

FOREIGN NEWS.

The United States steamship *Fulton*, from Harve via Southampton on the 17th, arrived off Cape Rose, on the 28th of October. The Asia and the Canadian had previously arrived in Western waters. The following is a brief summary of the news:

ENGLAND.

Details of the shipping disasters, by the late gales in the North sea and the Baltic, continued to reach Lloyd's in great and distressing quantity. Among other vessels lost near Husted was a large cotton trader steamer, the Arctic; eight persons were drowned. The ship *Sophia*, from Riga, bound for Boston, was abandoned on the 4th inst., in the North sea. The mate and two seamen were drowned.

A grand requiem had taken place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Dublin, for the Irish who have fallen in Italy.

The Queen arrived at Brussels, Oct. 13th. Her Majesty's arrival in England was postponed till Wednesday, Oct. 17th.

The *Times*' leading article of Monday, Oct. 15, says: "Victor Emanuel will, a few days hence, if the fates are not very adverse, hold the kingdom of Italy by the same title by which Napoleon III holds the empire of France."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "There is considerable irritation between France and Switzerland, on account of the repeated popular manifestations in the latter country against presumed aggressive designs of Napoleon."

Reports of continual augmentations of the French army of Rome continued to circulate. It was reported at the Bourse on Saturday last that the force will be brought up to 60,000 men.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says: "At a cabinet council held a few days since at St. Cloud, at which the emperor presided, it was resolved that important works should be immediately commenced to strengthen the fortifications of Cherbourg and Algiers, and likewise that a number of steel-cased frigates should be constructed on the model of the *Gloire*."

The Garrison of Marseilles is about to be reinforced by two battalions and two squadrons.

A letter from Toulon announces that the commanders of the *Descartes* and *Colbert* had received orders to take in provisions and stores, and prepare to sail at the first moment.

Accounts had been received that the French fleet is recalled from Naples.

London, Oct. 17.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the departure of additional troops for Rome has been suspended.—The second division of the army of Lyons has received a countermand, but has been warned to hold itself in readiness to start at a moment's notice.

FRANCE.

The *Presse* contains the following: The great powers, with the exception of England, had signified to the cabinet of Turin that they would not recognize the blockade of Gaeta.

The *Patrie* states that the entry of Victor Emanuel into Naples would take place on the 11th of October.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegram, dated Constantinople, October 12:

General Beaufort de Hautpoul has militarily occupied Der-el-Komr.

After having established a provisional municipality, and installed the Christians in the houses built by our soldiers, he advanced as far as Djib-djemin, where he arrived on September 30.

On the same date, Faud Pasha arrived at Garoun, in the valley of Bekaa.

The two commanders-in-chief were to unite their corps d'armee on October 2.

Count Kisseleff had a conference, Oct. 14, with M. Thouvenel and the papal nuncio. He took leave of the emperor to-day in a private audience at St. Cloud, and will set out this evening for Warsaw. The count is accompanied by the Russian minister at Turin.

ITALY.

Turin, Oct. 16.—Letters from Naples explain the offer of resignation made by the pro-dictator, Pallavicini, which has since been withdrawn. The republicans accused Pallavicini of having prevented the enrolment of volunteers. Garibaldi, yielding to their influence, was about to dismiss his ministers and to convoke a provincial parliament for the 11th of November, but he was opposed by public opinion.

Advices from Perugia state that the papal authorities had dismissed many functionaries at Viterbo. The emigration of the inhabitants of Viterbo continued.

Yesterday, in consequence of the resignations tendered by the pro-dictator, Pallavicini and his ministers, the National guard went to Garibaldi and represented to him that disturbances were imminent. The dictator ordered them to fire on any person shouting in favor of a republic.

The patrols which were afterwards sent through the streets were saluted with shouts of "Down with Mazzini!" "Down with Crispi!"

Naples, Oct. 13.—The dictator has published a proclamation in which, after announcing the approaching arrival of Emanuel, he says: Let us be ready to receive the man whom Providence has sent us. There will be no more discord. Let United Italy and Emanuel be the perpetual symbols of our regeneration.

Dispatches from Sicily announce that a decree has been issued, ordering the vote on the question of annexation to be taken on the 21st. This had given great satisfaction.

Naples, Oct. 16.—The pro tem. dictator, has resigned, and will leave to-night.

The ministry has also resigned.

Garibaldi desires an assembly to approve the voting; also, one for Sicily.

Great agitation and discontent prevail.

Strong patrols of the National guard patrol the streets.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Oct. 14.—The report that the council of the empire had been convoked for December 1, in order to examine the statutes of the provincial diets, is totally unfounded. The council of the empire will not reassemble until after the provincial diets shall have been formerly established.

Venice, Oct. 13.—Three new forts, mounted with rifled cannon, have just been completed between the Lido and Malamocco, in order to render the entrance to the port of Venice, almost impossible. The whole Venetian coast is being connected by a system of mines, which, by means of an electric battery, will be able to blow into the air any corps of disembarkation (?).

Vienna, Oct. 16.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* announces that Counts Nadassy and Thun have resolved on quitting the ministry.

Munich, Oct. 16.—The official *Zeitung* publishes a telegram dated Turin, 15th, asserting that great consternation prevailed among the members of the cabinet, as the ambassadors of Russia and Prussia had remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of the kingdom of Naples. The Russian ambassador signified that in the event of no attention being paid to this protest he should demand his passports.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—The official Prussian *Gazette* contains a leading article upon the interview at Coblenz, in which it says: "The cordial relations which have existed between England and Prussia will continue to exist, if the two countries do not mutually misunderstand their true interests. These relations have become more deeply rooted, and have acquired increased firmness and extension by the conference at Coblenz, and by the ready exchange of views which then took place between the leading statesmen of the two countries, in view of the present great complications in the European political system. The more satisfactory it is to be enabled to state that there was a coincidence between the views and opinions of England and Prussia on the great and important questions of the day." The article thus concludes: "While the Warsaw interview is a proof of the good understanding of Prussia with her eastern neighbors, the happy results of the interview at Coblenz proves that Prussia understands how to cultivate the highly important interests by which she is bound to England."

RUSSIA.

Wilna, Oct. 13.—A train conveying the Emperor of Russia has arrived here amid the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the population. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction to the manager of the railway.

TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, November 25, 11 a. m., Elder Phineas H. Young made remarks upon a variety of subjects.

President Brigham Young spoke of the joy, the peace and the happiness afforded by the knowledge of God. Said the sufferings of the wicked in crossing the plains had been far more severe than what had been endured by the Saints of the Most High, and when we talk of the difference in regard to the pangs of death there was no comparison. Blessed are they on whom the second death hath no power; the first death has power over the body only, but the second has power over the spirit also. The pangs of death that we feel here are nothing to that which clings to and clinches the immortal spirit to dissolve it, and drive it back into native element. Observed that there is more sorrow in seeing one Saint return to the beggarly elements of the world than there is, or would be, in bringing all the Saints that live upon the earth. In speaking of the paths of the righteous and the wicked he remarked, that in the right hand path there is joy, peace, comfort, light and life, while in the left hand path there is nothing but darkness, misery, sorrow and death; and while it is joy and peace to be a servant of God it is sorrow and affliction to be wicked.

In the afternoon, Bishop Smoot and E. D. Woolley made some pertinent remarks, after which, President Heber C. Kimball delivered an interesting and instructive discourse on the practical duties of Saints.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—By the *Pioneer and Democrat*, published at Olympia, W. T., we are informed that, on Wednesday, Oct. 3d, a sprightly boy, son of John M. Jones, late a resident of Victoria, and formerly of this city, fell into a well and was drowned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WIND STORM AT OGDEN.

OGDEN CITY, Weber county, }
Nov. 19, 1860. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

The terrible wind storm, which has, in connection with other places visited this city, commenced blowing about eleven o'clock p.m. on Thursday the 15th inst. About 2 o'clock on Friday morning, it increased and continued to blow most fearfully until about noon on Saturday the 27th. The destruction it has done is immense. Every fence that faced the wind is prostrated; a great number of hay stacks were swept away, and the ground left cleaner than it could be swept with a broom; corn and fodder followed in their wake, and are irrecoverable.

Trees were torn up by their roots and swept away by the furious element. About one-third of the provender of this city is destroyed. A number of buildings are completely demolished. Mr. McQuarrie's fine two story house is levelled to the ground. Mr. Bowman's dwelling-house is blown down. Mr. Jost's cottage is completely destroyed. Mr. Jonathan Browning's large two story house—north basement for mercantile purposes is blown down, as also the house of Mr. C. Shurtleff. Messrs. Moffett's, J. Brown and Edwards Farley's houses are partially blown down; also Clifton Browning's house. A great number of other houses were unroofed. The City Hall and Mr. W. Stewart's Social Hall were unroofed, and the gable-ends were blown out. About one-third of the north side of the Tabernacle is unroofed,—the roof of the Tithing Office began to spring; but thro' the timely exertion of Bishop West, these two buildings were saved from further destruction. The roof of the former building was secured by a number of heavy chains being thrown over it and heavy weights attached to them, and the latter was secured by a strong cable rope. The tannery and other buildings were damaged, but timely aid saved them from destruction.

There was but little damage done to cattle. One cow belonging to Mr. Ensign was killed by a large pole, which was blown from the shed, and struck her on the head. Many thousands of dollars worth of property of different kinds were destroyed, and it will take the people a considerable time to recover from the losses they have sustained. Nevertheless, they have commenced in good earnest to repair their fences and rebuild their dwellings, etc. So much for the wind-work of this city.

The day the storm commenced, the Ogden canyon was opened. A good road has been made into it, and plenty of wood and timber is now accessible. There is a fine grainary in building in this place. The walls are up and the carpenters are at work putting on the roof. It is intended to have it finished ere winter sets in.

JOSEPH HALL.

A CAPTIVE EAGLE.—Mr. D. Fullmer exhibited in our office on Monday last, a large brown eagle, the wings of which when expanded, measured seven feet eight inches. He was found in Mill Creek canyon a few days since, belayed in the snow, from which in its light incompact state, the noble bird could not extricate himself.

SHOE BLACKING.—Mr. D. Duncanson recently exhibited in our office a specimen of Shoe Blacking of his manufacture, from vegetable materials found on the prairies. It was a very good article, as, by reference to the boots of the office "devils," will fully appear; but, if it was made a little finer, it would improve it much. Success to the manufacturer.

TRAIN FROM SANPETE.—On Monday evening a train of six wagons arrived from Fort Ephraim, Sanpete county, freighted with wheat, pork, eggs, etc., for the General Tithing Office.

Another similar train is expected to-day from the same place.

THE EYE.—When the eye is irritated by dust, or intrusive particles of any kind, the sufferer invariably shuts his eye, and not unfrequently the removal of the irritating cause thereby becomes more difficult. The proper practice is to keep the eye open, as if staring; a sort of rotary movement of the ball takes place, the particle is gradually impelled to the corner of the eye, and is there floated out, or can be easily removed, without any of the disagreeable consequences that attend shutting and rubbing.

ORIGIN OF WHITTLING.—Whittling is by no means a Yankee invention, but a classic recreation. The Roman historian, *Ælian*, says of one of the Persian monarchs, "that he might agreeably while away his leisure hours, he carried in his hand branches of birch, and therewithal a knife wherewith he did cut off sprigs from the stalk, and hewed the rest into little slices." The Yankees, who improve everything, discovered the pine shingle, which has entirely superseded birch twigs for that purpose.

The North and the Fugitive Slave Law.

The last number of *De Bow's Review* gives an account of the States which prohibit their officials and citizens from aiding in the execution of the "fugitive slave law," in other words, which have nullified and broken the Constitution of the United States. They are as follows:—

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin.

The States which deny the use of all public edifices in aid of the master are:—

Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan.

The States which declare the fugitive free, if brought by their master into the State, are:—

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The State that declares him free absolutely, is:—

New Hampshire.

The following are some of the cheerful prospects before a citizen of any Southern State who has the old-fashioned notion in his head that he is living under the Constitution of the United States, and endeavors to reclaim his property, as provided by that instrument:—

States.	Fine.	Imprisonment.
In Maine	\$1,000	5 years.
In Vermont	2,000	15 "
In Massachusetts	5,000	5 "
In Connecticut	5,000	5 "
In Pennsylvania	1,000	3 months.
In Indiana	5,000	14 years.
In Michigan	1,000	10 "
In Wisconsin	1,000	2 "
In Iowa	1,000	5 "

It will be seen from the above that the Northern States are nearly all in position of practical disunion, that is, they have refused to sustain the Constitution which their fathers adopted. In June, 1851, Daniel Webster, in a speech at Capon Springs, Virginia, remarked:

"I do not hesitate to say and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse willfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain broken on one side is a bargain broken on all sides."

Now, according to Daniel Webster, and he is generally regarded as good authority at the North, the South are to-day justified in presuming that this confederation of States, framed for mutual protection and benefit, is at an end.

Married:

In this city, on the 11th inst., by Elder Franklin D. Richards, Mr. PETER HANSON and Miss ROSANNA JENNY, both of this city.

Died:

At Goshen, Cedar county, Nov. 6th, 1860, ANNINE CHRISTINE, infant daughter of O. N. and Christine Liljengren, aged 1 year, 11 months and 6 days.

In this city, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jesse W. and Hannah E. Crosby, aged 13 months and 25 days.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession, ten miles north of the city, a large yoke of CATTLE; one red with brockie face, the other red with short tail; brands not legible. 39-1 G. D. GRANT.

\$5 REWARD.

LOST, a dark brindle OX, specked with white, branded with A C on three places on the same side—on the near shoulder, on the top of his ribs, and on the hip. He was running on the west side of Jordan when last heard of. Whoever will deliver the said ox at my residence in the 13th ward, shall receive the above reward. My residence is first house west of the Historian's office. 39-2 SAMUEL M. MOORE.

ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession one sorrel PONY, about ten years old, blazed face, left hind foot white, right fore foot white, supposed brand M C, left shoulder, and D G on the left thigh. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM CLARK, 39-2 Pound Keeper, Lehi city, Utah co.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of this Territory are respectfully informed that R. BRITTON, Goldsmith and Jeweler, has commenced Business in the shop of J. M. Barlow, watchmaker and dentist, one door east of Deseret Store, Tithing Office block, G. S. L. City, where all kinds Gold and Silver Rings, Ear Rings, Brooches, Pins, Seals, Keys, Chains, Lockets, Buckles, Clasps and Masonic Emblems made to order, wholesale or retail. 39-3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, have THIS DAY, November 13, 1860, mutually DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP. 39-1 A. BEST, THOS. HAWKINS.

TIN SHOP.

THOMAS HAWKINS, HAVING received from the East a Choice Lot of TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BRASS KETTLES, FRYING PANS, WIRE, RIVETS, COOKING STOVES, etc., etc., Is prepared to supply his Friends and Patrons with a good article, and at moderate prices, three doors south of Jennings' butcher shop.

NOTICE TO COOPERS.—Wire and rivets for sale.

JOB WORK done on short notice. Old Pewter bought. 38-4 THOMAS HAWKINS.