

## THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Our latest advices from Europe are by the screw steamship City of Washington, which sailed from Liverpool, May 25 and arrived in New York June 7.

From the N. Y. Tribune of June 11, we learn that, on the 20th of May, at Montebello, the first regular battle was fought between the Franco-Sardinian allies and the Austrians.

The respective forces engaged are variously estimated—French accounts stating that only six or seven thousand French and one regiment of Sardinian cavalry were opposed by from twelve to fifteen thousand Austrians—while the Austrian version is that the allied forces were superior in numbers to the Austrian.—From all accounts received, we think the Austrian forces may be safely estimated at twelve thousand and those of the allies at eight or ten thousand.

Montebello is a small village, about six miles to the north-east of Voghera. Although small in the number of its inhabitants, Montebello—together with Casteggio (a town somewhat larger and on the road from Voghera to Stradella, on or near the Po)—from the time of the Gallic and Punic wars, down to the last European conflict, have been considered important military positions. The correspondent of the London News, writing from Turin, May 21, says:

"It was near Casteggio that, on the 9th of June, 1800, the great battle between the French and Austrians was fought. This battle, so wonderfully described by Thiers, is usually called the battle of Montebello, from the village where the French army finally routed the corps de reserve of the enemy. Fifty years ago the fortune of a day was there decided by Victor; yesterday it was decided by the bold assault of Gen. Beuret, who paid with his life for the victory obtained by the Forey division, a brigade of which he commanded, and by the Sardinian cavalry under the orders of Col. de Sonnaz."

For what purpose was not fully apparent, the Austrians having occupied Casteggio, marched on the Piedmontese positions at Montebello and drove back the outstanding pickets of Piedmontese cavalry.

Being informed of this movement on the part of the Austrians, Gen. Forey, commanding the first division, first corps of the French army, immediately pushed forward, encountering the Austrians at Ginestrello, from whence they were forced to retreat and intrenched themselves in Montebello, where the ground was contested inch by inch, on both sides. In his official report, Gen. Forey thus alludes to the struggle at Montebello:

"A hand-to-hand combat then ensued in the streets of the village, which had to be carried house after house. It was during this fight that Gen. Beuret was mortally wounded by my side.

After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were forced to yield to the vigor of our troops, and although strongly intrenched in the churchyard, this position they saw snatched from them at the point of the bayonet, amid cries of 'Vive l'Empereur,' a thousand times repeated.

It was then half past six o'clock. I deemed it prudent not to push the success of the day any further, and halted my troops behind the rising ground on which the churchyard is situated, covering the brow with four guns and numerous sharpshooters, who drove back the last Austrian columns into Casteggio."

Soon afterwards the Austrian columns were seen evacuating Casteggio. Continuing their retreat, they crossed and took refuge behind the Po.

Gen. Forey estimates the French loss at six or seven hundred men. In superior officers their loss was very great. Two hundred Austrian prisoners were taken, among whom were a colonel and several officers.

The Austrian loss was considerable—probably from twelve to fifteen hundred men, killed and wounded.

The London News correspondent gives the following account of the battle of Montebello:

"The battle of Montebello scarcely admits of description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, hand-to-hand fights, of sanguinary encounters, of desperate charges and assaults. The shells and bullets of the Austrians burst so thickly among our troops that our center, already engaged, was obliged to fall back on the right of our lines, retiring from Montebello, protected by a ravine filled with brushwood, which descended toward the main road of Voghera. As Gen. Beuret led on his men to support our center, it was observed that a body of the enemy had gained the top of a hilly ground behind the French division on our right. A deadly volley was poured into them, and, protected by the fire, both Piedmontese and French came out from the ravine and went boldly to meet the enemy. The effect of the new French guns, carrying their bullets to a distance of more than two English miles, was so great, that the center of the Austrians

was soon obliged to fall back on its reserve, and Montebello was again occupied by our men. By this time the third and fourth brigades of General Forey's division had reached the scene of the action. This distinguished officer had left in support of a small band of the national guard—who by the by, fought bravely—his first brigade, sending an orderly officer of his staff to Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, asking support if need be. Having thus given his orders, he came on with his Zouaves at the pas de charge. One battalion of Chasseurs d'Orleans rushed by, 'the light of battle on their faces.' It was accompanied by two battalions of the line, commanded by Duchef and Lacretelle. The shock was terrible; Lacretelle fell dead from his horse, Major Duchef fell dead after him; our men still advanced a la bayonette. An Austrian Colonel and 200 Croats were made prisoners. Assailed in front by the French; broken by the impetuosity of the Sardinian Montferrat light horsemen, led by the brave Col. Morelli; attacked on the right by the second brigade, and by our artillery all along the line, the Austrians began to retire after a struggle of six hours.

At 5 o'clock p.m. they were driven pell-mell down the hill toward Stradella on one side, and toward Casatisma on the other, leaving mounds of dead behind them. We had won the day. The Austrians were therefore unable to force our positions, though they were 15,000 strong, with a powerful artillery, thus outnumbering us by 6,000 men. Forey's division numbered scarcely 8,000 fighting men, and was supported by 900 Sardinian horses. You must not forget that this brave cavalry, led by young Col. De Sonnaz, sustained for an hour the first shock of the enemy, thus giving time to the French to come up."

A later Turin letter of the London Times correspondent explains the probable design of the Austrian movement, and gives some additional news:

"It seems that the Austrians, who had collected vast masses of troops about Castel San Giovanni, on the frontier of Piacenza, were advancing along that somewhat narrow strip of level land which lies between the outskirts of the Apennines and the Po, from Piacenza to Tortona. Tortona and Voghera had been given up by the marauding parties which had been sent to reconnoiter; but between Voghera and Stradella the open country becomes narrower and narrower, the lowest hills of the Apennines slope down almost to the main road, and the towns of Montebello, Casteggio, Santa Giulietta, Broni and Stradella, all lie more or less on elevated ground. It was important for the Austrians to keep possession of these places, for those heights and those towns are the key to their position at Pavia and Piacenza, and the moment their adversaries have pushed beyond Stradella, Pavia and Milan, and perhaps all Lombardy to the Mincio, must be abandoned. The Austrians, consequently, occupied Casteggio, which had been barricaded by the townspeople, and offered some resistance; but the Franco-Sardinians came up with them at Montebello, and a very smart encounter took place, in which the Austrians were worsted and fell back on Casteggio in great disorder, leaving a colonel and 200 men in the enemy's hands. All this took place yesterday. To-day, however, a fight is raging again on the same fields, and I am told that Casteggio is in flames, a fact which leads me to believe that the Austrians had only their vanguard at Casteggio yesterday; that they have to-day brought forward their main force, and, as there is no doubt but they will be met by the allies with equal power, the present engagement is, or soon will become, a general pitched battle."

On account of the serious losses in the fall of so many French and Piedmontese commanding officers, orders have been issued for them, as in 1848, to drop their epaulettes, which signalize them to the deadly aim of the Tyrolese sharpshooters.

The Piedmontese cavalry has now the applause of their French allies. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has intimated that he "will manage never to go into the field without such admirable troopers by his side."

It is stated that the newly invented French cannon have done most awful execution.

The engagement at Montebello, however, can be considered only as a set-to of outposts.—Should the present opening of hostilities be vigorously followed, Stradella will afford ample field for a general engagement on ground advantageous to Austria. The Times correspondent says that "If Stradella also is lost, all the war in the open field is at an end for them (the Austrians), and they have no resource left but a retreat to their fortresses."

On the 21st of May, also, the Franco-Sardinian army made a forward movement at all points. They crossed the Po at Valenza and Cambi and were in full march upon Garlasco, where the Austrian Emperor had taken up his headquarters.

The Piedmontese, says a writer, take the news of a battle, and even of a victory, exactly as the English do—silently and somewhat gloomily. They count their losses. The fall of Colonel Morelli, of the Montferrat Horse, who is mortally wounded, has created a painful sensation. Piola, a captain in the same regiment, is also wounded. A painful apprehension prevails that there will be even more grievous losses to lament; and hardly a family but has some loved one on the field. The Piedmontese must resign themselves to the arbitration of the God of Battles; but it is impossible not to admire their silence and gravity in the midst of success.

Very early in the morning of the 21st, the Emperor Napoleon left Alessandria for the field of battle.

## BATTLE ON THE SESIA.

On the 21st, the extreme left of the Sardinian forces, under Gen. Cialdini, forced a passage over the river Sesia, near Vercelli, putting the Austrians to flight. Several Austrian officers and privates were taken prisoners, besides arms, wagons and horses, which fell into the hands of the allies.

A dispatch from Berne, dated May 25, stated that Gen. Garibaldi, with his five thousand men, had barricaded himself in the town of Varese, but without cannon; that the Austrians were posted in that neighborhood, provided with artillery, and that a fight had commenced.

The Bey of Tunis had offered two auxiliary regiments to Piedmont.

The Slavonic population on the coast of the Adriatic begin to show hostile feelings against Austria.

Twenty thousand landsmen had been enrolled in the British navy within a few weeks.

It is announced by France that the commerce of neutral States will be respected and that privateering remains abolished, according to the treaty of Paris.

The King of Naples died May 22. Francis II has ascended the throne in his stead.

## FOUR DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the ocean steamship Argo dates were received from Liverpool to the morning of May 30.

A telegram from London, May 30, says:

"The papers of this morning give accounts of the expedition of Garibaldi and his volunteer corps across the right wing of the Austrians in Upper Lombardy, which has been by far the most striking and successful episode of the campaign."

The fight at Como is said to have been furious—lasting from 5 to 8 o'clock, evening, when Garibaldi entered the city.

Portugal had declared her neutrality.

The following was received from Alessandria, May 29:

"The Emperor is enjoying perfect health.—We have but few sick. The weather is beautiful, and the harvest has begun. The army is abundantly supplied, and the soldiers continue to feel full of confidence, and are in high spirits. Garibaldi has reinforcements of troops.—At Como, the artillery has been reorganized, the National Guards mobilized, and volunteers are hastening to increase the militia. The national movement is spreading, and the town of Lecco is free. The Austrians in considerable force have occupied Dobbe."

"Gen. Garibaldi entered Como amid bell-ringing and the general illumination of the town. All the steamers on the Lake of Como are in the possession of Garibaldi. The Austrians are in rapid retreat."

"Advices from Lugano, dated noon of the 28th, state that the Austrians, pursued by Gen. Garibaldi, were withdrawing toward Milan. Gen. Garibaldi had occupied Camerlo and Lecco. Insurrectionary movements have taken place in the Valtellina, and 800 Valtelline insurgents are now on board an Austrian steamer."

The London Times, of May 30, states that the report that Mons. Benedilly is about to proceed from Paris on an extraordinary commission to the German Confederation, tends to strengthen the supposition of a peaceable compromise at no distant day by means of Prussian agency.

## TABERNACLE.

SUNDAY, July 3, at 10 a.m., Elder Orson Pratt preached on the first principles of the gospel, taking for his text the last two verses of the 28th chapter of Matthew. Spoke of the restoration of the priesthood and the fullness of the ever-lasting gospel by the ministration of angels; the rapid progress of the work among the nations, and showed that, in fulfillment of revelation and in accordance with the warning voice of the Elders, wars and distress of nations would follow the proclamation of the gospel.

In the afternoon, Elder Joseph L. Heywood addressed the congregation; bore testimony to the truth of the gospel preached to him by Joseph Smith, the Prophet; spoke of the necessity of watchfulness, faith and constant attention to the duties incumbent upon us.

President Brigham Young preached a discourse, which will be published next week.

Wanted at this office, several hundred pounds of old castings for which the market price will be paid on delivery.

## Delinquent County Taxes.

UNION, July 5, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—

I wish to say to the delinquent tax-payers of Great Salt Lake county, through the Deseret News, that the county court for said county at the time of the settlement of my accounts as late Assessor and Collector, extended to me what was considered ample time for the payment of the delinquencies, charged over to me according to law, which amounted to \$6482.23. That time has nearly expired and unless the balance now due shall be forthcoming, suit may be commenced against me and my securities for the recovery thereof, as in law provided, as further indulgence cannot reasonably be expected.

To meet that liability I must now do what the law required of me before, that is, to collect the taxes due and with which I have been charged, by due course of law, if necessary. Some few suits have already been commenced and others will be soon, if those concerned do not prevent it by paying up severally what they know to be due. I regret that I am compelled to pursue a course of this kind, but there is no alternative but to enforce payment, if the money is not paid immediately.

S. RICHARDS,

late Assessor and Collector.

We insert the foregoing for the benefit of all concerned, trusting that there will be no necessity for further legal proceedings in those matters. Why not pay up before being sued as well as afterward, as most of those here have done as soon as they ascertained that Mr. Richards was in earnest in the matter?

## A Model Wife.

In the 'Recollections of William Jay, of Bath,' by his son, the following is given as Mr. Jay's description of his first wife:

"I was always desirous and anxious to be a good husband, nothing in my estimation and remarks ever being able to atone for the want of consistency and excellency here, especially in a minister. But I must have seen one of the basest of men had I not always endeavored to act worthily towards the wife of my youth to whom I was under so many obligations.

It was she who contributed to give me that exalted idea of the female character which I have always entertained and expressed. She excluded perfectly the entrance of every notion and feeling of submission or authority, so that we had no rights to adjust or duties to regulate. She possessed every requisite that could render her a helpmate—her special qualities were admirably suited to my defects.

Her domestic virtue rendered my house a complete house—the abode of neatness, order, punctuality, peace, cheerfulness, comfort and attraction. She calmed my brow when ruffled by disappointment and vexation; she encouraged me when depressed; she kept off a thousand cares, and left me to attend to the voice of my calling; she reminded me of my engagements when I was forgetful, and stimulated me when I was remiss, and always gently enforced the present obligation, as the duty of the day required."

HORSE-BACK EXERCISE.—The stamina of constitution and vigor of body, so much superior in former generations as compared with the present was owing in great degree to exercise on horseback. Years ago it was the only means of land transportation, save on foot, for carriages and pleasure wagons have come in use within the present century. Horseback exercise for both sexes was general and common within the memory of many now living, as it is now in England and other portions of our country, particularly the southern. It gives robustness to the body, vigor to the mind, freshness to the countenance, cheerfulness to the spirits, and health to the viscera. In internal disease it is too much neglected. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, consumption, have increased in ratio proportionate to the saddle and pillion.

In those complaints it is invaluable and, if we were able to control the matter, the regimen should be compulsory. Try, then, ye who are tormented with dyspeptic evils, the horse treatment. It will bring more muscles into healthy action than any other thing except boat rowing, and produce that divertive influence upon the mind, so much needed, yet so hard to obtain. For the feeble maiden, with the rosy hue of heaven upon her cheek, it will do more than all things else combined; and if used early, will be worth all the pains and labor needed for the trial. Let us, then, have more of this exercise by all, for if not needed for health, it tends to give a person graceful motion, and he who can ride a horse elegantly, has progressed far toward personal dignity and politeness.—[Springfield Republican.]

A MAN KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ROB HIMSELF.—The Erin shooting affair, which we published a few days since, and which at the time seemed a little incredible, turns out to be a sad reality. The treasurer of the town of Erin, Washington co., in this State, whose name we understand was Whaling, had collected some \$1,200 or \$1,500 of the town taxes, as we have already stated, and left home, telling his wife he should be gone all night. That night a pedlar stopped at the house, and hearing some one breaking into his room, (where the money had been placed), he fired and killed the proprietor of the house himself. Two other accomplices fled. The treasurer had resorted to this method of robbing himself, and met with the sad fate which we have mentioned.—[Milwaukee Wisconsin.]