

that each power might be free to act. Austria has notified the Pope that the legislation of the Reichstadt must proceed even with the antagonism of the concordat, should the Pope refuse to release the Emperor from the obligations of the treaty made before he became a constitutional monarch.

Florence, 4.

Italy has ordered 300,000 Chassepot rifles. Many political arrests are made.

Montgomery, 4.

Alarming excesses have been committed by the blacks, in Bullock County, of the colored loyal league. They resisted the process of civil authority; and under instructions from colored emissaries, formed a code of laws, opened court, and arrested by night, blacks for opposing their unlawful proceedings. They threaten a general uprising and the extermination of the whites. General Swayne sent a force of troops to restore order, and fifteen of the black insurrectionists were arrested.

Havana, 4.

Dates from the city of Mexico, to the 20th, say the Mexican Congress had assembled. The Mexican journals attack Romero for making ruinous contracts with the United States. Escobedo is gone to camp; Diaz is quiet; Ortega is elected to Congress.

Chicago, 5.

The *Times*' special says General Stedman is dangerously ill from an attack of apoplexy.

Wilson introduced a bill into the Senate declaring a majority of votes cast sufficient to call a convention in the South. Under the present law a majority of the registered voters is required.

A Republican caucus last night considered the best means for promoting the interests of the Republican party in the South, and decided to raise a large sum of money as soon as possible. A committee was appointed to make collections.

Washington, 3.

Both Houses of Congress met for short sessions at 12 noon. The respective presiding officers announced the first session of the 40th Congress adjourned; then immediately called the second session. An immense number of bills and resolutions were introduced, which await the announcement of the Committees. Among them Corbitt of Oregon introduced a bill providing for the issue of gold notes in place of legal tenders, with a view to facilitate specie redemption. Steward introduced a Bill to establish a National School of Mines. Ordered to be printed.

House. Hooper introduced a Bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and to extend the Homestead Preemption law to that territory.

Several personal explanations were made on different subjects, but no important business was done.

Supreme Court convened this morning; no business was transacted. The Court made the usual visit to the President.

A disease resembling rinderpest has appeared in Virginia.

New Orleans, 3.

Hancock has issued orders revoking Mower's last removals of the Louisiana officials.

Paris, 2.

A small body of the French cavalry still occupy Rome, and probably will remain permanently. All the other troops have evacuated the Papal territory. The Pope has taken measures to materially strengthen the Papal army.

Florence, 2.

The fortifications of Civita Vecchia are being strengthened so that a garrison of the Papal troops can hold the city as an open gate for the return of the French troops, should the subjects of the Pope hereafter require it.

A submarine cable will soon be laid from Civita Vecchia.

Paris, 2.

Switzerland has accepted the General Conference.

London, 2.

The *Times* has an editorial on the Italian question which is considered important, reflecting on the policy of the British Government, also on the tone of public opinion. It makes a strong argument against the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope; and expressed a belief that the Conference called by Napoleon will never meet. It concludes with the opinion that the Pope and Italy must get rid of mutual distrust and come to an agreement without the assistance of the European powers.

Liverpool, 2.

The weather has been very inclement for a few days. Several shipwrecks are reported, attended with loss of life.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

[THE natural anxiety of our readers to see the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE as early as possible, is our reason for publishing this issue of the News ahead of its date.]

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

DIED, this morning, in the 17th Ward, Zillah wife of W. W. Player, aged 79 years. Deceased was born in London; was baptized in 1833; emigrated to Nauvoo in 1841; and came to this valley in 1862, with her husband and family. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THEATRICAL.—To-night the "Stranger," with Mr. and Miss Coudock in the leading roles; followed by the "Lost Child," Miss Nunn appearing in a song between.

BOLTING.—Yesterday afternoon a horse with harness on, but unattached to a wagon, manifested an inclination to move in an independent course on Main St., and having bolted made directly for an auction stand as if about to offer a bid. The intruding animal being turned, it reared and plunged across the street and brought up with its fore legs over the pole of a wagon to which a span of horses were hitched, and there remained until caught. Fortunately nobody was injured, though there were a great many people on the street at the time.

IRON COUNTY.—Elder Silas S. Smith, from Paragonah, Iron County, who arrived in the city on Saturday evening, informs us that the advanced guard of the grasshoppers reached that settlement this fall in time, it is supposed, to deposit their eggs. They manifested the same voracious disposition there which they did here, patches of lucerne being completely devoured by them in a very short time. The people of Parowan had a pretty good yield of wheat at harvest; the wheat of Paragonah suffered to some extent from rust.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.—President B. Young, through the courtesy of the Mayor and City Council, has obtained the upper west room of the City Hall for the use of his School for the instruction of a class or classes in Theology. This is an elegant and commodious hall, and will admirably answer the purposes of this school. It will accommodate, we think, at least two hundred students. The President will shortly issue his cards of invitation to those whom he wishes to become members of the school.

FROM PROVO.—General W. B. Pace, who arrived from Provo last night, informs us that all was peace, mud and rain, in that section of Utah county, when he left. He says the roads are very heavy, but not quite so bad as they were a year ago.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.—Yesterday evening Elder George A. Smith delivered a most interesting lecture in the Seventies' Hall, on the Ancient History of this Continent.

After some preliminary remarks he entered upon the history of the Jaredites, who were led here by the brother of Jared, stating that they were on this continent for at least thirty generations, a period with them of 1800 years. They landed on the west coast of Mexico, and they called North America the land of Moron. They never settled in South America, though they went there on hunting excursions. If their ratio of increase was the same as that of the slaves in the Southern States from 1810 to 1860, their population must have reached as large a figure as that of China at the present day. Their destruction was effected by interecine war about 250 years before Christ.

The next race of people who appear in the history of this continent reached it by two ways. Lehi and those with him left Jerusalem in the first year of the reign of Zedekiah, took a southeasterly direction until they reached the Persian Gulf, built a ship, and crossed the ocean, landing on the west coast of Chili, near the place where Valparaiso now stands. After a time they separated, a portion of them who desired to live righteously going over the mountains and settling in Bolivia. Under the name Nephites, they remained there upwards of 300 years, when they were so severely pressed by the descendants of those from whom their fathers had parted, who were called Lamanites, that they found it necessary to abandon the country. They went north and settled in New Granada; but in going north they found a people calling themselves the people of Zarahemla, who had no written language, but from tradition it was learned that their father, Mulek, had also come from Jerusalem, having traveled north from that city until he reached the Black Sea, where he built a ship, and, after passing through the Dardanelles, down the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar, he reached this continent from the east and landed not far from where the City of Carthage now stands, near the Magdalena river, called in the Book of Mormon the Sidon, which empties into the Caribbean Sea.

These two peoples united and elected Mosiah, a Nephite, their King; and with him Coriantumr, the last man of the Jaredites, remained nine months, so that the destruction of that race happened near the time of the uniting of these two communities. A portion of the Nephites returned to their former homes, and were allowed to remain by the Lamanites; but after three generations the Lamanites taxed and oppressed them sorely. They were discovered by messengers sent from the land of Zarahemla to seek for them; and uniting once more with their brethren the Nephites they became one nation. At this time, about 150 years before Christ, the Lamanites were twice as numerous as the Nephites and the people of Zarahemla together. The lecturer referred to the Book of Judges in the Bible, and said he used to wonder at the Israelites changing from righteousness and prosperity to wickedness so speedily. It was the same with the Nephites. The great destruction and terrible convulsions of nature on this Continent, which attended the death of the Savior, were referred to, and his appearing on this Continent, which resulted in the conversion of the Nephites and Lamanites, who lived in peace, union and prosperity for 20 years afterwards.

Then they had become very numerous and rich, and they had grown corrupt. Part dissented from the rest and took the old name of Lamanites. These occupied the southern part of the Continent. They drove the Nephites out of Zarahemla, and the Isthmus of Darien became the dividing line between the two powers, and remained so for a great many years. Both nations had grown very wicked and bloodthirsty, and were powerful. The Lamanites invaded the north and were driven back; and the Nephites fortified the isthmus to resist further invasions. Mormon, the Nephite general, through whose skill they had obtained this success, strongly urged them not to pursue an aggressive war, but to stand on the defensive only; but his advice was unheeded, and he resigned his command. Then the Nephites invaded the Lamanites south and sustained an overwhelming defeat. After this Mormon again assumed command, but the Nephites were gradually driven north, and at last were totally destroyed near the hill of Cumorah in the State of New York, about 400 years after Christ.

The lecturer traced the future of the Lamanites, as they became split up into roving bands, from which sprang tribes; and showed that the diversity in people and language among the aborigines on this continent is not more than exists among the nations of the Caucasian race to-day, reasoning that the aborigines, from the Esquimaux north to the Straits of Magellan are all descended from one people.

THEATRICAL.—There was much gratification experienced in witnessing the performance of the "Stranger" on Tuesday evening. Mr. Coudock has not a reputation to make, for years ago he was recognized as a "star" among "stars," and his impersonation of the "Stranger" was but an exposition of his well known abilities. Miss Coudock is a young actress of great ability, whose natural and faithful impersonations make her very popular wherever she appears. Her Mrs. Haller was very fine. Mr. Graham's Peter was a great feature of the evening. He played the character with much comic power; and by him and Mr. Margetts, who makes an excellent Solomon, the audience were kept in a state of the utmost good humor. Messrs. McKenzie, Lindsay, Hardie and Maiben, Miss Colebrook and Miss Alexander were all good in their roles. Miss Nunn sang and was encored; and the "Lost Child" excited the risibles without stint. Mr. Margetts' burlesque, as the bereaved "parent," was most excellent.

To-night the "Merchant of Venice" will be presented, Mr. Coudock appearing as Shylock, a part in which his reputation stands very high. Miss Coudock appears as Portia. It is not often that a provincial audience has the pleasure of witnessing these two leading characters in the hands of competent artists on the same night, as will be the case this evening. Mr. McKenzie plays Antonio, and the play is strongly cast. It is followed by the most amusing farce, "A Kiss in the Dark."

GOT IN.—Lieut. W. W. Bell and a party of cavalry, who accompanied Capt. Bates and his party last summer, as an escort on their surveying expedition, got in on Tuesday, bearing the marks of several months' camping and traveling in the mountains and wild regions where the survey caused them to be. The party which they accompanied is still out, the cavalry having returned when their protection was no longer needed.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have made an important reduction in its tariff on messages through the cable.

The bread riots in England were of a serious character. That at Barnstable exceeded all the rest in destructiveness and ferocity. The mob broke open the butchers' shops and the bakers', sacked them and set them on fire; and committed excesses until the police and military were obliged to fire upon them.

England, it seems, is to have other wars on her hands besides the one with Abyssinia. The Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* believes there is trouble brewing in the East. He is convinced that England is adopting a bad policy with regard to Central Asia, and that before long she will have to fight for the safety of the Indian Empire. Both Russia and France are encroaching in that quarter.

On the 7th and 8th of October the advance guard of the British expedition against Abyssinia left Bombay, consisting of 5 sailing ships and 6 steamships, of 10,483 tons register, carrying 39 European commissioned officers, 36 native commissioned officers, 2,882 non-commissioned officers and men, 461 horses, 458 mules, and 30 bullocks. On the 20th of October the van of the expedition had reached Aden. On the 26th of October, the Viceroy of Egypt had dispatched 10,000 soldiers to Massowah and Sawakin, 6,000 of whom had only just returned from Candia. The Egyptian troops are sent forward ostensibly to protect the frontier, but, it is believed, really to assist against Theodore.

The *London Times* has an editorial on the Alabama claims, in which it comments with much severity on the last dispatch on the subject, addressed by Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams.

A terrible explosion took place in one of the Ferndale Collieries, in Glamorgan-shire, Wales. Three hundred miners were at work at the time. At last accounts the mine was on fire and it was feared but few lives would be saved.

The French have again commenced pasting their postage stamps upside down on their letters. This is said to be one of their ways of manifesting their hostility to "the nephew of his uncle."

The *Moniteur du Soir* admits that French infantry, armed with the Chassepot rifle, and artillery, supplied with rifled cannon, took part in the battle of Monte Rotondo, and their coming to the assistance of the pontifical forces decided the day against Garibaldi.

General Faily, commander of the French expedition to Rome, reports that the French, in the fight at Monte Rotondo, lost forty killed and wounded; the papal troops lost only twelve men. The casualties of the Garibaldians were six hundred killed and as many wounded, twenty-two hundred were taken prisoners. General Faily says the credit of the great slaughter of the rebels was due to the Chassepot rifle. The rebels were only half armed.

The *London Times* predicts, that should Napoleon fail in bringing about a general conference of European powers, to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defence of the temporal power of the Pope, and leave Italy free to decide upon the future position of Rome.

Cretan official accounts, to October 20th, ridicule the idea that Ali Pasha can turn the invaders from the inflexible determination to become part of the Kingdom of Greece. Russian, Prussian and French commanders continue to convey non-combatants to Greece, the Grand Vizier's remonstrance against this being treated with contempt. The war is being resumed with increased violence. A great sensation has been produced in Crete by the spirited manifesto of an American lady, the wife of Dr. Hill, the American missionary, addressed to a certain Elizabeth Kentazeka, a Christian woman who was employed as a spy by the Turks. Mrs. Hill earnestly condemns the efforts of a Christian to betray the cause of Christian liberty by serving the Sultan of Turkey.

The North German Parliament has unanimously requested the Executive to put down public gambling throughout the Confederation.

Vesuvius is again in action. A dispatch from Naples says that the volcano is sending up a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent effect as seen from the city. New craters have been formed, and the usual point of issue is also active. The surrounding earth is in tremendous motion for a considerable distance; the lava is pouring down the sides of the mountain in volume and with rapid flow; and the general upheavings from the volcano give warning of an unusually grand eruption from which many serious consequences are looked for.

Late Chinese news says that the Nienfei rebels were hemmed in by the imperial army on the Shantung promontory, and that they were making every effort to leave the main land. Still the scare at Chefoo was very great. Peremptory orders had been sent from Peking to the mandarins at Shantung, threatening punishment if the rebels were allowed to escape.

A second typhoon has occurred at Macao. The damage to property is immense.

## SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending Nov. 31, 1867.

Males.....	22
Females.....	17 39
Adults.....	9
Children.....	30 39

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED.

Teething.....	6
Consumption.....	3
Whooping Cough.....	3
Canker.....	3
General debility.....	3
Inflammation bowels.....	2
Flux.....	2
Conjestion brain.....	2
Conjestion lungs.....	2
Lung fever.....	2
Inflammation lungs.....	2
Influenza.....	1
Brain fever.....	1
Croup.....	1
Dropsy.....	1
Strangury.....	1
Child bed.....	1
Still born.....	1
Old age.....	1
Killed accidentally.....	1

Total interments..... 39

JOS. E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

Silk worms fried in castor oil are considered a luxury in China.