade with Europe, and advised the State to foster enterprises for such purposes by guaranties of five per cent. He had, as he asserted, been authorized by the Post Master at Charleston to say that, as soon as the secession act passed, he would sever his connection with the Federal Government and enter into the service of South Carolina, which, together with the resignations of Post Masters generally, would enable the State to establish her postal arrangements unembarrassed. He suggested Adams' Express as a temporary expedient. He expressed a belief that arrangements could be made between the State and the Federal authorities for a time, until other States should secede and the Southern confederacy be formed. He said, if the United States should insist on considering South Carolina in the Union after the secession ordinance, the existing postal arrangements would have to cease and others be instituted under the authority of the State. He advised the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from

States not members of the Southern Confederacy; and particularly border States. He wished those States to keep their slave property in their own borders, and the only alternative left them was emancipation by their own act or action of their confederates. He hoped, however, that all the Slave States would unite in a Southern Confederacy. He advised the passage of most ample and stringent laws against Abolition incendiaries, to supercede Lynching and other violations. He said in conclusion—"I cannot permit myself to believe that in madness or passion an attempt will be made by the present or next Administration to coerce South Carolina, after secession, by refusing to surrender the harbor defenses, or interfering with the imports or exports; but, if I am not mistaken, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace."

## Election of Territorial and other Officers by the Legislative Assembly.

An election was held by the Legislative Assembly, in joint session, on Monday, the 24th inst., for the choosing of the officers elective by the Legislature, which resulted as follows:

Albert Carrington, Chancellor of the University.

George W. Mousley, T. B. H. Stenhouse, Joseph A. Young, Robert L. Campbell, Gilbert Clements, William Eddington, Carl G. Maeser, Henry I. Doremus, Orson Pratt, jr., James Cobb, Samuel W. Richards and Isaac Groo, Regents of the University.

Thomas W. Ellerbeck, Treasurer of the University.

David O. Calder, Territorial Treasurer.

William Clayton, Auditor of Public Accounts.

Theodore McKean, Territorial Road Commissioner.

Henry W. Lawrence, Territorial Marshal.

Seth M. Blair, Attorney General.

William Snow, District Attorney for the First Judicial District.

William H. Linsey, District Attorney for the Second Judicial District.

Jesse W. Fox, Territorial Surveyor General.

John Lyon, sen'r, Librarian.

William Clayton, Recorder of Marks and Brands.

Frederick Kesler, Feramorz Little and E.R. Young, Directors of the Penitentiary.

James A. Little, Warden of the Penitentiary.

Nathan Davis, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Daniel M. Thomas, Probate Judge, and Philo T. Farnsworth, Notary Public, for Beaver County.

Peter Maughn, Probate Judge, and James H. Martineau, Notary Public, for Cache County.

Samuel Smith, Probate Judge, and J. C. Wright, Notary Public, for Box Elder County.

John S. Childs, Probate Judge, and Henry F. Price, Notary Public, for Carson County.

Zerubbabel Snow, Probate Judge, and Allen Weeks, Notary Public, for Cedar County.

Samuel W. Richards, Probate Judge, and James Leithend, Notary Public, for Davis County.

Elias Smith, Probate Judge, and John T. Caine and W.W. Phelps, Notaries Public, for Great Salt Lake County.

William A. Carter, Probate Judge and Notary Public for Green River County.

Silas S. Smith, Probate Judge, and Calvin C. Pendleton, Notary Public, for Iron County.

Andrew Love, Probate Judge, and Samuel Pitchforth, Notary Public, for Juab County.

John A. Ray, Probate Judge, and Thomas R. King, Notary Public, for Millard County.

Gardner Snow, Probate Judge, and John Eagar, Notary Public, for Sanpete County.

Luke Johnson, Probate Judge, and Samuel Bennion, Notary Public, for Shampip County.

Evan M. Greene, Probate Judge, and Lysander Gee, Notary Public, for Tooele County.

Aaron Johnson, Probate Judge, and James W. Cummings, Notary Public, for Utah County.

James D. McCullough, Probate Judge, and Robert D. Covington, Notary Public, for Washington County.

James A. Brown, Probate Judge, and Wm. Critchelow, Notary Public, for Weber County.

We are personally acquainted with a majority of the officers elect, and know them to be good men and true, but as to the qualifications of all for the offices respectively to which they have been elected, we cannot speak particularly, but some doubts are entertained.

## CORRESPONDENCE.



## SUPERINTENDENT DAVIS AND THE INDIANS.

RUBY VALLEY, U. T., Dec. 16, 1860.

EDITOR NEWS:—As everything pertaining to public affairs in our Territory, especially our Indian relations, is of interest to the public, I avail myself of this opportunity to give your readers a brief sketch of my trip as guide to the expedition of Col. Davis, the newly appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, to the Gosutes and Shoshones, who have been killing, robbing and shooting at the mail and express riders all along this route from Salt Lake City to Carson valley, ever since last spring.

We left Great Salt Lake City on Monday, the 26th day of November last; our train consisted of four wagons, one ambulance, and two outriders on horseback. Col. Davis, Superintendent, was chief in command; Major Rogers, farm agent at Ruby valley, second, and myself third. Nothing of note has transpired during our trip. The weather has been generally quite cold, and we have had some rain and three snow storms.

The Indians have met us at every fixed or designated place in great numbers, and Col. Davis has distributed presents among them. Deep as the snow has been, and cold as the weather is, they have come—men, women and children—to meet their "new Captain," as they call the Col., and he pleases them all.

When they first approach us they appear timid and suspicious; but, by his superior knowledge of the Indian character and from his past experience, Col. Davis soon dispels their fears, and they begin to laugh and jabber as if we were all Indians together. He has literally fed the hungry and clothed the naked, and carried universal joy into the hearts of these poor, destitute creatures, to an extent they never felt before. He operates in an entirely new and different way from all other Indian officers I have seen in this country.

It is only repeating what is everywhere known, that by mismanagement the confidence and good feeling of the Indians towards the whites has been almost entirely destroyed. Col. Davis has already restored confidence wherever he has met the Indians, as I have witnessed on this expedition, which terminates at this place.

Had the reader been present as I have been, and witnessed their merrymaking and rejoicing as they sported the fine blankets, shirts, leggings, hats, feathers and other ornaments, women's dresses, sacks, rings, beads, paints, bells, hatchets, knives, looking glasses, combs, boots, shoes, pants, and so on, whilst others were feasting on the fine flour, beef and bacon he furnished them, it would have done his soul good, unless, indeed, he had no heart to rejoice at human happiness.

If the course adopted and pursued by Superintendent Davis be followed up, I hazard nothing in saying that a few years will suffice to make all the Indians in these mountains contented and happy, and there will be no more complaints of wars and robberies among them. Whilst I am writing, their merry songs in their wikkips are ringing in my ears, and their chiefs and head men are delighted beyond measure.

I have written this to let the public know that we have seen hundreds and hundreds of these fighting, troublesome Indians, and that they promise to be peaceable and orderly; and their chiefs assure us that they will punish the refractory ones, until they break up stealing and fighting altogether.

WM. A. HICKMAN.

## Correction.

EDITOR NEWS:—Permit me to inform the man who is mistaken in considering himself "not a loafer," that the mountain brave is not the "district attorney, nor the reporter," but the man who made the apology at a certain residence at the "Rescue" is the veritable "mountain brave."

VARRO.

—James McCulla was married at Petersburg, Va., recently, and died suddenly the same day, on arrival at Richmond with his bride.

## Died:

At Santa Clara, on the 17th Sept., DAVID RICHARDS, aged 78 years, formerly from Glamorgan-shire, Wales.

At Grantsville, 14th inst., MARTHA JANE, wife of William M. Allred, of inflammatory rheumatism, in the 24th year of her age.

At Ogden city, on the 4th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, BLEA, wife of Christopher Folkman, aged 34 years, 2 months and 18 days.

## New Advertisements.

THE "YALLER" SPOTTED PIG. THAT small yellow spotted PIG, which has disturbed the people of this city for several weeks, is now a prisoner in the custody of the subscriber, in the 13th Ward of G. S. L. City.

The owner is respectfully requested to prove property, pay big charges, take possession, and henceforth keep her in his own jurisdiction.

A. P. ROCKWOOD. P.S. No legal claim has been made for the double-barreled Shot Gun that I advertised last fall.

A. P. R. [N.B.—Then hand it over to the Probate Judge.]