

Florence, 6.

The Italian Parliament is opened. Menabrea's speech justified Garibaldi's suppression in his illegal attempt at invasion, but declared it as inconsistent for the temporal power to exist at Rome as for a foreign power to hold possession of Paris.

Paris, 6.

In the Corps Legislatif, Minister Rouhr ably defended the Emperor's policy on the Roman question. He admitted that the unity of Italy is desirable, but in its accomplishment, Italy should never go to the extreme of taking possession of Rome by force.

New York, 6.

The ship Lord Brougham, from Hamburg, reports the death of 73 passengers by cholera in the ship, in a 48 days' voyage. She brought 382 passengers and is detained at quarantine.

Richmond, 6.

The Convention adopted a resolution requiring the members to report whether they are disfranchised by the action of Congress. This movement toward ousting the Conservative members, will give rise to serious trouble.

The Convention will probably favor the Radical repudiation of debts contracted before the war.

New Orleans, 6.

The Convention adopted an ordinance forever prohibiting capital punishment.

New York, 6.

The Tribune's special says a number of prominent Democrats, including John B. Haskin and Jno. Hickman are in Washington consulting with regard to the candidate for the next Presidency. The chances of Johnson, Seymour, Pendleton and others, were severally discussed, but they decided to take up a new man, and Hancock was agreed on. Several other political details are said to have been agreed upon.

Correspondence.

[From Our Foreign Correspondent.]
FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS
TO THE ALPS.

ACROSS THE SEA.

The good English steamer "Manhattan" was the vessel that took some of us Traveling Elders across the sea. If some of those who went down upon the sea the first time may have realized an uncomfortable feeling in the beginning, it wore off when the beautiful summer afternoon unfolded to us the magnificent scenery of New York harbor, which gradually receding and sinking down into the immense expanse of water, presented so lovely an aspect that everybody cheerfully accepted it as a good omen of a prosperous journey.

Republicanism, democracy and all the principles of the modern school of politicians are *non est* on board a ship. There it has been found expedient to retain the old monarchical system, without even any of those constitutional modifications that have been the yeast in the political bread-baking of Europe for the last century. Even the society on board has its distinct caste, inasmuch as the captain and officers only associate with the first cabin passengers, as the aristocracy of the little kingdom; while the steerage passengers, as the plebeians, are left to the care of under stewards, whose attentions are in exact proportion to the little considerations you may feel inclined or able to bestow from time to time. The crew contained as beautiful specimens of the genus "ruffian" as the most fastidious disciple of Lavater could have wished for.

A great portion of the other steerage passengers being from the Green Isle, returning thither under various pretenses, we soon found out some real live Fenians who seemed willing to go the whole length for the redemption of Ireland. Now, sir, it was not the first time that I met champions of independence and revolution, having done something in that line myself once; but I always had been under the impression that in such affairs not only muscle but also brain, besides a plan for tearing down as well as one for building up again, and after the calculations for success in fight also the idea of a regulated peace—are indispensable requisites of a revolution; here, however, I observed of these second named proposition nothing at all, and of the first ones very little to justify any sensible man to engage in such an enterprise. Erin is a lovely land when her green and hilly shores rise up before you on emerging from the desert of the endless ocean, and such a country should be inhabited by a free and prosperous people, as it once has been. The causes which have produced the present condition of its inhabitants would require more time to discuss than I have to spare.

That the presence of twenty-four "Mormon" elders on board the ship would soon attract the curiosity of some of our fellow travelers, we expected as a matter of course; and it was not long before a minister of the Methodist Church requested an interview with your humble servant, which was participated in by several other gentlemen of the first cabin. It would be perfectly superfluous to recapitulate here all the various topics discussed, as they are familiar to every elder of any experience, but my arguments and ideas appeared to my interrogators of such novelty that, at their particular request, the first interview was soon followed by many more, each one occupying sometimes several hours; on all of these occasions, however, these strangers never violated the respect which one gentleman owes another, nor made any remarks in the least indicative of animosity against our principles, polygamy excepted, upon which latter, beyond my testimony to its divine origin, I had declined on the start any discussion, as I had been sent to preach the first principles of the Gospel, which instruction I calculated to adhere to until otherwise directed. These gentlemen went even so far as to request the captain to give us permission for holding a meeting on deck, in which, at the close, the reverend gentleman addressed the brethren in words that not very often may have been spoken by a Methodist minister to a "Mormon" congregation, and which did honor to his heart and principles as a man.

If the beginning of our voyage presented us with all the indications of a pleasure trip, we were destined, nevertheless, to experience rough weather almost all the way through; and the usual cold spell and stormy weather near the banks of Newfoundland put on extra airs at the occasion of our approach. But, to complain of the inconvenience of a voyage across the sea now that you can do it in a steamer in about two weeks, instead of, as formerly, in a sailing vessel being obliged to endure it for nearly three times as long, would be unjustifiable even in a steerage passenger, with ship-crackers for supper every day, and hard dumpings for dinner three times a week.

Every journey leads, finally, somewhere; and so did ours. We arrived at Liverpool, being welcomed on board by President Franklin D. Richards and Bros. Preston and Penrose. Thus ends our voyage across the sea, and its description, and the material for my next communication lies before me: "Through England."

KARL G. MAESER.

HERISAU, Cant. Appenzell, }
October 28, 1867. }

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY—It is reported on good authority that the Sultan is making unusual preparations. It is stated that fifty thousand needle guns have been recently purchased by the Turkish War Department, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. It is also known that the government has been restoring the citadel, completing the walls, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications.

Mayence, the famous fortress, by the laying of a cable under the Rhine, has just been connected with the telegraph network, which places all the fortresses of the Rhine in communication with Berlin, or in case of necessity, with the Commander-in-chief of a Prussian army. This will be of great value to Prussia if hostilities break out next year.

By the new postal treaty which has been negotiated between Belgium and the United States of America, the rate of postage on single letters weighing half-an-ounce or less has been reduced to fifteen cents.

The Archbishop of Paris, in a letter to the curés of his diocese, denounces the late invasion of the Papal States by the Garibaldians, and lauds the intervention of France.

Late advices from Tetsin, China, represent that great hostility is shown to all foreigners in that neighborhood. An English gunboat and an American steamer have been attacked. Serious trouble was anticipated.

Fenianism keeps bursting out in spots all over England; and as far north as Aberdeen, in Scotland, apprehensions have been entertained of trouble from the organization.

The pardon records show that all the Kentucky Generals have been pardoned except Breckenridge and Buckner.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned proposes to open, in Great Salt Lake City, a Mathematical School, in which the following Branches will be taught.

FIRST COURSE:

Common Algebra.
Pratt's Cubic and Biquadratic Equations.
Elementary Geometry.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Surveying.

SECOND COURSE.

Analytical Geometry.
Analytical Trigonometry.
Higher Orders of Equations.
The Newly Invented Higher Algebra, Quaternions, (invented by Sir Wm. Hamilton.)
Conic Sections.
Higher Orders of Plane Surfaces.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Calculus of Finite Differences.
Calculus of Variations.
Differential Equations.
Application of the Calculus to the Physical Sciences.
Practical Use of the Sextant and Circle of Reflection in Celestial Observations.

The School will commence, when twenty students shall be obtained. The undersigned will furnish a room and fire; but the students must furnish their own seats, desks, and books. Hours of attendance from 10 to 12, and from 2 till 4. (Saturdays excepted.)

Pratt's Cubic and Biquadratic Equations can be had at his residence, in the 17th Ward, at \$2 50 per copy.

TERMS:

For any of those branches, mentioned in the FIRST COURSE, \$5 currency per month, or \$6 in Merchandize, Produce, or Wood. For any branches of the SECOND COURSE, double the above price.

Students from every part of Utah, and adjoining Territories, should forward their names as soon as possible.

ORSON PRATT, Sen.

Great Salt Lake City,
Oct. 15th, 1867.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Deseret Evening News.

In the course of a few days the undersigned proposes to commence the publication of a Daily Paper, under the above title. We are satisfied that the issue of such a Paper at the present time is necessary to meet the wants of our subscribers. The DESERET NEWS is the Pioneer Paper of the whole Rocky Mountain country. It should be a Daily Paper. Our intention is to have it contain four pages, the pages to be of the size of the Weekly DESERET NEWS.

The subscribers may rest assured that the Editor will spare no pains in filling its columns with all the current subjects of interest, and he will use freedom in expressing his views respecting them. He wishes each subscriber to get more than the price of his subscription is worth in good, solid, reliable information. He will have for his aim the promotion of the welfare and various interests of the people of this Territory. It will be his province to advocate and defend their rights—social, political and religious; to make the Paper the fearless exponent of the truth, and the liberal advocate of every plan that has for its object the elevation and true development of the people.

The latest Telegraphic Dispatches and current local items will appear daily in its columns. It will also contain interesting correspondence from all parts of this Territory, from the United States and foreign countries. Combined, as it will be, with a Semi-Weekly and Weekly Paper, which are widely circulated, and the circulation of which we hope to still largely increase, it will be found an excellent advertising medium—which we presume business men will readily perceive.

TERMS:

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GEORGE Q. CANNON.
Great Salt Lake City, November, 15th, 1867.

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