

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The news by last eastern mail is somewhat interesting and important. The Steamer Glasgow from Liverpool on the 19th, the North American on the 20th, the Canada on the 28th, and the City of Baltimore on the 26th, each from Queenston one day later, and also the Connaught from Glasgow on the 25th, had arrived on the shores of the New World.

The following summary contains most of the items of interest which came to hand.

## ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria embarked for Prussia on the 23d. She will meet the Prince Regent at Carlushe. Lord John Russell accompanies the Queen, and will, it is said, have a political conference with Baron Schmitz, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The samples of the new English crops which had found their way to market were generally unsatisfactory as to quality, being mostly damp and inferior, in consequence of unfavorable weather. A notice from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army permits officers to allow a certain number of soldiers to assist in the harvest.

The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, had arrived in England.

Four submarine cables, between Valencia and the Islands of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, and thence to Barcelona, had been successfully laid.

Prince John of Bourbon, had published in the Times, an appeal to the Spanish people relative to his rights to the Spanish throne.

The Great Eastern had been safely placed on the gridiron at Milford Haven.

A great storm had visited all parts of Ireland, damaging the outlying crops. In Galway, Limerick, and the midland counties, the effect of the hurricane was severely felt. In Kildare, stacks of corn were blown down, and general injury has been sustained by the grain crops.

There had been a severe storm on the southern and eastern coasts of England, and some shipwrecks.

The weather was broken but fine and promising when the City of Baltimore sailed, Oct. 26.

There had been two failures in the grain trade: Wm. Archer & Sons, of London, for £45,000, and Thomas Nokes, £20,000.

Rio Janeiro letters announce the failure of the great house of Mello & Lowsea, hide and cattle dealers, for nearly half a million sterling.

The foreign journals notice prominently the struggle between the civil and military leaders of the Italian revolution, and the subject is adverted to in several London papers.

The Herald says the fate of Italy is involved in the struggle between Cavour and Garibaldi.

The London Times observes that "both men mean the same thing, and are endeavoring to obtain the same object, but Cavour recognizes difficulties which have to be avoided; while Garibaldi believes he can ride down all obstacles sword in hand. Garibaldi's impulsive system is admirable against his own countrymen, but Cavour's will be indispensable to Italy as antagonist for France and Austria."

There had been an unusual number of murders in England of late and the papers were filled with reports of the commission of every species of crime known to the laws, to an extent not known before.

The election of a Lord Mayor of London, for the year 1860-61, was to take place on Saturday, Sept. 29th. It was generally understood that Alderman Cubitt, M. P., would be selected.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of France reached St. Cloud from Algeria on the 23d.

The Emperor, in a speech at Algeria, promised to use his best efforts to forward the interests of the colony.

The Sardinian Ambassador has left Paris, leaving the business of the Legation to the Secretary.

A Paris correspondent says: The Emperor Napoleon, who has demolished and reconstructed such large and important portions of Paris, seems disposed to adopt the same system in Marseilles. A sum of money has been granted to the Emperor for the purpose of opening a new street through the old town. Other works of a different nature are contemplated. A plan for the construction of a breakwater has been ordered.

## ITALY.

The news of the defeat of Gen. Lamoriciere, by Gen. Cialdini, is confirmed. The fight was short but desperate. Six hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery and a flag were taken; only the wounded, among whom was General Peinodent, fell into the hands of Cialdini.

The Chronicle says: the result of the battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole Roman territory, except Rome, Viterbo, and Civita Vecchia.

The Sardinians took Perugia after a hot fight, and made fifteen hundred prisoners, including General Schmidt.

The citadel of Spoleto had capitulated, and the garrison, six hundred strong, were taken prisoners.

The Sardinians had also occupied numerous other places.

General Cialdini was advancing against Ancona. The late Neapolitan fleet had arrived to assist him in the attack on that place.

There was an unconfirmed rumor that the Pope had fled from Rome. The event was generally speculated upon.

It was reported that Garibaldi was exclusively occupied in organizing an army and navy, the former to consist of 150,000 men,

while five hundred vessels are to be made ready for war purposes.

There were indications that he intends going to Venetia.

Kossuth was expected at Naples.

The only foreign Ministers remaining at Naples were the British, French, Sardinian, and American. The latter was very unwell.

General Soitori was appointed commander of the army, in the Dictator's absence.

The six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoleto were Irishmen. The Sardinian government wished the British minister to take charge of and send them home, but he declined, saying he could not regard them as British subjects.

Advices from Turin assert that a letter had been addressed by Garibaldi to Victor Emmanuel, demanding the immediate dismissal of Cavour and Farini, and also asking for 30,000 Sardinian troops to garrison Naples. The letter is couched in the most respectful but energetic terms. The above conditions are specified by Garibaldi as the *sine qua non* of a good understanding between him and Victor Emmanuel. The King immediately despatched a note to Garibaldi, the contents of which are not known.

The Ministry will communicate in the Sardinian Parliament the demands of Garibaldi, and will request its approval of their conduct. Should this approval be withheld, the Cabinet will resign. If the request of Garibaldi is granted, the King will place himself at the head of his army and march for Naples. Much agitation prevailed at Turin.

The King of Sardinia had decorated Ciafini with a grand cross of the military order of Savoy.

It was asserted that the Sardinians had advanced as far as Marda.

The Sardinian government had decided that the French soldiers in the Papal army, taken prisoners, be immediately released.

General Fanti's headquarters were at Loretto.

The siege artillery had disembarked at the Sardinian camp near Ancona.

The arrival of Gen. Goyon, had, it was said, determined the Pope to remain at Rome.

The Sardinians continued to advance in the papal states.

The fortress of Santo Leo had surrendered after some hours' firing, and was occupied by the Sardinians.

Ancona was bombarded nine hours by the Sardinian vessels without much effect. The reply was vigorous.

Later dispatches say the cannonade by land and sea continued, but at intervals.

The Sardinians occupied the fortress of Caritlan.

The official Roman journal contains Cardinal Antonelli's note, claiming the assistance of the Catholic powers.

Garibaldi had concentrated his troops on the heights of Valturmo, preparatory to attacking the Neapolitans.

The Garibaldians had met with a fatal reverse near Capua, losing about 200 men.

Garibaldi, in a fresh proclamation, indicates that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome, and begin a march against Venice.

The antagonism between Garibaldi and the Piedmontese government continued.

The King of Naples had published the decrees at Gaeta, ordering a state of siege in all the provinces where a revolutionary struggle exists, and cashiering all the officers of the marine as guilty of high treason, except those of one vessel, which went to Gaeta.

The republican cause was gaining ground in Naples and influence over Garibaldi.

It was reported that Victor Hugo had arrived at Naples.

Cardinal Spozza had been expelled from Naples by the dictatorial government.

## AUSTRIA.

A Russian Envoy had arrived at Vienna with a formal invitation to the Emperor of Austria to visit Warsaw.

Seven y-four Austrian vessels of war, mounting nine hundred guns, were ordered to rendezvous off the island of Lizzia, in the Adriatic.

The Austrian protest against the invasion of the Roman states had reached Paris. Austria will not interfere at present unless Venetia is attacked, but holds herself free to choose her own time of attacking the revolution.

An incendiary proclamation calling the people to arms, was introduced into Hungary from Bucharest. All the garrisons in Hungary were replaced on a war footing.

Austria had concentrated great force on the Po, increased the military at Pistoia, and restricted the use of arms in Venetia.

## SYRIA.

Military operations in Syria would commence after the hot weather. Achmet Pasha, Osman Dey, and Mustapha Bey, who betrayed the Christians at Hasbeya and Osman Bey, who commanded the troops during the massacres, were shot at Damascus on the 8th.

The energetic conduct of Fuad Pasha had produced the best effect. Expectation was very general that he was about to strike a great blow.

The French troops were still encamped between Beyrout and the mountains.

It was reported that the French commander in Syria had sent a detailed report of the Syrian affairs to Paris, giving his opinion that Syria will require foreign occupation for at least two years.

## SPAIN.

The Emperor and Empress of the French disembarked at Mahon on the 15th, to inquire if the Queen of Spain was there.

Her majesty was not at Mahon, and the Emperor consequently left a letter for her.

## CHINA.

The Emperor of China was represented to be in a state of drunken, helpless imbecility. The chief censor, whose duty it is to rebuke the highest Chinese officials, published in the Pekin Gazette some months ago, a protest against his drunken dissipation, his attachment to actors, and love of low society, and circulated it throughout the empire.

The whole Siberian fleet of Russia had been ordered to the Peiho, the seat of war in China.

## WESTERN NEWS.

The California mail arrived on Monday evening, bringing dates to the 17th inst. We searched through our exchanges thoroughly for news that would interest the people of Utah, finding but little, nothing in particular having transpired in the State of Gold, outside the ordinary course of events.

The Agricultural Fairs, held in that State this fall, especially the seventh Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society held at Sacramento, were on a grand scale, and were attended by thousands of citizens.

On the 4th of October, His Royal Highness Prince Lot Kamehameha and suite arrived in San Francisco, on the yacht, Emma Rooke, from Victoria. He left Honolulu for British Columbia, August 29th, accompanied by Levi Haalela and David Kalahaus, both nobles and high chiefs, and by Col. J. C. Spaulding, who form his official staff. He remained in Victoria about a week, and would, after traveling through California, return to Honolulu in November. He was received with marked distinction wherever he went.

Judge Cradlebaugh was holding court in Carson at latest dates, and had, as reported, expressed his determination to hold on to the office of United States Judge, let who would come to supersede him.

Judge Flennikin had arrived safely, and the probability was that there would be some rich displays of Judicial power manifested and perhaps two United States Courts would be in session there at the same time. If so, persons having causes for adjudication can enter them in the Court they prefer, should they have any choice politically or otherwise. The people there cannot complain of Uncle Sam now for not providing them with courts other than Territorial.

The Oregon legislature has elected Col. E. D. Baker, United States Senator for the short term, ending March 4, 1865, and J. W. Nesmith to the same office for six years from the 4th of March next. Baker is a Republican, and Nesmith a Douglas Democrat. Those parties coalesced to beat the other wing of the democracy in the election.

It was reported that a party of emigrants consisting of between forty and fifty persons, nineteen of whom were men, was attacked by Indians on the 9th of September, within about fifty miles of Salmon Falls, Oregon. After fighting a short time, the Indians withdrew and the train proceeded some five miles when the Indians rallied again and fought till the next day in the afternoon, when they took the train and all the party but six men who escaped on horses. Five of those were subsequently killed, and only one, Mr. Schreiber, escaped.

There were six discharged soldiers in the company, from Fort Hall. Mr. Schreiber who arrived at the Dalles about the 1st of October, reports that the six men who left on horseback, did not leave until the Indians had complete possession of the train; and from the screams of the women and children, he was led to believe that the whole party were butchered.

## ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES IN LIVERPOOL.

The Millennium Star, of September 29th, announces the arrival in Liverpool, on the 17th of August, from New York, per ship Antarctic, of Elders George Stanneforth, John Alwin and Frederick E. Miller, after a passage of twenty-three days; and on the 18th, per ship Lady Franklin, Elders William O. Owen, Edward Cliff, Robert Evans, Robert Hodgert, Eugene Henriod, Serge L. Ballif, William S. Baxter, and Willard G. Smith, after a passage of twenty-four days; and also on the same day, per ship Washington, having been thirty-four days at sea, Elders Hans C. Hansen, Anders Christensen, Henry Duce and Charles Welch.

Elders Miller and Ballif were going to labor in Switzerland and Italy; Elder Henriod in France; Elders Hansen and Christensen in Scandinavia, and the others in the British Isles.

## TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, October 38, 10 a. m., Elder James D. Ross spoke upon the subject of the Holy Priesthood as the only medium through which the people can obtain a knowledge of the Father and the Son. Alluded to the disobedience of the people in the days of Moses, and the consequent loss of the priesthood, with all its powers and blessings; called the attention of the congregation to many passages of scripture having reference to the priesthood; reasoned at some length upon the character of Melchisedec, the priesthood which he held; showed that by descent he was an heir to the priesthood as was Aaron, and that the holding of that priesthood did not depend upon lineage at all, hence the reason why Paul wrote so singularly of Melchisedec in his epistle to the Hebrews. Quoted the text "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." Reviewed the history and life of the Prophet Samuel, his connection with King Saul. Made remarks on the angels of 'Death' and 'Hell' having to give up their keys and dominion when Christ went to visit the "spirit world."

In the afternoon, Elder Wilford Woodruff preached on the subject of obedience to the law of God, and to the living oracles in all things.

Elder John Taylor followed on the necessity of all who profess to be Saints, being united in their efforts to spread the truth, do good and helping to build up the kingdom of our God upon the earth.

Both discourses were reported, and may be published in due time.

## Late Election News.

From accounts received of late by Pony Express, it is very certain that at the Elections, held on the 9th instant, in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the Republicans came off first best in each State, to the great disappointment of the other parties. How the Presidential Election will terminate is hard to tell, though the indexes are decidedly in favor of the Republicans, and they may be expected to carry most, if not all, the free States, unless some of the fusion schemes, that have been proposed, shall be adopted in time to produce a different result.

Whichever way the election may terminate on Tuesday next, the votes of the people of the United States cast on that day will decide the question whether the next President will be elected by them or not, which if they fail in doing will render the result of the struggle more doubtful than it is now.

## The Last Merchant Train.

Mr. A. R. Wright, who went to the States last spring to purchase goods for himself and others, arrived on his return a few days since with a train of ten wagons, each drawn by three yoke of oxen, which was the last train of merchandize expected to arrive from the east this season.

He had been very fortunate with his cattle, having lost but one or two oxen on the trip, but having purchased them on the Missouri at high prices, as we understand, the presumption is that a fortune has not been realized by the operation.

**FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.**—A fire broke out recently in the mountains, near the head of Mill creek, through the carelessness of some person or persons who had camped there, while hauling wood, and raged with great fury several days, destroying a large amount of wood and timber. Such carelessness is highly reprehensible, and should subject those, through whose inattention to the rules that have been established for the protection of the timber, wood, &c., in the mountains and canyons, the destructive and irreparable accident transpired, to some punishment that would teach them to be more careful, as they pass along through the world, and particularly when building camp fires in the mountains, as the destruction of timber in this country is a public calamity.

**ANOTHER EXCURSION.**—On Wednesday last Presidents Young and Wells started on a visit to some of the settlements south, in company with several others, and President Kimball has gone since. How far they intend going and when they may be expected back we do not know; but unquestionably it will soon be announced in the eastern papers that they have gone to the Indian Archipelago.