

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The following is a condensed but graphic account of the battle of Messina, part of which is from the pen of M. Alexandre Dumas, who was an eye witness of the conflict:

JULY 22.

Yesterday, at 6 a.m., the battle commenced at Melazzo, and was not over before 8 p.m.—The struggle was terrible. There was fighting along the whole line. There was a great carnage of the Bourbonists, who fought with much obstinacy, so that it became necessary to gain ground foot by foot under a shower of grape. The field of battle, covered with dead bodies of the enemy, and with baggage of every kind and five guns, was at last conquered, amid cries of "Long live Italy. Long live Garibaldi!"

Our young men vied in enthusiasm with the brave men of Garibaldi's legion, which was the first in the combat and the first to charge with the bayonet to storm Melazzo and also seize the first and second redoubt of the fortress, still pressing the Bourbonists close with the bayonet.

Our loss has not been excessive. The legion of Garibaldi has had a few of its men wounded; our young men have also suffered very little, but the loss of the continental soldiers has been considerable. Enormous loss and damage has been inflicted upon the enemy, who in flying was driven into the redoubts, and from them into the rest of the fortress. He was pursued thither, and the water conduits were cut off.

This morning, the 21st, the Bosco presented himself to the Dictator, and requested leave to quit with the honors of war. "No," replied Garibaldi, "you shall leave disarmed, if you please."

Fabrezzi and Interdonato have marched to Gesso by order of the Generalissimo. The enemy occupying that position withdrew immediately to Messina.

The Dictator, in a cavalry engagement at Melazzo, cut off with a blow of his sabre the sword-arm of the major of the Neapolitan corps that was pursuing him; after which the Neapolitan cavalry were dispersed and destroyed—a just punishment of their fratricidal obstinacy.

Garibaldi at the head of some Genoese Carbineers and Guides, attempted to take the enemy in the flank, but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of the road, and which he determined to attack. When within twenty paces, the cannon, loaded with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six then remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his boot and his stirrup carried away; his horse was also wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter were killed by his side; Misori's horse fell dead under him; Statella was left standing unhurt in the midst of the iron storm; and the others were killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mischief was taken soon after. Garibaldi on entering Messina was received with great enthusiasm. It is now asserted that the military executions ordered by him at Melazzo were only six, and that the men were shot as assassins, not as combatants.

Late dispatches state that Garibaldi was preparing to transport troops to the mainland.

THE TWO SICILIES.

NAPLES, July 30.

A military convention has been concluded between Garibaldi and General Clary upon the following terms:

The Neapolitans are to remain in possession of the forts of Syracuse, Agosta, and Messina, and to have liberty of access to all parts of those towns.

The citadel of Messina will not fire upon the town.

The Garibaldian colors to take equal rank with the Neapolitan flag.

"The navigation of the Strait of Messina to be free."

JULY 30, via Genoa.

The city is tranquil, but agitation prevails in the provinces.

It is rumored that the Royal troops are about to evacuate the citadel of Messina.

PARIS, July 31.

The *Patrie* of this evening says:

"In consequence of the convention concluded between General Clary and Garibaldi there will be a cessation of hostilities in the island.

"The belligerents will each retain the positions they now occupy."

TURIN, August 2.

One thousand volunteers left to-day for Sicily. Five thousand more left on the 4th.—The men are conveyed by steamers, and it is stated that two of the Neapolitan regiments have mutinied to the cry of "Viva Garibaldi!"

Fifteen hundred of Garibaldi's volunteers have already landed in Calabria. He would shortly advance on Naples, whither he had been summoned. His arrival was waited with impatience both at Naples and Rome.

A letter from Milan states that at Mantua some Hungarian soldiers having obtained ball cartridges, fired into a corps of chasseurs, noted for its loyalty to the Emperor. A sergeant was killed. Several of the Hungarian officers afterwards deserted.

THE LATE DAMASCUS MASSACRES.

More recent dates from Syria not only fully

confirm the former accounts, but indicate the distress and outrages at Damascus as even more terrible than hitherto reported. A correspondent of the *N. Y. World*, in describing the condition of affairs, writing on July 17, from the scene of the late butcheries and horror, says:

Here are tens of thousands of people, but a few days ago in prosperous and comfortable circumstances, with homes of their own, crops growing, flocks and herds to supply their wants and aid them in their labors, and every prospect of peace and security, whose houses are now all burned to the ground, their crops destroyed, their flocks and beasts of burden stolen, their fathers, sons, brothers, and friends massacred in cold blood, and they are turned out penniless, homeless, and almost literally destitute of clothing, to live upon the charities of others, or die of exposure and starvation. Thousands of them have fled to Beirut, and other thousands are scattered through the land. The flourishing community of protestants in Hasbeiya is broken up and the poor and rich alike are now dependent upon the American missionaries and others for their daily bread. The same is true of that extensive region east of Tyre, where protestant Christianity was spreading so rapidly. The villages are all plundered and burned, the poor people—protestants, maronites, and Greeks alike—are driven about and slaughtered like sheep, and if they escape with their lives, it is in abject poverty, with not a crust to eat, and hardly a rag to cover their backs. The suffering felt by hundreds in Syria at this hour is incredible. Every day brings new tales of distress and woe. If immediate measures are not taken, many will perish from hunger.

The same correspondent, under date of July 18, adds that, since the above was written, intelligence had been received of the arrival at Beirut of Tnad Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, from Constantinople, with positive orders from the sultan to put a stop to the outrages in Syria. 'Alas,' says the writer, 'he has come to lock the stable after the horse is stolen. He cannot raise the dead, nor bind up broken hearts, but he may possibly punish the infamous Pasha of Beirut, with other Turkish officials, and thus strike terror into the hearts of the baser sort.'

Not a single house belonging to a Christian has been left in Damascus. Four thousand Christians there have been mercilessly butchered and seventy thousand Christians are left without homes or food.

The soldiers had driven the Christians into the flames of the burning houses.

The affairs of Syria were debated in both Houses of Parliament, and ministers explained that a protocol had been drawn up at Paris, by the ambassadors of the great powers, in which it was determined that, on the requisition of the Porte, a force of 12,000 troops should be sent to Syria, half of which would be furnished by France. It was provided that their stay should not exceed six months.

A dispatch from Constantinople dated Aug. 2, states that the Governor General of Damascus has been deprived of office, and sent away from Syria in order to be tried by the proper tribunal. The Governor General of Beirut has been arrested.

It appears that the massacres are the result of a widely spread conspiracy of the local beys and pashas. In several cases Turkish officers and troops directly aided in the massacres.

ICE SHOWERS OF INDIA.—The following is an account of the squalls and storms preceding the Monsoon rains in Eastern and Central India:

Three or four of these occur during the months of April and May, and are frequently accompanied by furious hail-storms, the hail being on an average about the size of walnuts, frequently that of duck's eggs—single hail-stones have occasionally been found from one to three pounds in weight. There are, indeed, four cases on record, within the last seventy years, of masses of ice having fallen from the firmament of from half a ton to a ton and a half in weight. Recent observations have shown that the maximum fall of rain occurs, as might be expected, at the ordinary altitude of the principal layers of rain-clouds between three thousand and five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the amount regularly decreases above this as the higher levels are attained. The discharge where this sea of vapor impinges on a cold mass of mountains is tremendous. At Mahabaleshwar it amounts to between two hundred and sixty and three hundred inches.

—Miss Cornelia Barbour, a daughter of James Barbour, of Virginia, a member of John Quincy Adams' cabinet, has resolved to emancipate her numerous slaves and locate them in a free State.

—The Wisconsin papers speak in glowing terms of the wheat crop, and, upon the authorities of dealers, claim that the State will produce 20,000,000 bushels.

BOWERY.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, Elder George Q. Cannon spoke of his absence from the home of the Saints, and said there was nothing save the Spirit of God and its comforting influences that could enable a man to live away from the body of the church and enjoy himself. The spirit that influences the Saints in Zion is not to be found among the nations of the earth, but there they are governed by and possess a spirit that will break down and destroy every government and society among men. He had found, upon his late mission, persons that were filled with singular feelings respecting "Mormonism," and they wonder how it is that one man can sway such an influence over a great people, as President Young did during the times of our difficulties. Argued that our enemies, by their endeavors to destroy us, have been actually engaged in helping to spread forth more extensively the work of God, for no man can do aught against the truth, but for it.

Elder W. H. Hooper made some pertinent remarks on the evidences in favor of our religion; he was sensible that God protects and watches over his people. To raise an excitement in any part of the United States it is only necessary to put the letters into type that spell "Mormonism," and that is quite sufficient. Admonished the Saints to love God and one another; to purge their hearts from evil and do good. Observed that he had been with the church eleven years, and that had been the happiest period of his life.

President Brigham Young observed that, with all the revelations and instructions that have been given to the Latter Day Saints, they still need much more, and they enjoy more privileges than any people upon the earth. Alluded to the text, "There is a spirit in man, and the spirit of the Lord giveth it understanding." It is a spirit that causes men to leave father and mother, brothers, sisters and friends, and to do all that they do for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God. Behold the conduct of our Elders among the nations, and there is a spirit that prompts them in all they do that is good.

Elder Cannon gave notice that he would like all persons who came in Capt. Robinson's hand cart company to meet him in the Bowery at the close of the afternoon service next Sunday.

In the afternoon, President Brigham Young remarked that there was no class of men that needed teaching more than the Elders who are going forth to preach the gospel; he commanded them to seek unto the Lord their God and then they would learn by the Spirit of the Lord what to do; go and counsel the Saints to be humble, to live their religion, that they may enjoy the Spirit of revelation to a fullness. Anciently the doctrine was: "Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh, is of God." The doctrine that he has now to proclaim is, Every spirit that confesseth that Joseph Smith was sent of God to preach the gospel, is of God, and every spirit that will not confess and bow to this, is not of God.

They may say they acknowledge Christ till doomsday; he will never own them unless they acknowledge that Joseph Smith was called of God. Reasoned upon and illustrated the principles of obedience and its consequent blessings; the Saints have the privilege of receiving revelation from God, to prepare them for the blessings that are to come, and this brings them under great obligations.

Let the Elders who go on missions live so that they can look angels in the face. Said he wanted the Elders to bring home the poor with them instead of bringing home so much riches, and instead of coming home merchants. I forbid all the Elders of Israel, in the name of Jesus Christ, bringing home riches, silk dresses and luxuries for their wives, and charge them that the property they bring home shall be the souls of men.

Elder James D. Ross gave a short account of his late mission to Great Britain. He rejoiced in the privilege of again hearing the voice of inspiration, which, if listened to with a spirit of humility, is calculated to save, to exalt and dignify in this life and in that which is to come. His mission had been a very long one, it being seven years the 21st day of last June since he left this city. Referred to the spirit of opposition in the world and observed that although it was great a few years ago, before the Elders left there in the time of our troubles with the government, and although

the brethren felt it powerfully then, he could assure them that it was nothing then to what it was now.

Elder George Q. Cannon stated that he had learned since his return that there were many of the last year's *Emigration accounts* still unsettled, and he desired all persons who knew themselves indebted to take notice, and attend to it within the coming fortnight.

From Juab County.

A correspondent at Nephi in narrating the progress of events in Juab county says, that the citizens there are generally enjoying the blessings of health and peace and that their crops are abundant.

The cold, dry, backward spring operated very unfavorably to the farming interests, and most of the fields sown or planted had to be watered before the seed came up, in consequence of which, the crops are late and the harvest season has not yet ended. The grasshoppers and crickets have done less damage there this season than formerly.

A small settlement has been formed at Clover creek, and another on Chicken creek, the former six or eight miles north, and the latter fifteen miles south of Nephi.

The money appropriated by the Legislature last winter for the improvement of the road in Salt Creek canyon has been expended as provided, and the road made passable by that means and similar appropriations made by the County courts of Juab and San Pete.

Home manufacturing is a subject to which the Nephites have given much attention, and there are few families there who do not manufacture the greater part of the cloth from which their wearing apparel is made, and it is supposed that there are more sheep in that county than in any other in the Territory, according to the number of inhabitants.

The people of Nephi are evidently striving to keep up with the spirit of the times, and while engaged in producing the necessities and comforts of life, extending settlements, building houses, repairing roads and improving their social condition in many ways, they have not been unmindful of mental improvement, and have provided good schools for the rising generation and are taking measures for the procurement of a library and the establishment of a reading room, that all who have a desire to increase their stock of knowledge by such means can have the privilege at a comparatively trifling expense.

Late from Iron County.

A letter from Bishop Lunt of Cedar city to Elder G. A. Smith, dated Aug. 29th, announces that the people there were, as they have been in every part of the Territory during the harvest season, very busy in securing their wheat, which, although the crop generally was not very abundant, was unusually good.

Messrs. Simpkins and Walker had erected a small foundry and had made some excellent castings for a thrashing machine, sugar mills, &c. A new bridge had been built over Coal creek, near the Iron Works, and things in general were in a prosperous condition in that vicinity.

—The word "Zouave" is generally and incorrectly pronounced as a word of two syllables. It should be spoken as if written *Zwawe*, the *a* having the Italian sound, as in "fau." The name is derived from the Arabic Zouaoua, a confederacy of the Kabyle tribe, who live on the mountains back of Algiers. The original Zouaves in the French service were composed of Arabs from the country near Algiers.

—Near Horse Lake, Polk county, Wisconsin, flames of fire have come up through the earth in several localities, and one man's barn has been burned down by it. It is said that the fire can only be seen in the day time, the earth in the evening bearing a close resemblance to phosphorus.

—During the six months ending with July, the number of passengers arriving at San Francisco was over 20,000, and the departures rising of 7,000, showing a net gain to the population of the State of about 13,000.

—A letter from Palermo mentions that the writer has just seen a review of 1000 peasants, armed with all kinds of weapons, the standard bearer being a priest, and the colonel a Benedictine monk, armed to the teeth.

—The Bostonians are going to have an arm-chair made of the fallen limb of the celebrated old elm, on Boston Common, to be used as the Mayor's seat, when presiding in the Board of Aldermen.

—Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, is a private in a volunteer military company in Jackson, and drills regularly and punctually in the ranks.