

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the New York Daily Times, by the steamer Pacific, which left Liverpool on the 27th of February.]

The news by the Pacific is quite interesting. The Palmerston ministry, within ten days from its formation, had fallen to pieces—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Chief Lord of the Admiralty having resigned. The ostensible cause of their resignation was the success of Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Committee to inquire into the mismanagement of the war. It was well understood that, besides the cause specified, there were points of private disagreement which rendered it impossible for the members of the Cabinet to act together.

Mr. Roebuck and his supporters have secured their Committee, and rumor says they will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of 'certain parties'—meaning Lord Raglan and one or more of the ex-Ministers. Palmerston has found great trouble in remodeling his Cabinet, and even yet the reconstruction is not complete. Lord John Russell has consented to stop a gap by taking the Colonial Secretaryship, and in the meantime he completes his mission to Vienna.

A well-informed source says that the Earl of Elgin will be introduced into the new Cabinet, and a place found for him at the Board of Control—although the published accounts assign another person to that office.

The Earl of Carlisle is to be Viceroy of Ireland, with the very Irish proviso, 'provided the present Viceroy would like to resign.' The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is Mr. Lewis, an untitled man. There are many who believe that further and more important modifications must immediately be made.

It is noticeable that in the parliamentary explanations the members of the Government express hopes, confident hopes, that the pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace. Nevertheless, none of the nations relax in their war activity. For several interesting details we refer to the report of the proceedings in the English Parliament.

The Emperor of the French seems determined to proceed to the Crimea, to see, in person, what is going on; and no doubt would, if he could time his visit so as to be present at the fall of Sebastopol. England and Austria have advised him to stay at home. His absence, it is said, would not, in any case, exceed thirty days.

There is nothing whatever new from the Danube.

Lord Raglan is said to have resigned, to avoid recall. The Earl of Lucan and some other officers have been invited to resign.

Joseph Hume is dead—much respected and regretted.

Very inclement weather had caused suffering among the poor in England, and riots had occurred at Liverpool and London. A change for the better was apparent within the past few days.

At Liverpool the Cotton market had been very dull throughout the week, but change of weather was bringing up shipping. Prices of currents rates were scarcely lower, but fair had been reduced 1-8d per lb. Breadstuffs had further declined slightly. Manchester trade was very dull.

Consols continued unchanged. The bullion in bank was increasing, and money was rather more abundant. There was a rumor that the Bank of England would soon reduce the rate of discount, but it is doubtful.

PROBABILITIES AND MOVEMENTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle writing on the 25th of January, gives the following version of a portion of General Niel's report to the Emperor on the future siege operations: A change is to be made in the mode of attack. Hitherto the principal points of attack by the besiegers have been the southeastern portion of the exterior line of defence of Sebastopol, the Quarantine Fort, and the Flagstaff Bastion. It has been resolved that the direction of the attack shall be changed. The principal point of attack chosen by Gen. Niel is Fort Malakoff. Four batteries are to be erected at the distance of 600 metres from that bastion, which will completely unite the French and English works, and enable them to concentrate an overwhelming force against the place and render it untenable. It is calculated that these works will be completed about the 10th of March, or, in allowing for accidents of weather and unforeseen delays, at all events, by the 20th. By that time the allied forces will be prepared to open a fire, which, it is to be hoped, will be decisive, with no less than 400 heavy guns.

As to the Emperor's journey, and to the part he is to take in the operations of the siege, the following is the calculation:—In leaving Paris on the 7th, and proceeding direct to Toulon, it is supposed he will be able to reach Constantinople on the 14th or 15th, and Kameisch by the 17th, or at all events by the 18th. By that time the works will be ready, or nearly so, and it is consequently believed that the formidable and irresistible attack which is in preparation will be made in his presence.

Admiral Bruat telegraphed, under date February 13th, that the works of the besiegers go on slowly, in consequence of the bad weather.

The Russians were fortifying their right, and getting new guns into position on the quarantine side.

The Cunard steamer Arabia, at Malta, in sixty-three hours from Constantinople, reports, of the 14th ultimo, that some thousand Russians, who accompanied the Archduke Michael to Sebastopol, had been frozen to death.

Correspondence from the camp, of February

6th and 7th, states that the snow had almost disappeared, for the time, and the thermometer, about noon, reached 52deg. Fuel for cooking was still scarce, indeed, almost wanting. A kind of low fever was rather prevalent in both camps.

The Provost-Marshal had all his energies at work seeking out a gang of marauders who had murdered and robbed an officer's servant.

Continual skirmishes took place between the French and Russians. The Russians, in sinking a countermine, had come into the gallery of a French mine, and blown it up, killing the French officer of engineers, and some of his men. Next day the French took their revenge by opening a masked battery of grape upon a Russian sortie party, killing and wounding 200 to 300.

The railway 'navies' (laborers) are busy breaking ground.

Russian deserters report that there is abundance of provisions and ammunition within Sebastopol, but the troops are in want of 'raki.'

During the night of February 8th a tremendous cannonade was made along the whole of the Russian lines, but no attack. February 10th—(Latest advices by letter)—Lord Raglan telegraphs that large convoys, apparently of sick men, were moving out of Sebastopol, and equally large convoys of supplies were moving in. The Russians within the city appeared to be breaking up hulks in the Arsenal and using the materials for platforms and 'chevaux-de-frises' at the battery Du Mat. The British were proceeding with the armament of their works. The health of the army was better. Forage was the chief want.

On the 12th, General Relissier telegraphed to Paris that no successful attempt could be made on Sebastopol for a month to come. On the same date Menschikoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg the explosion of the French mine, as above mentioned, and adds:—'At night, detachments of volunteers continually harass the enemy in their trenches, and, by obliging them to beat to arms, compel them to suspend their works.'

Orders have reached Constantinople to prepare hospital beds immediately for 5,000 men, from which it is inferred that an assault is to be made on Sebastopol.

The British Infantry, only, are withdrawn from the siege lines; the artillery and sailors remain in charge of their batteries.

With respect to the actual numbers of the British army before Sebastopol, the London Morning Post gives the following summary, and pledges itself to the correctness of the statement:

The grand total of the army in the East was, February 6	44,948
Thus composed—	
Officers	1,242
Sergeants	2,535
Drummers	735
Rank and File	40,436
Grand total	44,948
Of these there were in hospital at camp	5,773
And sick at Scutari	12,344
Making a total of sick	18,117
There were missing, as prisoners of war	134
There were on command	2,498
And there were present as an effective force. Thus composed.	24,194
Officers	1,242
Sergeants	1,655
Drummers	535
Rank and File	20,762
Total	24,194

And this was exclusive of the naval brigade. The effective force before Sebastopol was, therefore, on the 6th of February, in round numbers, 26,000 men.

THE WAR—BATTLE AT EUPATORIA.

On the 17th February, the Russians, who, under Gen. Liprandi, had been for some time collecting around Eupatoria, attacked the Turks with a strong force. Omar Pasha, who had arrived by sea from Varna a few days before, took the command of the Turks in person, and after four hours fighting, the Russians drew off to a distance of four miles.

The London Daily News was the first to announce the intelligence as follows:

'BUCHAREST, February 23d.—A messenger who left Eupatoria on the 17th February, and performed the journey from Varna to Bucharest in twenty-six hours, brings the following dispatch from your correspondent at Eupatoria:—February 17th.—The Russians attacked Eupatoria this morning. They were commanded by Liprandi; and their numbers were 20,000 Infantry and 6,000 Cavalry. They commenced the attack an hour before daybreak, and had with them seventy guns. The conflict lasted three hours. The assault was signally repulsed. The Russians have 500 men, 'hors de combat,' the Turks 150. Omar Pasha commanded in person. Selim Pasha, the Egyptian, was killed. Vast masses of cavalry and artillery are now assembled around Eupatoria.'

The following is the account from the Monitor:

'A telegraphic dispatch from Buckarest announces that on Saturday, Feb'y 17, at 6 o'clock, a. m., the Russians, to the number of 40,000, under the order of Gen. Liprandi, attacked Eupatoria, and, after a combat of four hours, they were vigorously repulsed, with considerable loss, by the Turks, under the command of Omar Pasha. The Turks had fifteen killed and thirty-five wounded. Suleyman Pasha was killed. A battery served by the French lost four men.'

The following is the English official account:

'February 25, 10 p. m.—Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the Editor, and begs to transmit a copy of a telegraphic dispatch which has been received from Lord Raglan through the British Agent at Buckarest.'

'BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, February 18.—A force, said to be 40,000 of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daybreak on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omar Pasha. The Turkish loss is said to be inconsiderable, but Selim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian Brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under the Hon. Captain Hastings, covered both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at 10 a. m., when the Russians retired a few miles.'

The Africa left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of March 3d.

The war advices from the Crimea are of the same tenor as heretofore. Nothing of moment had occurred up to the 13th of February.

The Russians made a sortie during the night, but not a formidable one. Five French were killed.

On the 14th another night sortie was made.—The French lost 35 men.

On the 15th the condition of the French was reported excellent. There was a rumor that the north side of Sebastopol was to be invested.

A second dispatch from Eupatoria on the 21st says that since the affair of the 17th the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria; to-day columns of Infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, and taking the direction of Simpheropol.

Many villages are still in flames in the neighborhood of Eupatoria.

More guns have been landed, and additional defences thrown up. The town is in a good state of defence. Signed, Demot Louis, commanding steamer Velero.

A letter states that the battle consisted mainly of heavy fire of artillery, under cover of which the Russians were.

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR AGAINST SARDINIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg of Feb'y 17, announce that war is formally declared against Sardinia. Notice is given to Sardinian ships to leave the Russian ports. The 'exequatur' has been withdrawn from the Sardinian Consuls, and the Russians agents at Genoa and Nice have been recalled. The property of Sardinian citizens is 'placed under the protection of the laws.'

THE BALTIC.

Galigni's Messenger, of Paris, has the following:

The operations in the Baltic next spring will, it is stated, be conducted on a scale of extraordinary magnitude. In addition to the naval forces of England, which are to consist of 150 steamers, France will send 50 steam vessels and a powerful land armament, which is now stationed at various points along the coast from Calais to Cherbourg. For the conveyance of these troops and all the war material, the French government have entered into a contract with an English company, the representative of which is at present in Paris—an arrangement which will have the advantage of leaving the vessels of war free to operate with all their power against the great Russian strongholds in the Gulf of Finland.

Deseret Theological Institute.

SOCIAL HALL, May 9, 1855.

Met according to appointment. Meeting called to order. Singing. Prayer by Elder Orson Pratt. "The Deseret Philharmonic Society" chanted "Hosannah to the Son of David."

Elder Orson Hyde delivered a lecture on the structure of the English language, and was followed on the same subject, by a few remarks from Elder O. Pratt. An appointment was given out for Elder Pratt to lecture on Wednesday evening, 16th inst. Choir chanted "Hosannah in the Highest." Benediction by Ezra T. Benson. THOMAS BULLOCK, Secretary.

[For the Deseret News.

Deseret Theological Institute.

SOCIAL HALL, G. S. L. City, }
May 2, 1855. }

President Brigham Young requested the choir to sing. Prayer by Robert L. Campbell. Singing.

Elder O. Hyde delivered an instructive lecture upon the passage, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard; neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

President Young occupied the remaining time, and gave further light on what had been advanced pertaining to futurity and eternity.

The Secretary read the constitution, and 103 names of new members.

Elder Hyde gave out an appointment for a lecture next Wednesday evening, on the Structure of the English Language.

The audience sang, "There's a good time coming." By request of the President, the choir and band executed several good pieces.

Benediction by President H. C. Kimball.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Secretary.

LOCOMOTIVE SPEED—OVER A MILE AND QUARTER A MINUTE.—The engine Hamilton Davis, with six cars attached, ran fourteen miles in eleven minutes, on the 16th January, over the New York Central Railroad.

MARRIED:

In this city, on Saturday, May 5, 1855, by President B. Young, Mr. W. H. BATCHELOR and Miss MARTHA ANN APPLEBY.

In this city, on Sunday, April 15, by Bishop J. Hendrix, 19th Ward, Mr. JOHN GARRETT, and Miss THURZA TAYLOR.

DIED:

In G. S. L. City, April 21, 1855, of consumption, JOHN WORKMAN, sen., aged 65 years.

"Mormon" and "Lunary" please copy.

In G. S. L. City, May 10, 1855, of consumption, MATTILDA, wife of JAMES McFATE, aged 29 years.

She was driven from Jackson county, Mo., and has been in all the persecutions since. She came here in 1850, lived her profession, and died a saint.

At Union Port, Little Cottonwood, April 16, 1855, Mrs. CECILIA ELIZA, wife of Orson Burlingame, aged 21 years.

In Fillmore, April 2, 1855, Hon. JOHN CARLING, aged 54 years.

He was a member of the 5th Quorum of Seventies, and was much respected as a friend and brother, and his loss is felt by all who knew him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—On Wednesday night, 9th inst., on Mill Creek, west of Adobe Yard, a Blind Bridle.—Finder please leave it with C. N. SMITH, 6th Ward.

TAKEN UP:

AT THE JORDAN FACTORY, a black and white spotted COW with a calf; no brands visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.

TAKEN UP:

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, living in the 6th Ward, a light red heifer, ears cropped, stag-horn; no brand visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

STRAYED:

FROM the Bottoms west of the 6th Ward, on the 28th of April last, a light roan, or speckled COW, eight years old this spring; crop off left ear, and end of right ear cut off; branded I. Duffin on the left horn. Any person bringing said cow, or giving information where she can be found, will be liberally rewarded by ISAAC DUFFIN, 6th Ward.

ATTENTION ALL!

J. L. MASON would inform all persons indebted to him, that he has closed his mercantile business in this city, and will leave for California by the first of June—before which time he wishes to settle all his accounts.

Those indebted to him, TAKE NOTICE—and all persons having demands against him, present them for payment at his old stand, East Temple st., IMMEDIATELY.

Davis County Tax Notice.

ALL PERSONS owing Territorial and County TAXES in Davis county, are notified that I will attend at my office, opposite Col. Thos. S. Smith's residence, in Farmington, every Saturday, from May 19th to the 1st September, for the purpose of receiving the same. Ten per cent. and cost of collection will be added to all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of September, according to law. GEO. McBRIDE, Ass'r. and Col'r., Davis county.

\$5 REWARD!

STRAYED—From the mouth of Red Butte Canyon, a black, line back OX, branded with the Church brand reversed, and same on the horn; branded

also on the right hip. Whoever will return him to John Fife, or Asa Calkin, shall receive above reward. JOHN FIFE, 10th Ward.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the Mouth of South Mill Creek Canyon, on the 3d of May, a sorrel spotted HORSE 3 years old; white face, two fore feet white, with spots on each side, with a gilt belt on him, and a sore back; branded on the left hip W. H. with two spots above the brand.

Whoever will bring the same to Bishop Hendrix of the 19th Ward, or to John Leffen, at Henry Gibson's shingle mill, on Mill Creek, will be liberally rewarded.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

WHEREAS, Great Excitement is getting up in regard to the manufacturing of Leather, it has become necessary to raise the price of hides in order to stimulate the people to save, and bring them to the Tanners—therefore I shall adopt the old method of buying hides by weight; and for the encouragement of the people to save all the hides from cattle that die, as well as those that are slaughtered, I will pay 5 cents a pound for Green Hides, and 10 cents for Dry, trimmed; 12 1-2 cts for Green Calf Skins, and 25c for Dry. A fair price will be given for Horse Hides; also for Sheep, Wolf, and Dog Skins.

The highest price will be paid for Bark the ensuing season. Also, for Butter, Fish, and Horse Oil.

IRA AMES.

DESERET STORE!!

THE BOOKS OPENED AND THE BOOKS CLOSED!!

T. S. WILLIAMS & CO.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that a large portion of the last season's purchase, consisting of Summer wear for Gentlemen and Ladies, arriving too late in the fall, they now offer at low figures, a lot of fashionable

READY MADE CLOTHING AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

We are desirous of closing the business of the late firm of J. M. HORNER & CO. by the 1st of July next. Superior inducements are now offered to holders of due bills to present the same, either for Goods or on book accounts. Cash purchasers generally invited to call, examine, and buy, if they like the figures.

LAWNS; SWISS AND BOOK MUSLIN; DOTTED AND PLAIN; FANCY BRILLIANTINES; FANCY ROBE DRESSES; LINENS OF ALL SHADES; FOR COATS AND PANTS; COTTONADES; BLEACHED MUSLINS.