

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest dates from the old world, received by mail, were to the 28th of October. The following summary contains the most interesting items of news clipped from exchanges.

## ENGLAND.

The weather had of late been unsettled and stormy.

A Gotha newspaper supposes that the only daughter of the Duke Saxe Meiningen, just turned seventeen, is the destined bride of the Prince of Wales.

The Times says that Lord John Russell was not authorized to promise that England would teach the King of Sardinia political morality, or defend the treaty of the Holy or any other alliance against the natural interests of the Italian race.

Lord Palmerston was on a visit to Yorkshire, presiding at sundry educational and other meetings. The Yorkshiremen were very enthusiastic in their reception of the premier.

The Queen and Court had arrived at Windsor from Germany.

The Queen had recovered from her indisposition.

The Duke of Richmond died at London on the 21st of October, aged 70 years.

## FRANCE.

An imperial decree had been issued, raising the price of tobacco in France 25 per cent. This measure caused great dissatisfaction in the lower classes.

The Emperor has had a military council at St. Cloud, at which all the Marshals of France, with the exception of Bosquet, who is unwell, were in attendance. It is said that the Emperor wished to consult them on a new plan he had suggested for the formation of an army of reserve.

The army of Lyons was about to be reinforced.

Considerable sensation had been caused in Paris by the publication of an article in the *Opinion Nationale*, in which it is asserted that the meeting of the Sovereigns at Warsaw is nothing else but a conspiracy against France, and that England has acted the part of a "go-between" in this re-construction of the Holy Alliance. The article affirms that Austria, assured of a certain amount of support from Russia and Prussia, will no longer pause, but will endeavor to occupy Modena, Florence and Bologna, and then call for a European congress to re-establish her in Italy. The *Opinion Nationale* denounces the scheme, and calls on the Emperor Napoleon to defeat it by recognizing Victor Emanuel as king of Italy and espousing his cause.

The recent article in the *Constitutional* on the Emperor's Italian policy also continued to attract attention, its inspiration being attributed to the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that French regiments are to consist of four battalions, as when the army was prepared for war in Italy, last year, also that otherwise preparations are going on on a very large scale, as if a war was certain next spring.

It is confirmed that at the council of marshals, held the other day at St. Cloud, it was determined to create a fourth battalion in every regiment in the French army, to be called the battalion of reserve.

Kossuth and Klapka have had interviews with the Emperor Napoleon.

The *Times*' Vienna correspondent says that in high official circles, it is believed a new convention has recently been concluded between France and Sardinia.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says the departure of the Pope's nuncio from Paris was considered the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome.

The same authority says: "seldom has the spirit of hostility been so general in the church of France, and never has it been so boldly displayed. Pastorals, circulars, allocutions and sermons, denounces, and all but implore divine vengeance on the invaders of the papal states, and by implication on the Emperor. The whole prelacy is aroused from one end of the country to the other."

The *Morning Herald* says, that a kind of revolutionary levee, held by Prince Napoleon, which was numerously attended by Hungarians, Poles and Italians, his imperial highness is reported to have said, that if Austria should attack Italy, France would immediately declare war against her.

## ITALY.

Naples telegrams of the 21st of October announce that the vote on annexation was then being taken, much enthusiasm existed, and immense crowds had assembled at the voting places. All was quiet at the latest dates. The King of Naples had issued a protest, declaring he would consider the voting null and void.

It was reported, that after annexation was effected, the title of prince and the rank of general would be offered to Garibaldi.

A Naples telegram of the 21st says, that Garibaldi has officially declared he would lay down the dictatorship on the arrival of Victor Emanuel.

The head of General Cialdini's columns encountered and beat a corps of Neapolitans at Isernia. The general commanding the corps with his officers and 800 soldiers and flag were taken.

Another dispatch says that Cialdini captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

Victor Emanuel arrived at Salonia on the 21st of October.

It was reported that provisions were beginning to fail at Gaeta.

It was also reported that the French minis-

ter of marine had received a dispatch announcing that Garibaldi's ships of war had captured a vessel bearing Spanish colors, and another bearing the Austrian flag. The same authorities continue to assert that the Austrian demonstrations on the Italian frontiers were increasing, but on the other hand, it was said that Austria had given the most positive assurances that he would not draw the sword unless an attack was made on Rome.

The Piedmontese troops were encamped at Rieti, ten leagues from Rome.

The text of the Prussian dispatch relative to the invasion of the Papal states is published. It censures the action of Sardinia and rejects Cavour's justification, but does not threaten any active hostility on the part of Prussia.

Some details of the voting on the question of annexation, confirms the previous reports that the result was almost unanimously in favor of annexation.

In the city of Naples 194,000 votes were cast for annexation. At Palermo there were 36,232 votes in favor of annexation to 50 against.

The King of Sardinia, in his reply to the Neapolitan deputation, is reported to have said: Austria continues to threaten me. Not long since I received a note from her through the Emperor of the French which was full of passion. Austria is preparing for next spring; but then, with your assistance, I shall have 400,000 men in arms. I shall perform my duty as king and soldier. Let us all do our duty as Italians. The pope himself now writes to me with kindness. The powers of Europe are displeased, but none of them except Austria, threaten. I am satisfied with Garibaldi. He may be a little capricious, but Italy has no nobler spirit or son. I have several times offered him artillery, but he has refused it. He flattered himself that he could take Capua by a bayonet charge.

The *Journal des Debats* says the British Legion is immediately attached to Garibaldi. Garibaldi reviewed the men. In the name of Italy he thanked England, in the person of her volunteers, for the great sacrifices she made in men, arms and money to uphold the cause of national independence, and concluded by saying it was the proudest moment of his life that he had under his command, and for his support, a legion of the free children of England.

The entire French force in the Roman states does not yet much exceed 19,000 men.

The correspondent of the daily *News* attached to Garibaldi's head quarters says the British Legion was attacked by a Neapolitan brigade on the 19th Oct. The fight lasted five hours, with an interruption of two. The first and third companies charged the Neapolitans more than once, and thoroughly beat them. Col. Peard lost six men, and had about twenty wounded. Captain Tucker, an artist in Naples, was killed.

Five hundred Irish, who had belonged to the Papal army, has been landed at Marseilles and the steamer was to return to Genoa for the rest of the prisoners of that army.

## AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria was expected to reach Vienna from Warsaw on Sunday, the 28th ult., and the authorities at Vienna were preparing to give him a solemn reception.

The cardinal primate of Hungary had received orders to commence preparations for the coronation of Francis Joseph as king of Hungary—the event being fixed for next spring.

Slight disturbances took place at Pesth on the evening of the proposed illumination of that city.

It was asserted that the warlike preparations of Austria on the line of Mincio, also on the line of the Po, were becoming more and more menacing. The most recent intelligence that a corps of between 40 and 50,000 is concentrated between Ostiglia and Ravenna.

A Vienna letter to the *Cologne Gazette* states, that the Austrian army in Italy can easily be increased to 280,000 men, and that the new general-in-chief and the generals under his orders are to take possession of their commands without delay.

At Trieste, according to a dispatch in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, the Italian party consider the grant of a new constitution as a symptom of war.

A French traveler from Verona, confirmed all that has been said as to the great preparations for war made by Austria in Venetia, for some time past.

Verona alone, contains within the citadel and the entrenched camp which protects it, 100,000 men. He adds, that it would be difficult to form an idea of the immense works which have been raised for its defence. The citadel can always be supplied with provisions from the mountains.

Mantua and Pescheira are likewise strongly garrisoned. The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 150,000 men. The plain of Mantua is covered with fortifications, and Pescheira is a little Verona.

A Warsaw telegram of the 25th announces that on that day, the three princes and their ministers held a conference of an hour's duration.

Nothing is said as to the result of the proceedings beyond a questionable statement in the Paris *Opinion Nationale* that the Russian charge d'affaires at Paris had received a telegram on the 24th, to the following effect: "At Warsaw everything goes well. The principle of an European congress has been adopted. Communicate this in proper quarters."

The royal party on the 26th were to have left Warsaw for Skernewicz on a hunting

excursion, but the illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia caused a change in the arrangements, and the members of the party would leave for their respective homes on the 26th.

The Paris *Pays* and *Patrie* deny the report in the *Opinion Nationale* relative to the conference.

It is stated that the Warsaw interview maintained to the last a purely personal character. As regards the princes and ministers at the interview on the 25th, no stipulation was made, no convention of any kind was concluded, nor was even a protocol drawn up.

The great camp at Warsaw has been unexpectedly raised and no one appears to know where the corps d'armee have been sent.

The *Daily News* quotes the dispatch recalling the Russian ambassador from Turin, and asks what minister in any free state in Christendom can, after this, justify the thought of entering into a congress on Italian affairs.

## Arrivals in the City.

Last Wednesday evening, Judge James C. Ralston, of Sacramento, arrived here in thirty days from Carson. We understand that his honor comes on professional business before the Supreme court. The Judge is well known to many of our citizens. He formerly resided in Illinois, and was well acquainted with men and matters in Nauvoo. We are pleased to see him in good health, and trust that during his sojourn among us he may look around and see that eastern Utah has not been idle in works of progress.

Mr. John C. James, the delegate from Carson to the legislature, arrived here on Friday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock. Mr. James was elected at the general election held in August last, on the "Law and Order" ticket in opposition to the "Anti-Mormon" ticket. Mr. James is brother to the first editor of the *Territorial Enterprise* who, as represented to us was also on the "Law and Order" side of politics. For some time back, we have seen very little from Carson of that very striking character which, a year ago was the marked feature of Carson county, and are pleased enough to learn that "Law and Order" has so far prevailed as to elect its delegate by an overwhelming majority. Mr. James is much pleased with our city, and what he sees and feels in his travels round, and like most other strangers, finds that facts are very different from fiction.

Col. Reese and family, with Mr. John K. Trumbo and family arrived here on Saturday, also from Carson.

Col. Thomas Smith, with a few wagons came in at the same time. This small company from the west had no difficulty on the road with Indians, and with the exception of a brisk snow storm about Deep creek, the route was unobstructed and the trip pleasant for the season of the year.

## Evening Free Schools.

On Monday evening a school was opened in one of the 14th Ward School-rooms, which, we are informed, is to continue during the winter, free to all residents of that ward, whether old or young, who may feel disposed to attend. Competent instructors, in all the branches usually taught in the common and select schools in this city, have volunteered their services, and the school is reported to have commenced under very favorable auspices, and if rightly conducted (as we have no doubt it will be, under the supervision of Mr. R. L. Campbell, superintendent of Common Schools for Great Salt Lake County, assisted by Messrs. East, Church & Wright) much benefit may be expected to result from the institution.

A similar school has been opened in the 6th Ward, under the supervision of Mr. Findlay, which is said to be well attended.

## More Troubles in Kansas.

In the *Mountaineer Extra* of Monday evening, there is a lengthy account of late abolition movements in Southern Kansas, at the head of which was a desperado by the name of Montgomery. It seems to have been another John Brown affair, which has, no doubt, been greatly exaggerated. If not, Montgomery's movements have been well planned, and he has five hundred men under his command, armed with Sharp's rifles imported into the Territory in boxes marked "donations for Kansas sufferers," sabers, revolvers, and bowie knives. Judge Williams had fled from the Territory, and Southwestern Missouri, as well as Kansas, was in a state of great excitement, and troops were being raised on the 21st ult., to march to Kansas to repel the invasion. The story is a little too large, but, nevertheless may be literally true.

## TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, Dec. 2, 11 a.m., Elder William Budge expressed himself gratified for the privilege of speaking to the Saints congregated together in Zion. He had enjoyed a good and pleasing experience in the church, while in the old countries, and had shared in the troubles and trials of traveling from Europe to this Territory, and took pleasure in testifying that the whole tendency of this work had been of that character with him, that his mind had been greatly enlightened, and now he could say that he never felt so strong a testimony in favor of the consistency and truthfulness of the religion we profess; he was well assured that he was speaking to the most enlightened audience of God's worshipper's, so far as the knowledge of God was concerned. He felt thankful that the Lord had opened his way to gather to Zion; when the Saints have the Spirit of the Lord within them, it imparts joy and confidence in the truths of the gospel; was confident that his success, and also that of the brethren and sisters, depended upon an earnest labor in the church and kingdom of God.

President Daniel H. Wells made some pertinent remarks upon that kind of improvement which is best calculated to happy and prepare the Saints of the Most High, to inhabit holy places, to promote peace and good will to mankind, and make the place of the Lord's feet glorious; argued the necessity of the Latter Day Saints accomplishing that work which no other people will attempt to perform, save Israel, improve the minds of the children, and recover from the dominion of sin and satan the earth upon which we dwell, thus honoring our tabernacles, and making our path glorious. He observed that we are differently situated from the world, for they have strict and strenuous laws to keep them within bounds, but here they are left to act upon their agency, to do good or evil, and the principles of the gospel should impel us all to do good and eschew evil; and further, it is the duty of all Saints to walk sin and iniquity under their feet, and to train up their children in the paths of virtue and righteousness.

President Brigham Young said there is no living being who is calculated to receive a full education in one day; the culture of the mind of man is the work of time. All that he tried to learn and find out in reference to the gospel of Jesus Christ before he found Joseph Smith was like the fog that passes away before the warming rays of the morning sun. He remarked that to learn the revolutions of the earth and of the starry heavens, is an interesting study, but there is no beauty like that of God and godliness revealed and reduced to the understanding of men. The gospel and the knowledge of God affords joy and peace to the human mind, but when he considered the moral religion of this people it made him blush; spoke of the follies and weaknesses of the people and their moral deficiencies, and concluded by counseling all to study and learn themselves, and to resist the enemy that they may overcome and be made holy.

Afternoon.—The congregation was addressed by Elder John Taylor and President Brigham Young on subjects of interest and importance, pertaining to the present duties and future happiness of the Latter Day Saints.

## New Advertisements.

## ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession one red COW, six or seven years old, white spot on left shoulder and rump, white under the belly, bush of tail and legs white, left horn drooping down; branded W. PARKER on both horns, an illegible brand on left hip. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away. DAVID R. EVANS, Poundkeeper. Brigham city, Box Elder co. 40-1

## PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be sold, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 10th Dec. at one o'clock p.m., one white COW, six years old, red neck, white on the face, dewlap cut, illegible brand on left hip, and a white CALF. One black and white yearling HEIFER, white on the face. One brindle COW, white on face and on the belly, about eleven years old. S. FOSTER, Poundkeeper. 40-1

## ESTRAVS.

I HAVE in my possession one red OX, about ten years old, white on face and on the belly, thick high horns. One two years old, red and white spotted STEER, white on the face. One red yearling STEER, half crop out of left year. One last spring steer CALF, some white on the face. S. FOSTER, Poundkeeper. 40-2

## COMMISSION &amp; EXCHANGE STORE.

JAMES W. STEVENS & BROTHER would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a

## COMMISSION AND EXCHANGE STORE

In the large Front Room of W. Foster's Soap Factory, two doors north of Mr. Clement's store, and have on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Soap, Candles, &c., which they wish to sell at moderate prices for Cash, Grain, good yearling and two-year old heifers, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

P.S. Soap will be exchanged, as usual, for all kinds of grease, grain, flour, cash, &c. 40-3m