

The English Army and Navy *Gazette*, states that the Duke of Somerset, in compliance with the expressed wish of the country, has given his sanction to Captain Coles to construct a new ship on his cupola principle.

ITALY.

THE INSURRECTION MOVEMENT IN VENETIA.

The Trent *Gazette* of Nov. 17, says: A severe engagement took place early yesterday morning, between the Italian troops and Garibaldians, at Bacolico in northern Lombardy.

Both sides lost many men in killed and wounded.

The conflict terminated in the capture of a part, and the separation of the rest, of the Garibaldians.

It was asserted at Vienna that Major-General Kriemara had been dispatched to Friuli with reinforcements.

The Paris *Presse* publishes intelligence of preparations being made for an approaching insurrection in Galicia, for which purpose arms and money have already been provided.

The official Turin *Gazette*, says: "As soon as the insurrection movement broke out in Friuli certain persons sought to agitate the country and involve the government in a conflict, of the expediency of which it alone can judge. The government has manifested its disapprobation of this inconsiderate movement, and stated the real position of affairs in order to deter credulous people from imprudent attempts, for the success of which the means are insufficient. A rumor has been spread that the government are favorable to the movement. As a proof to the contrary we may state that a large band having been found, destined for the frontier of Friuli and the Tyrol, some of its members have been captured and disarmed by force, toward whom the ordinary course of justice will be pursued."

The same paper adds that it is impossible for the government to permit a violation of the frontiers, nor will the government on any account allow itself to be involved or compromised in the movement.

Turin, November 23.

In yesterday's sitting of the Deputies, Signor Dixon demanded that the government should provide for the defence of the country and the arming of the forts. General Della Marmora demonstrated that Italy could defend herself, and that she was not at the mercy of a single battle. He admitted, however, that the united population under arms would render great assistance in case it was necessary to sustain a long defence. He added that it was greatly to the interest of France not to allow Italy to be crushed.

Turin, November 19.

The discussion on the transfer of the capital in the Italian parliament, was resumed to-day. Signor San Donato proposed the transfer of the capital to Naples, which was opposed by several Neapolitan deputies, and the proposition was withdrawn.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Three royal proclamations were issued at Copenhagen on the 17th. The first releases the inhabitants of the ceded duchies from their oath of allegiance, and the second is a farewell address to the people of Schleswig and Holstein. The third is addressed to the Danes, and says: "The separation from the kingdom of those inhabitants of Schleswig, who were bound to Denmark both by sentiment and by language, is the most painful sacrifice of all. We have lost much, but have not lost hope. The future belongs to those who are in earnest."

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH BUDGET

The *Moniteur* corroborates the statement in a late letter, about the budget being now before the Council of State. This, however, is only the "ordinary budget," the "extraordinary budget" will be forth-coming later.

INCREASE OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.

Woollen manufacturers, taking advantage of the high price of cotton, have enlarged their establishments and erected new ones.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, November 21.

Lord Napier had an audience of the King to-day, and presented his credentials as British ambassador to the Prussian court. His excellency afterward visited Her Von Bismark. Count Karolyi has also been received by the King.

CUBA.

News from Cuba, is that a petition signed by over a hundred planters, re-

sidents of the Island, had been presented to the Captain General, urging him to use his influence with the Queen of Spain for the abolition of slavery on that Island. He received the petition and observed that he would await the result of the Presidential election in the United States, before taking action, believing that contest would decide the future of the slavery question in the United States.

NEWS ITEMS.

A Sandwich Island diver, without any submarine armor, or any artificial apparatus, recently went down 108 feet and stayed long enough to fasten ropes and chains around a sunken boat—several minutes. When he came up blood spouted from his nose and ears.

CANADA.—One Burleigh, second in command of the pirate gang which recently seized two steamers and tried to seize the U. S. steamer-of-war Michigan, was put in jail at Toronto a few days ago by an alderman without proper authority and released on habeas corpus but almost instantly put back again on valid papers, to the vast disgust of himself and his Rebel friends. He is said to be a very ill-tempered and malignant fellow, the worst of all that gang. His friends have retained for him the ablest criminal lawyer in Canada, and he will undoubtedly make a desperate fight. They are very confident of his final release, and it is not at all improbable that amid the technicalities of British law, and with the sympathies of the Canadian public, not to say of Canadian judges, in his favor, he may manage to escape. When first arrested, Burleigh told the officer that he wished to God his arrest had been postponed one week, as he had an important job on hand. During a conversation with him, he indirectly revealed the fact that he had been engaged in purchasing an armament for the propeller Georgian, which steamer recently passed the city on her way up to Collingwood. The armament was to have been put on at or near Port Sarnia, but the vigilance of our Government officers in making the arrest doubtless frustrated the movement. It may, however, give the key to the combined rebel plot, and will doubtless be acted upon as such.

From Toronto we learn that the application of the St. Albans raiders, to send to Richmond for evidence, has been rejected by the Canadian Government, on the ground that the raiders are amenable to the extradition treaty, which renders their application of no material consequence, at the present stage of proceedings, before a Canadian court. It has been discovered that cannon and war material, supposed to have been taken by the Georgian toward Collingwood, have been transhipped from Sarnia to Lexington, in Michigan.

In excavating the temple of Juno, Pompei, 200 skeletons have been found. These people fled to invoke the protection of their goddess, and were overtaken by the eruption.

THE Detroit *Advertiser* says the low stage of water in the Western lakes is something remarkable. A fall of about two feet has recently taken place, and the water is now four feet lower than in 1861. At some of the ports on Lake Huron it is now difficult to make landings, where formerly there was water to spare.

ROUGH TIMES IN ALABAMA.—We find in a late number of the Louisville *Journal* the following account of the condition of things in Alabama two months ago. It is given by a lady who had recently arrived from what was once the wealthiest and most prosperous portion of the State. She says:

The desolation of the Southern States beggars description. Destitution and poverty have taken the place of opulence and prosperity. Men that were worth their hundreds of thousands are reduced to utter poverty. As for the luxuries of life, formerly so abundant in the South, there are none. Those formerly the wealthiest have nothing to sustain life but what the country affords, and not enough of that, for by impressment it is taken from them for the army. Their garments, even their shoes, the families have to make themselves; they spin, weave and dye their cotton and homespun cloths, rich and poor.

Tea, coffee and sugar are not to be had; milk and water are the only beverages; Indian corn is their principle food. The families are broken up and ruined. You seldom meet with a male

inhabitant, and if you do he is either infirm or a cripple. A large portion of the male population are killed in battle, many more crippled for lifetime; many patriotic Union men died of a broken heart. What remain are in the army, or in the employment of the Government. Nevertheless, press-gangs cross the country in all directions, in search of men for the army.

All ties of social life are completely dissolved. No courts of justice or equity are held; justice is meted out by the military. Universities, colleges and schools are all suspended. The country, in many places, resembles a wilderness. Wherever the armies march, there everything is ruined—the crops destroyed, fences burned, trees cut down, domestic animals killed, robbed, or taken for the army. But whatever the Southern people may suffer, the bear it with heroism and resignation; they have little hope of success.

THE President has issued a proclamation that the treaty between the United States and the King of the Belgians, for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, has been duly ratified on both sides; and another proclamation announcing the exchange of ratifications of the Convention between these same nations, completing by new stipulations the treaty of commerce and navigation of July, 1858. By these arrangements, the United States, in view of the proposition made by Belgium to regulate by a common accord the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, consents to contribute to this capitalization under certain conditions an amount not exceeding 2,000, 780 francs. The tariff of import duties resulting from the treaty of the 1st of May, 1861, between Belgium and France, is extended to goods imported from the United States, on the same conditions with which it was extended to Great Britain by the treaty of July 23, 1862. The reduction made by the treaties entered into with Switzerland, December 11, 1862, with Italy, April 9, 1863, with the Netherlands, May 12th, 1863, and also with France, May 12th, 1863, is to be equally applied to goods imported from the United States. It is agreed that Belgium shall extend to the United States the reductions of import duties which may result from her subsequent treaties with other powers. In accordance with the ninth article of the treaty of July 17th, 1858, the flag of the United States is to be assimilated to that of Belgium for the transportation of salt.

CONGRESSIONAL.

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Kinney offered a resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill, at an early day of the present session of Congress, repealing the following fourth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes."

"SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, that all mailable matter which may be conveyed by mail westward beyond the western boundary of Kansas, and eastward from the eastern boundary of California, shall be subject to prepaid letter postage: *Provided*, That this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission by mail of newspapers from a known office of publication to bona fide subscribers, not exceeding one copy to each subscriber, nor to be franked matter to, and from the intermediate points between the boundaries above named, at the usual rates: *Provided further*, That such franked matter shall be subject to such regulations as to its transmission, and delivery as the Postmaster General shall prescribe."—[Daily Globe, Dec. 6.]

We are pleased with the promptness of our Delegate in calling attention to the section of postal law above quoted, and with the readiness with which the House agreed to this "Resolution," and hope the law will be so amended as to afford equal postal facilities to all, and at the same time guard the mail contractor from being imposed upon, through having his coaches loaded down with extraneous mail matter. In other words, subscribers for newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, and those sending for books, seeds, cuttings and other legitimate mail matter for their own use—not for sale—should have the same mail privileges between Kansas and California, as have those outside that prescribed region; and the contractor should be protected against any imposition that would in-

terfere with his performance of the service agreed upon.

Dec. 6th, Mr. Bennet introduced a bill to repeal the aforementioned 4th section, which bill we trust will soon become a law.

SEXTON'S REPORT.

Great Salt Lake City, Sexton's Report for the month of Dec. 1864.

Total amount of interments	16
Males - - - - -	9
Females - - - - -	7—16
Of these adults - - -	10
Children - - - - -	6—16

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES AS REPORTED:

Scarlet and other fevers - - -	4
Dropsy - - - - -	2
Diphtheria - - - - -	2
Inflammation - - - - -	2
Accidental - - - - -	2
Scarletina - - - - -	1
Ulcers - - - - -	1
Apoplexy - - - - -	1
Still born - - - - -	1

Total - - - - - 16

Deducting 3 persons brought from country places for interment, would show the sum total of mortality of this city to be 13.

Total No. of interments for the year 1864, three hundred and forty three.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

Correspondence.

DESERET CITY, Millard County, }
December, 13, 1864.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—Believing that you welcome with a degree of pleasure, favorable reports from the various settlements, I embrace the present opportunity to pen a few words in behalf of our young thriving settlement. Undoubtedly you have been favored with communications from abler pens than mine, concerning the past experience of the people here, together with the natural advantages of the surrounding country. I will endeavor to confine myself to present facts and future prospects.

The past season, on the whole, has been to us most favorable, and the amount of grain, &c., raised has been very considerable, taking into consideration the circumstances of the people last spring, in connection with the fact that they had almost entirely lost their crops for three successive years, and by that means been so reduced in circumstances as to be unable to procure the necessary amount of seed grain requisite for 1864. But, by the blessings of God, together with the united efforts of the people, ably assisted by the Fillmore brethren, we have been enabled to put in a dam across the Sevier river, which, whilst it supplies us with a sufficiency of water for all purposes, stands as a monument of the unity of purpose in the people of this county, and the good influence exercised over them by their leaders. Though the people here in the past have had cause to feel a little cast down, they now feel glad that they have stood by the rack, and feel that in their bins full of the staff of life they have an ample reward for previous disappointments.

In the past there has been but a few families here, but during the present fall we have received quite an immigration, and the cry is still they come; so that with the additional assistance thus obtained we calculate to make a permanent finish of the dam, a good foundation of which was laid last fall. In our eagerness after other matters public improvements are not forgotten, and, though through ill fortune we are now somewhat behind the older settlements, still the feeling is to improve upon the example set by the most enterprising of them. Neither is the training of our children forgotten, we have a good school, and trust to be able to progress in the elements of knowledge, as well as in other matters.

Deseret in the past has had its troubles and trials, but it would seem that better days are dawning. We have a good place here, one that bids fair to become one of the fairest and most blooming settlements in our mountain home. We have land in abundance, of good quality, and the water to irrigate it, and the general feeling is, together with past experience proving, that most all the things necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of the people can be produced in abundance with energy and industry.

But I have already trespassed long enough upon your time. Praying for the prosperity of Deseret together with all the cities of the Saints,

I am yours ever,
THOMAS MEMMOTT.