

LOCAL CURRENT EVENTS.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

BURGLARY, &c.—On Wednesday night last a gang of thieves broke open and entered the meat store of Mr. Isaac Brockbank, East Temple Street, and extracted therefrom, beef, pork, hams, lard, eggs, flour, onions, peas and other property to the value of \$120. The next morning policemen W. McGregor and Jason Luce were authorized to go in pursuit of the thieves. In the 15th Ward they discovered three men sheltered in a mean hut, seemingly enjoying themselves. As they entered by one door, two of the men decamped by another, leaving their partner to meet his fate alone, whom the officers made fast.

On searching the premises they discovered part of the stolen property, which they secured. Mr. Brockbank being sent for, at once recognized the articles, and they were taken to his store. About one third of the provisions have not been recovered. The thief was conveyed to the lock-up where he was to await an examination. He is known by the name of Bill Moore, is a native of Indiana and came here as a teamster last fall.

STEALING BY THE INDIANS.—Reports on which we can rely, have reached this city this week that the Indians from round and about the Humboldt have been prowling about Tooele Valley and vicinity and have stolen mules, horses and oxen. They killed several mules and other animals owned in this city, and used them for food. We learn that they were pursued by other friendly Indians, who regained some of the animals, and replaced them in the herd grounds. We have heard that they assign some reasons for their attack upon the property of the settlers, but we cannot say whether there is any truth in their assertions, and we know that they make of a very small matter a pretext for depredations. Might not the persons who suffer by their robberies, take some measures to be indemnified for their losses?

WARNING.—We are informed that, in the opening of the spring, many transient persons, such as teamsters, &c., purpose leaving this Territory for California and the States. During the winter they have been out of employment and spent what money and effects they possessed and, to sustain themselves, many have stolen chickens, beef, pork, clothes off lines, and every thing they could grasp from the inhabitants.

To get away from this place, probably, many of them may further help themselves to animals and other things necessary for their use in their transit; hence the settlers will do well to keep a sharp look out! We have been informed that several parties have lived during the winter by stealing, concealing and selling and have determined that, when the spring opens so that they can leave, they will try their abilities upon such herds, irrespective of who owns them, as will be profitable to their necessities and desires.

Let every person secure his property and lead his aid, to bring the thieves to justice.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.—Mr. Robert T. Burton, of this city, has been appointed assessor and collector of county and territorial taxes for this county, Mr. Silas Richards having declined a re-appointment, in consequence of the multiplicity of other business on his hands.

Mr. Jeter Clinton has been appointed assessor and collector for this city, Col. J. C. Little having resigned. These gentlemen have filled their offices with credit to themselves, have given satisfaction to the authorities by whom they were appointed, and retire from office with the general good will and respect of the public.

NAPOLEON AND THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—A Paris correspondent of the Times says:—

"On the other hand, at the diplomatic reception on New Year's Day, at the Palace, the Emperor conversed an unusually long time with the American minister, and showed towards him, I am told, the greatest courtesy. The President's Message was referred to, and this gave Mr. Mason the opportunity of reiterating to Napoleon that it was the settled policy of the United States to act in the acquisition of territory upon the principles which had guided them heretofore—that is to say, that no territory should be acquired otherwise than honorably by purchase or cession. The Emperor on his part re-assured the American Minister of his kindly feelings towards the United States, and of his constant desire for the preservation of amicable relations. This conduct when contrasted with that shown by his Majesty towards Austria was much remarked by the diplomatic corps, and created a positive sensation."

CURRENT NEWS---HOME, FOREIGN.

KANSAS PROCEEDINGS.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 20.—Captain Montgomery has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities, to await a trial upon the charges of complicity in the recent troubles on the southern border. Captain Brown is reported to have left the Territory. No further difficulties are apprehended. The excitement here has all died away.

A Bill abolishing slavery in the Territory of Kansas, and attaching penalties for its continuance, has passed the House, and a joint resolution of the Council in favor of annexing Southern Nebraska to Kansas, has also been passed.—[West.]

ENGLAND.

The London Times says that an American invention had been taken to England, with a view to its being disposed of to the British or any other European government, and which, if it does one-half of what the patentee guarantees can be done with it, will make such a change in the mode of carrying on a naval war as will put steamers out of the question, and render of no avail the tremendous forts of Cronstadt or Cherbourg.

The invention is a sub-marine boat for working under water without air tubes or any other communication with the surface of the water, and capable of carrying men and a large quantity of explosives. The American and French governments are said to have declined to have anything to do with the invention, while the British was giving it full and prompt attention.

IRELAND.

Additional arrests of parties suspected of having been engaged in the late seditious movement, had taken place at Belfast, and also at Kilkenny. The conspiracy turns out to be more extensive than was at first suspected.

FRANCE.

Great agitation still prevailed on the Paris Bourse and in political circles, in respect to the Emperor's recent remark to the Austrian Minister. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the evening of Jan. 5th, says:—

"The continued silence of the Moniteur, and the unsatisfactory, and, I may add, verbally incorrect version of the Emperor's brief and significant remark to the Austrian Ambassador, together with the comments of some whose language, if it were listened to, would probably be as desperate as their fortunes, have not tended to restore tranquility to the financial public. It is true that M. Loris Veunilot delivers, in to-day's Univers, his censure of any step that would lead not merely to an open rupture, but a simple estrangement with Austria. I doubt much if this disapprobation, though coming from so high a quarter will suffice to neutralize the effect of the original incident. To do so the Moniteur must speak."

It is affirmed that a note was dispatched recently from Paris to the Austrian government on the subject of Serbia, couched in rather significant terms,—that the passage of the Pruth by Russia had been considered by the Allied Powers, as a casus belli (cause of war) and that there was in point of fact, no difference between it and the crossing the Serbian frontier by an Austrian army, for in the one case, as in the other, the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire would be menaced.

At an official reception, subsequent to the incident of the 1st of January, it was remarked that the Emperor was most particular in his attentions to the Austrian Ambassador, as if he wanted to show that it was not any feeling to him personally that provoked the unwelcome warmth of his expressions at the levee, but rather from strong disapproval of the policy of his government.

The attaché of the Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for Serbia on a special mission.

LATER.—PARIS, Friday, Jan. 7.—The Moniteur of to-day, contains the following:—"For several days public opinion has been agitated by alarming reports which it is the duty of government to put a stop to, in declaring that nothing in diplomatic relations authorizes the fears which those reports tend to provoke."

The Paris Correspondent of the Daily News says that the impression that Europe was on the eve of a general war, gained ground immensely; and he asserts beyond a doubt that whatever turn events might take, the French Army of Italy was quite ready to march "on paper."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—We fear it may be regarded as a matter of certainty that the French government entertains the idea of war as a means of employing its colossal army, and keeping up what the great gamblers of the world style their prestige. The French army, indeed, is so enormous as in itself to be almost a standing declaration of war to other nations. It is the one menacing and explosive element which now disturbs the repose and security of Europe, and forbids the governments of the world to commence a gradual reduction of their armaments, turn the enormous sums hitherto lavished in maintaining multitudes of mercenaries to better uses, and relieve the burdens of their people. It is kept up on a scale for which nothing can account but a depraved military ambition and a desire to threaten and oppress other nations.—[Saturday Review.]

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of Jan. 1st, contain a brief report of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day, relative to the message of Mr. Buchanan about Cuba.

M. Ulloa said:—I ask the government if it intends to reply to the message of Mr. Buchanan, inasmuch as in that message is a paragraph on the subject of annexing Cuba to the United States, which contains a new and really grave insult to the Spanish nation.

Marshal O'Donnell declared that the Government was disposed to demand due satisfaction for such an insult; and then said: "I can assure the Chamber that during the six months we have been in office, our relations with the Government of the United States have not ceased to be marked with the greatest cordiality. Accordingly I was surprised to read in the Message of the President of the United States that those relations were in an unsatisfactory state."

In the few conferences I have had with the worthy representative in this city of the Anglo-American Republic, such a cordial spirit was manifested that I felt convinced the relations between the two governments were perfectly amicable, and that they could run no risk of being troubled.

The confidence of the Queen's government still subsists. In its relation with the United States, as in those with all other countries, it has always endeavored to be circumspect, moderate, reserved, but always dignified and firm, as the government of a great people ought to be. The period of discouragement caused by war and disunion has ceased in Spain. Our country is now positively in an era of development and veritable restoration. If the power of Spain be not great enough to menace it is strong enough to defend the integrity of the territory of the monarchy, and to preserve the dignity of the Spanish name without stain.

In whatever circumstances the Spanish nation may find itself, it will in the future, as in the past, never be insensible to its honor, never will it abandon the smallest portion of its territory—and a proposition having that tendency will always be considered by the government as an insult to the Spanish people. (Applaudation.) The sentiment of nationality, which was supposed to be weakened, and which, unhappily, was slightly weakened, by our own intestine discords—this sentiment, the source of high deeds, and of a generous and heroic inspiration, displays now new vigor, and is increasing in such a way that, whilst we will never be aggressive, and never aspire to dominate, we will never allow any encroachment to be made on the inheritance left us by our fathers. (Applaudation.)

Mr. Clazaga, in his own name and in that of several other eminent members representing the different political parties, then proposed this resolution:—"The Congress declares that it has received with satisfaction the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that it is disposed to give to the government its constant support, in order to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominions."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inscribed in the archives. The Espana, though a violent adversary of the cabinet, expresses warm approbation of the patriotic declaration of the Minister, and states that in a question which, like that of Cuba, affects the national honor, Spaniards, whatever their differences on other points, will always be united. The other journals employ similar language.

ITALY.

The Continental journals and correspondence continue to give alarming details of the state of affairs in Italy.

A rumor had been current in Paris that Milan was in a state of siege, but it lacked confirmation.

The Paris Patrie publishes a letter from Milan dated Jan. 1st, which, it observes, contains a statement so serious and so strange, that it publishes it with every reserve. It is to the effect that some bodies of the people passing by the barracks crying "Vive l'Italia" were responded to by the soldiers within the barracks with a similar cry.

The civil and military authorities at Milan were treated with contumely, and the latter were of opinion that their would soon be an outbreak.

The garrison of Pavia having been augmented by 700 men and 4 guns it was stated that the University would soon be re-opened. It was expected that on the return of the students, collisions would very likely take place. Every precaution was being taken, and Pavia was almost in a state of siege.

The Nord publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Genoa stating that the agitation was increasing there, and that a report continued to be circulated that Garibaldi was about to organize a corps of volunteers, or was preparing to play some very active part.

The Austrian garrisons in Lombardy were already on a war footing.

Warlike preparations were brisk at Cremona. Modena was in a perfect state of alarm.

A Paris dispatch, dated evening of Jan. 7th, says it was asserted there that a scuffle had taken place between the Hungarian and Austrian regiments forming the garrison of Cremona, the Hungarians shouting "Vive Italia."

The Turin correspondent of the London Times says it is quite evident that the Sardinian government desires war, means war, and is confident that war is at hand. The Sardinian Chambers were to open on the 10th of January, and the speech of the King, upon the occasion, was anxiously looked for.

AUSTRIA.

The Journal de Frankfort, an Austrian semi-official journal, says that Austria is at present strong enough in Italy to meet any eventualities, and boasts that all Germany, and Prussia at its head, is backing her.

VIENNA, Jan. 7th.—The third corps d'armee,

of the Imperial army, amounting to 30,000 men, has left for Italy. It is estimated that the Austrians can now muster 100,000 men, within two or three days, in the limits of their Italian dominions.

The official Oesterreichische Coorespondenz, of Vienna, announces that reinforcements will go from that city to the army in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It is expressly said that the troops are sent for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants of the kingdom against the revolutionary party.

The Vienna Gazette states that the project of concentrating an imposing force on the frontiers of Serbia, and the execution of which had been commenced, has been countermanded.

Great depression prevailed at Vienna, and disquieting rumors were rife.

The object of the conspiracy lately discovered at Cracow was to recover the independence of the Republic.

CUBA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.

Havana papers of 19th inst., contain a statement to the effect that Gen. Reneau had offered Gen. Concha fifteen millions of dollars to declare Cuba independent.

At Havana, there is a growing prejudice, on the part of the Spanish officials, towards Americans, owing to the language of the President's Message, which manifests itself in acts of discourtesy, and sometimes of positive insult. Masters of American vessels who are brought into official communication with Her Spanish Majesty's servants, have suffered grievances, in this respect, which will probably be the subject of an especial remonstrance to the State Department at Washington.—[Ger. Tel.]

HAYTI.

The negroes and mulattoes of Hayti seem certain to eat one another up, like the renowned Kilkenny cats. Indeed, they cannot avoid doing so, for all abnormalism must have an end. The Creator will not allow His footstool to be permanently inhabited by beings the offspring of sin and shame. Mulattoism is therefore necessarily short-lived.

The present revolution, however, does not seem thus far to have been a very desperate one. It was inaugurated by three "culled pussons," "armed to the teeth," who "frightened a sentinel" to surrender the jail to them, which they opened and thereby got thirty or forty adherents. It is doubtful whether the contest will amount to much, though we hope it may, for the sooner these semi-savages destroy each other the sooner Hayti will be ready for commerce, for trade, for agriculture, and the spread of freedom and Christianity.—[N. Y. Day Book.]

PARAGUAY.

The dates from Paraguay are to the 19th November. It is stated the Paraguayans are preparing to receive the United States fleet, but the prevailing belief was that the difficulty would be settled without recourse to war.

U. S. TERRITORIES.—As there is nothing like keeping posted as to the wonderful progress of our country, we make brief mention of the following proposed Territories:

Colona—to be formed mainly in Kansas, with portions of Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico added, including Pike's Peak, Cherry creek, &c.—122,000 square miles. Named in honor of Columbus, whose Spanish designation was Christoval Colon.

Superior or Ontonagon—the peninsula between the Lakes Michigan and Superior.

Laramie—the western part of Nebraska, as Nevada is of Utah, the former composed of that portion of Nebraska which includes Fort Laramie, and the latter lying immediately between California and Alt Lake.

Dacotah—forming the State of Minnesota, a north and south line was drawn through the centre of the Territory, and the western half is styled Dacotah.

Arizoa is formed of the south part of New Mexico and our Mesilla purchase of 1854.—[West.]

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says the majority of the House Territorial Committee are in favor of organizing a Territory comprising the Pike's Peak region, and a bill for that purpose will be adopted by the committee, probably. The name "Colona" will be dropped and "Tohosa" adopted.

Southern Utah.

From our own Correspondent.

PAROWAN, Feb. 16, 1859.

There is nothing of much interest going on in this part of the Territory. Winter still reigns, but the southern slopes of the mountains are becoming more bare, affording good range for our stock, but there is still considerable snow on the bottoms. Petestneet's band of Utahs have gone over to the Sevier. The horses they were supposed to have taken have all been found; but they have several in their possession which are supposed to have been taken from Nephi city.

A new saw mill is being erected by Messrs. G. A. Smith, James Lewis and N. S. Hollingshead, which is expected to be in operation in about two months, and which will add materially in supplying the increasing demand for lumber.

The Parowan Dramatic Association is about closing its season, having performed a variety of plays in a manner that has given general satisfaction, considering the many disadvantages under which its members have labored.

Yours &c.,

SOUTHERNER.