PROVO.—We were pleased to learn the other day, of steps being taken in the right direction in regard to several matters of importance. One of these is the making and burning of brick for building purposes. Brother Philander Colton is going ahead in this line, and has just turned out a kiln of 60,000 of good quality and ordinary size.

The people of Provo have done a very good thing this season, under the direction of Mayor Miller, in making every man responsible for all damages done by their stock. And we are told that they have successfully carried this out, and thereby saved, it is estimated, several thousand bushels of grain.

This is what we have been recommending through the columns of the NEWS all summer, and now, seeing that it has worked so beneficially in Provo, we hope to see the members elect to the Legislative Assembly from Utah county come prepared to place something upon our statute book that will make this obligatory upon every owner of stock in the Territory. Let a bill be passed upon this subject, that will hold every man responsible for his cattle and we shall then see a system of herding inaugurated that will be honorable and just, as well as a great saving to the community.

ARRIVALS.—Elders Parley P. Pratt and Samuel F. Neslen arrived on the 25th ult., the former from a three and a half and the latter from a two and a half year's mission to Europe. They crossed the plains in Capt. Hyde's train.

Elder Matthew McCune arrived on the 29th ult., from a two and a half year's mission to Europe, coming in ahead of Capt. Snow's train with which he had traveled.

SNOW fell during the night of the 29th ult., slightly covering the valley with a wintry mantle, but soon disappeared to the foot hills, leaving the mountains gleaming in white.

BALL AT THE SOCIAL HALL.—The usual winter parties at the Social Hall were opened on Friday evening last, 28th ult., with a select party for dancing and enjoyment. We noticed among those present, Presidents Young and Kimball, Elders John Taylor, Geo. A. Smith and Geo. Q. Cannon, and several of our prominent citizens, including quite a sprinkling of the returned Missionaries. Dancing was carried on with zest and spirit until the "wee sma' hours" began to rise, interspersed with a couple of songs by Mr. J. D. T. McAllister. The committee, Messrs. J. A. Young, D. O. Calder, T. B. H. Stenhouse, J. W. Young and Thos. Williams must have felt perfectly satisfied with the manner in which all enjoyed themselves. Mr. R. Golightly, as usual, catered for the appetites sharpened by the exhilirating exercise.

THE SUPREME COURT.—It has been the opinion of some that the Supreme Court would meet on the first Monday of November, but the law of last winter reads thus, leaving off the usual caption: "That a term of the Supreme Court shall be held annually in Great Salt Lake City, commencing on the second Monday in November, at ten o'clock a.m."

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.—An adjourned term of the 3d Judicial District Court will be held on Monday the 14th inst., in the Court House, at which time the case of the People *vs.* Joseph Holladay will receive the first attention of the Court.

CORRECTION.—Our "Local," in last issue, was misinformed as to why the boy Hewlett was at Camp Douglas; he was there merely on an errand.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last issue we have received, through the medium of our exchanges, many very interesting items of foreign news, the gist of which we give to our readers, in order that they may be fully posted in reference to the present condition of affairs, not only in the Christianized, but also in the semi-civilized nations of the world.

TURKEY.

Early on the 31st of Aug. a fire broke out at Ayasmacapau, on the Stamboul side of the Golden Horn, which was attended in its progress with very disastrous consequences. The fire originated in a shop near the timber yards in the quarter in question, and extended after a while to a small store kept by a rayah Greek huxter, named Demettio, a native of Volo. This man, it appears, furtively kept in his shop a large stock of powder, more than two barrels, and a terrible explosion ensued. Achmet Effendi, an employee in the timber department of the Customs, and an Armenian shoemaker, who were passing at the moment, were killed upon the spot, and thirteen others—men, women and children, who had been attracted by the fire, were more or less injured. The explosion was heard at a great distance, and the windows in some of the lower houses at Galata, across the Horn, rattled with the shock. The fire was not subdued until six dwellings and a small mosque were burnt to the ground. The Greek, who was at morning prayers at the time of the occurrence, absconded, but the police are on his track.

Since the Turkish Government commenced the gratuitious distribution of cotton seed, the production has increased accordingly. In 1860, Smyrna produced 12,000 bales; in 1863, 60,000 bales, and for 1864, one province alone, Anobolla, will produce 18,000 bales.

TUNIS.

Official advices received from Tunis announce that the Minister of the Bey had officially informed the French Consul General of the pacification of the regency, under the following conditions: The granting of an amnesty without reserve, the reduction of the personal tax from 72 to 20 piastres, and the nomination in the provinces of caids (native Governors), instead of Mamelukes. It was rumored that the Kasnader would quit Tunis within a fortnight.

CHINA.—END OF THE GREAT CHINESE REBELLION.

Many of our readers are doubtless acquainted with the history of this long and tedious rebellion; the account of its finale we present below, just as we have received it.

A dispatch from Shanghai, August 4th, announces the capture of Nankin on the 19th of July, after several days hard fighting. The principal rebel leaders were captured or killed. The Tien-wang, the rebel Emperor, avoided the pain of witnessing this final disaster by taking gold-leaf two days previously. When the besiegers commenced their attack the Chung-wang escaped, with the Tien-wang's young son and several others, but was retaken, having given up his pony to the young Prince. The Kan-wang, who has frequently been mentioned by visitors to Nankin as the Shield King, is also a prisoner. The Imperialists were guided in their operations by Colonel Gordon, who acted with the advice of General Brown. A breach of 120 feet in width was made in the outer wall, by the explosion of a mine near the east gate, containing above 60,000 lbs. of powder, and by the 19th, the whole city was in their hands. The steamer Confucius, commanded by an American named Captain Cowse, which had been chartered to convey treasure to the Imperial troops, rendered excellent service by silencing with her 18-pound guns a formidable rebel battery. The fortifications which had been erected round the Tien-wang's palace are said to have been defended with desperation; but the garrison was too weak to resist the large forces that the Imperialists were able to bring against them, and the latter soon effected an entrance by battering down one of the gates. The first sight which met the victors on entering the palace was the corpse of the Tien-wang, lying evidently in the position in which he had died, and the bodies of a number of his wives hanging from the trees in the garden. The Kan-wang was here arrested, and the Chung-wang estimates the strength of the rebel garrison at from 18,000 to 20,000 men, and does not attempt to disguise the straits to which they were reduced. The city is miserably dilapidated, and the streets were full of the bodies of persons who had evidently died of starvation. No loot of value was found, except the Tien-wang's seal, which was of solid gold, and weighed 30lb. Neither Tsan-kwo-fan, the Viceroy of the two Kiangs, nor the Futaw was present at the capture. The fortunate commander is Tsan-kwo-tsun, brother of the Viceroy, who is not unlikely to get the Futai-ship of this province as a reward. The Taeping rebellion may now be fully said to be subdued, since the Emperor is dead and all its noted chiefs in the hands of the Imperialists.

MEXICO.—SUCCESSION PROVIDED FOR.

An "Imperial" decree was issued in Mexico on the 20th ult., providing that in the event of the death of the Emperor Maximilian, or other accident rendering it impossible for him to perform the functions of Government, the Regency of the newly-created "Empire" shall be confided to the Empress, his august spouse. In houor of her Majesty, a triumphal arch has been ordered by the municipality to be erected in the city of Mexico.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* announces that the Emperor Maximilian I. intends to institute a new order of knighthood on the occasion of his accession to the throne of Montezuma. The designs of the new decorations have been sent to Paris, and M. Kresty, purveyor to his Imperial Majesty, has received orders to execute the models.

General Doblado, the Mexican patriot who recently arrived in this city, has written a letter energetically denying that he has ever made any overtures to the userper's government in Mexico—as he calls the new rule of Maximilian. He brands as a calumny the statement that he had entered into an arrangement for the preservation of his private property, which, he says, gauranteed to him by the civil law. He intimates that the guarantee of the Usurper's government is worthless, in view of the pledges entered into by M. de Saligny, at Soledad, to the effect that the French Government did not intend to change the government or institutions of Mexico.

Republican forces had been entirely routed near Durango. This body of enemies to the Imperial Government, was led by Gen. Ortega. It is said that only a few bands of guerrillas now remain, to keep up the appearance of opposition to Maximillian. Certain regiments are represented to be awaiting the arrival of transports to carry them back to France.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Earl Clarendon, at Vienna, urged upon Count Rechberg the necessity of bringing the peace negotiations to a speedy issue. He also advocated the early inauguration of the Duke of Augustenburg, promising the recognition of England. Clarendon likewise urged the solution of the Italian question, and warned Austria against opposition to the recent French-Italian treaty.

At the fifth session of the Reatee conference the plenipotentiaries are said to have approved the proposals of the committee for the settlement of the frontiers.

It is understood that denmark has conceded the claims of the Duchies for a pecnniary indemnity, and nearly all the demands of Prussia.

A dispatch from Aurhaus, Sept. 24th, says: An order of the Government directs that the Prussian army of occupation, numbering about 30,000 men, shall go into winter-quarters in the towns of the eastern district of Jutland, between Frederickshaven and Housens.

Prince Alfred will arrive in Bonn next autumn, and will study for a year at the University, where, as will be well remembered, the late Prince Consort passed a portion of his youth.

FRANCE.

The ratification of the Franco-Swiss tteaty is said to be completed.

An Imperial decree, recently issued, declares the herring and mackerel fisheries henceforth free.

ITALY.

Riots have taken place at Turin, in consequence of the transfer of the capital to Florence. The mob, after repeatedly insulting the soldiers at the Hotel de Villa, were at last fired upon by the troops several times, and numbers were wounded and twenty killed. The movement arose solely in the hope of preventing the transfer of the capital to Florence. On the 22d the Ministry resigned, and Gen. Dalla Marmora was ordered to form a new Ministry. A telegram from Turin of the 25th of September, says the city is tranquil. The remonstrance of the municpality of Turin addressed to the Government declares that the transfer of the capital to Florence signifies the renunciation of Rome, and protests against such a conclusion. The Italian Parliament was convoked for the 24th of October.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Additional failures are reported in England, there is no panic, although much depression. The latest failures include Francis Cleugh, a large cotton speculator, with liabilities estimated at a half million sterling; but it is thought that his direct engagements may not exceed two hundred thousand. Robert Byrne, stockbroker at Liverpool, with unsettled accounts for about six hundred thousand pounds sterling, but whose actual deficiency is estimated at from sixty to one hundred thousand pounds sterling. John Fletcher & co., corn merchants of Lancaster, with liabilities of over one hundred thousand pounds sterling; Lightfoot & Sons, sugar refiners and rice millers, in Liverpool; Robert Baxendell, corn merchant, of Manchester: David Kamsden, worsted spinner, at Bradford, and others of less importance. A. W. Marsden, iron master, has absconded to America, having forged bills on the Leeds Bank to the amount of £80,000. Alfred Teate, woolen merchant, has failed. Liabilities £100,000. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Leeds Banking Company, its estimated liabilities were stated at over eight hundred and seventeen thousand pounds sterling, and that there was a deficiency of over half a million. A number of failures are still expected in connection with this large banking institution, as well as among speculators in cotton, produce and shares, which exhibit much heavy depreciation in value.

The *Times* Ctiy Article congratulates the country on the absence of panic or alarm, and says for the first time in modern experience salutary effects are being worked out without the cost of a disastrous panic. It thinks that in a few weeks important effects will be produced on the discount market and on the position of the Bank, especially as the influx of gold is steadily progressing. The discount market was heavy at the Bank, but there was no change in rates. The Stock Exchange continued very heavy.

The Confederate loan had declined 6 and 8 per cent., closing at 66. The news ef Sherman's victory, it was considered, improved the prospects of Lincoln's reelection, and this, together with the forced sales on Liverpool accounts, caused the depression. The London *Times* credits Grant with a success in having compelled Lee to move, and looks with much interest on pending results.

Walter Savage Landor, the author, died at Florence on the 17th September.

The case of Mrs. Yelverton, who has so long struggled for her rights as the wife of Major Yelverton has been, as already stated in the *Sun*. decided against her by the English House of Lords, after she had received two previous verdicts elsewhere in her favor. A correspondent thus describes the effect the adverse verdict had upon the lady: "The result of the Judgment in the Lords was anxiously waited for by Mrs. Yelverton at the office of her agent. On being made aware that the decision was against her she swooned, and for some time remained unconscious, passing from one fainting fit into another. Restoratives were administered, and after a short time the poor lady rallied and was then carried in a semi-prostrate state to a brougham, and conveyed to the residence in Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park." Another contemporary says: "A minute of reference to oath has been lodged by Mrs. Yelverton, the practical result of which is to prevent the judgment being made final in Scotland until the parties of the suit have been examined on oath. Their evidence given in Ireland is considered most important."

General Dix is out in a letter in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. Mr. Cowan, U. S. Senator for the Pennsylvania, it is stated, has declared for McClellan.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Satterthwait reports a continued large business in United States bonds, principally five-twenties, but at a slight decline. The present position of the money market causing them to be offered more freely. The disposition to buy Illinois and Erie shares abated and they closed lower. On the London Stock Exchange the opening price of consols for money was 87 5-4 and 87 1-8, and for the new three cents 85 7-8 and 86.

—It is related of a man in Newport, R. I., that he married his second wife six weeks after the death of his first; the second was killed by a carpet thrown on her head, and in four weeks he married a third, who in a month after was drowned. He waited only two weeks this time, and then married number four, whose husband was killed four weeks previously in battle.

—The best kind of agricultural fairs—Farmer's daughters.

New Advertisements.

C. J. THOMAS' BENEFIT CONCERT,

THURSDAY, NOV. 3th, 1864,

AT THE

13th Ward ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

The following Talented Artistes will appear:

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SELECT PIECES by the THEATRICAL ORCHESTRA, and TABERNACLE CHOIR.

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