

FOREIGN NEWS.

By late dates from the old world, it is made to appear that matters were progressing in Europe about as usual, or as they have for the last six months. The most interesting items of news from that quarter of the globe, may be found in the following summary:

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell's dispatch to Turin on Italian affairs, attracted great attention, and was generally regarded with satisfaction by the English press and people. It is said to have caused a great sensation among the diplomatic corps; so much so, indeed, that it was reported that, by a common understanding, no representative of European courts would be present at the annual lord mayor's banquet on the 9th of November—the cause being the manifesto in question, and its plain-spoken rebuke to those powers which have denounced the action of the Sardinian government.

The Irish brigade, on their return from Italy, met with a most enthusiastic reception at Queenstown and Cork.

No intelligence had been received of the Prince of Wales, but two vessels, supposed to have been the *Hero* and *Ariadne*, were seen passing Pill, off Portland, during the night of the 8th inst.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier died on Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

The fight between Tom Paddock and Sam Hirst, the "Staleybridge Infant," for the championship, came off on Tuesday, Nov. 6th. After 5 rounds, occupying 10 minutes, the "Infant" was declared the winner. There was no knock down blow.

The boiler of the steamer *Tonning* exploded during her passage from Tonnin to London. Three of the crew were killed; seven others are missing and seven were severely injured.

The *Times* has reason to believe that the funeral of Lord Dundonald takes place in Westminster Abbey.

The steamer *Queen Victoria*, of 2,000 tons, was to sail the last of November for Rangoon, and takes out a portion of the Rangoon and Semapore cable. Two other steamers of 2,000 tons would shortly be ready to receive their respective sections. The entire length of the cable is 1,300 miles.

It was expected that her majesty and the court would leave Windsor castle for Osborn, about the 12th, and that the queen would remain at the marine palace for about a month.

The *Times* regards the interference of the French admiral with the operations of the Sardinian squadron on the Neapolitan coast as the most inexplicable episode of the present campaign, and says it requires all our confidence in the ability of the emperor to persuade us that his policy is not a series of vagaries, the offspring of momentary impulses, or the conflicting counsels of ministers and allies.

FRANCE.

Prince Metternich had an audience of the emperor, November 3d.

The emperor on receiving the news of the death of the dowager Empress of Russia, immediately telegraphed his condolence and those of the empress to the court of St. Petersburg, and without waiting for the official notification of her majesties decease, went into mourning 21 days.

General Moutauban, commander of the French forces in China, was to be created a senator.

The markets for wheat and flour in Paris were well maintained, and prices were firm.

Accounts from the south of France state that the vintage was abundant; but that a large portion of the wine was of inferior quality, and would be used for distillation.

Inundations had taken place in the department of the Herault.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts continued favorable.

ITALY.

The following is the reply of Garibaldi to a deputation requesting permission for the English community at Naples to purchase a site for a church:

"Grateful for the efficacious and generous sympathy of the English, the Dictator thinks that this is a very small return to make for so many services received from them in support of the noble cause of the Italians. Not only is permission granted to erect a church within the limits of the capital, to persons who worship the same God as the Italians, but the English are requested to accept, as a national gift, the small spot of ground required for the proposed project for which they desire to use it. G. Garibaldi."

La Presse, of Paris, quotes correspondence from Vienna, speaking of negotiations through De Metternich for a peaceable solution of the Venetian question, which can only refer to a project for the cession of Venetia by Austria to Victor Emanuel for a money consideration.

Gavazzi was prevented from preaching in the Church of the Jesuits at Naples by the commandant of the National Guard, under pain of imprisonment.

At the launch, at Genoa, of a new Piedmontese frigate, the vessel struck against a wall which had not been sufficiently finished, and several spectators were killed and wounded.

During a recent tour of military inspection, General Goyon is said to have been coldly received.

The number of prisoners taken at Capua was 11,000.

The Piedmontese army, under the command of King Victor Emanuel, had gained a brilliant victory on the other side of the Garigliano. The Bourbon army, attacked in front with

great spirit by the troops and in flank by the fleet, dispersed, leaving in the hands of the Piedmontese, tents, wagons, stores, and a very large number of prisoners. General Somnaz pursued the enemy, and afterward occupied Mola and positions commanding Gaeta.

About 15,000 Neapolitan troops, 4,000 horses, and thirty-two guns, being pursued by the Sardinians, took refuge in the papal states, at Terracina. At Casterna their progress was arrested by the papal and French authorities, and they will be at once disarmed.

The *Daily News* says, a week ago the strength of the Bourbon army was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men, the latter being regarded as an extreme statement. We cannot reasonably set down its losses, by the fall of Capua and the battle of the 3d, at less than 15,000 men. Thus, in less than a week, Francis II has lost 30,000 men.

A telegram, dated Naples Nov. 6, had been received, giving the officially announced result of the voting in Sicily upon the question of annexation. It is as follows: Ayes 432,654, noes 667.

The returns of the voting in Umbria and the Marches gave very satisfactory results.

A deficiency of corn exists in Italy, and supplies from the Black Sea were immediately awaited at Leghorn. Great complaints were heard in Central Italy of the long continued dry weather.

The low water in the river Dneister had prevented the arrival of wheat at Odesa.

Large quantities of stores and war material had arrived at Rome for the use of the French army. The enrollment of foreigners for the papal army had been stopped. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the Marches and Umbria in favor of annexation. Anarchy reigned in the province of Viterbo.

Victor Emanuel arrived at Naples on the morning of the 7th inst., in company with Garibaldi. They proceeded together to the Cathedral, and afterwards to the royal palace where great festivities took place in spite of bad weather.

The British legion at Naples was dwindling away on account of the disgraceful conduct of its members.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna of Nov. 4th says, the report that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between England and Austria is unfounded.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:

Counts Rechberg and Galuchowki disagree on matters of such vital importance to the well-being of the empire that the one or the other must necessarily soon quit office.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It is remarked that, according to the recent news from Venice, the Austrians have suddenly ceased to send troops and ammunition towards the Lombard frontier."

CHINA.

The dispatches from Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant to the foreign office have been published in the *London Gazette*.

The Overland Mail had arrived with Hong Kong dates of September 12th.

The *Times* gives details of the capture of the Taku forts. Their special correspondent says: "I am unable to confirm the important statement that it is the intention of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to proceed to Peking as guests of the Emperor, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry." The correspondent then expresses the hope that the news is untrue.

The conquest of the forts is described as a dashing little campaign of eight days, when the allies established themselves at Ochtang. They had still a march of twelve miles before they could arrive at the object of attack.

The Chinese were learning the art of war, and contrary to all Chinese precedent, it was found that their positions upon the road had been taken with considerable military skill, and fortified with much care. A Tartar camp had been formed, and the best troops of China were placed behind the works. It was thought that if the weapons of the Chinese had been equal to those of the allies, the contest might have favorably compared with several European battles. The English and French acted together with harmony and equal gallantry in the attack.

The allies had got within half a mile of the Great North Fort, which appears to be the key of the whole position; although some difference of opinion is said to have occurred among the generals on this point. The French commander agreed to send his forces to the attack, leaving to Sir Hope Grant the responsibility. The attack was made on the morning of the 21st, four English and four French gunboats drawing the attention of the forts lower down on the northern bank when the batteries opened.

The execution of the Armstrong guns was found to be tremendous, as their shells pierced and burst the walls of the fort, and an awful explosion shook the ground. But amid the ruins the Tartars stood to their guns. When the field pieces advanced and riflemen got under the walls the firing was still hot, and many were struck with rude missiles. Here much of the loss to the allies was experienced.

The resistance of these Tartars was at last overcome.

The surrender of other forts soon followed, not without some chicanery on the part of the Viceroy. The loss was severe, 32 officers were wounded, two dangerously, and seven slightly. The forty-fourth Regiment had ten men killed, fifty wounded, four mortally and thirty-eight dangerously. The sixty-seventh Regiment had six killed and forty dangerously wounded. Total British killed and wounded, 161.

The Biter Bit—A Moorish Legend.

A Spanish Moor, being on the eve of setting out on a pilgrimage to Mecca, intrusted all his money to a man who had hitherto borne a reputation for unblemished probity. His fortune consisted of two thousand besants. On his return, he was not a little surprised when the reputed honest man denied all knowledge of himself or his money. The pilgrim entered a complaint against him, entreated the judge to help him to his property, and took his oath on the truth of his statement—but all in vain!—The old man's good name outweighed all he could say; the plaintiff was nonsuited, and went away in despair.

Presently he met an old woman who was toddling along with the help of a staff.—Touched by the stranger's grief, she stopped him, hailed him in Allah's name, bid him take heart, and, having listened to his unvarnished tale, said: "Be of good cheer, young man.—May be, with Allah's name, I shall get back your gold. Do you buy a chest and fill it with sand or mould; only let it be bound with iron, and well locked. Then choose three or four discreet men, and come to me. We shall succeed, never fear."

The Spanish Moor followed her advice punctually. He came with four friends, bringing a chest which the strongest porters could scarcely drag along.

"Now follow me," said the old woman.

On reaching the door of the supposed honest man, she went in with the Spaniard's four friends, bidding the latter wait below, and not make his appearance until the chest had been carried up stairs.

She now stood in the presence of the hypocrite, when she introduced her four companions, saying: "Behold! here are some honest Spaniards about to make a pilgrimage to Egypt. Their treasures are boundless. They possess, among other things, ten chests full of gold and silver, that they know not where to stow away just at present. They would entrust them to safe hands for a time; so I, well knowing your honesty and unsullied reputation, have brought them hither. Pray fulfill their wishes."

Meanwhile she had the heavy chest brought in, which the pretended honest man gloated over with greedy looks. But just then the despoiled pilgrim rushed in, impetuously claiming back his two thousand besants. The faithless depository was frightened; and, lest the young man should reproach him with his treachery in presence of the strangers, who would then take their chest with its untold treasures, which he had already determined to appropriate to himself, he cried out to the Moor: "Be welcome! I was almost fearing you would never come back, and was puzzled what I should do with the two thousand besants. Allah be praised! who has brought you back safe! Here is what belongs to you."

The Spanish Moor went away with his treasure as triumphant as though he was carrying off so much booty. The old woman begged the master of the house to put this first chest in a safe place, while she went and ordered the rest to be sent. She then sheered off with her four companions, and of course never returned.

Falling from Grace.

A good story is told of a certain Methodist dominie of the pioneer stamp. The dominie had in some way incurred the displeasure of one of his members—one of those touchy, irascible saints of which nearly each particular "charge" or "circuit" has one or more representatives. The dominie had tried in every way to effect a reconciliation. He had "wrestled with the Lord" in the erring brother's behalf. He had labored personally with him, earnestly, but all to no purpose; so he expelled him, as a matter of duty.

The ex-brother then took every occasion to insult and wound the feelings of the Pastor. He slandered him, abused him to his face, and behind his back, until, at length, the poor dominie could stand it no longer. Meeting him one day in the post office, where a large crowd was collected, as usual the wretch commenced his abuse. The dominie, as he was leaving the room, made some remark, to which the disreputable member responded. "That's a d— lie." Quick as

thought the dominie turned, divested himself of all unnecessary apparel, and stepping up to his astonished enemy, and seizing him by the throat, gave vent to his long pent-up feelings as follows:—

"Don't venture to repeat that word again, you poor, low, dirty scoundrel! I've stood this just as long as I possibly can. I try to be a Christian. I have followed Christ in my weak way, nearly forty years. But I belong to a church that believes in falling from grace. And if you ever, in any way, insult or abuse me again, in word or deed, I shall, in all probability, fall from grace. And if I do, you'll get one of the alfredest thrashings you ever had in your life. I wouldn't advise you to try it on, for I've made up my mind to do just that thing." It is needless to say the ex-member concluded it was time to "dry up."

Save your Paper Rags.

The inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the "News" and "Mountaineer" Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

94 EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

Departure of the Mails.

THE MAIL for Fillmore leaves this city every Monday and Thursday morning.

The MAIL from Fillmore to Cedar City leaves that place every other Monday, which hereafter till the end of the year will be on November 19th, and December 3d, 17th and 31st, consequently, letters for the southern part of the Territory should be mailed so as to leave this city on Thursdays, the 15th and 29th of November, and 13th and 27th of December, if intended to go through without delay.

The MAIL for Mantle leaves every Thursday morning.

For Brigham City, every Monday and Thursday morning.

" Cedar Valley, every Thursday morning.

" Alpine City, every Friday morning.

" St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday morning.

" Placerville, Cal., every 1st and 3d Wednesday in each month.

General notices.

MUSICIANS.

I HAVE just received, and have for sale, a very superior lot of Roman and Italian Violin, Violoncello and Guitar STRINGS. Also a very fine quality of BOW HAIR, Clarinet Reeds and Music Paper. Prices very moderate. WM. CALDER, at the Globe Bakery.

WHEAT RECEIVED IN PAYMENT OF TAXES.

HAVING been authorized by the County Court to receive wheat on taxes, due the County of Great Salt Lake, at \$1.50 per bushel, delivered at A. & R. Gardner's mill, on Big Cottonwood, those wishing to liquidate their taxes in that way, will take notice, that receipts for wheat thus delivered, will be received in payment for County Taxes on presentation at my office, at the Court House, in Great Salt Lake City, till further notice is given, or the amount wanted shall have been delivered. 41-11 R. T. BURTON, Assessor and Collector.

GOOD NEWS. LATEST OFFER.

CHRISTMAS COMPLIMENT!!!

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

I HEREBY offer to all CASH PURCHASERS of general goods the above reduction. My stock consists of the following:

IN DRY GOODS,

Prints, brown and bleached Domestic, Denims, Hickory, Check, Ticking, Gingham, Fancy Dress Lawns, Trimmings, etc.;

IN CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over and Under Shirts, Satinets, Cottonades, Twills, Jeans Flannels, etc.;

IN GROCERIES,

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Spices, Raisins, Dried Apples, etc.;

IN HARDWARE,

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butts and Screws, Locks, Latches, Axes, Hatchets, Scythes, Snaths, Cradles, Saws, Brass Kettles, etc.

Call and See WM. JENNINGS,

G. S. L. City, Dec. 12th 1860.

41-3

REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT.

WE hereby notify the public that we SELL GOODS AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE in Utah, and will make a Deduction of TEN PER CENT. on all purchases of five dollars and upwards for cash.

We have a full assortment of every description of

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Including Dried Fruits.

Special attention is directed to our SUGAR, COFFEE, and TEA, which are of the very best quality.

TO THE PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHERN SETTLEMENTS!!

We have purchased the Entire Stocks of Goods, in Camp Floyd, belonging to Dyer, Brother & Co. and C. A. Perry & Co., and have completely replenished, assorted, and filled up the Stock.

Mr. C. H. BASSETT, who has charge of the business in Fairfield, at the Old Stand of C. A. Perry & Co. (facing Main Street and the Market Place) will be happy to see all his old friends in the settlements south, and to make many new ones.

We invite the people to call and see us, examine our goods and prices, and judge for themselves, in Salt Lake City and Camp Floyd.

We will exchange for Eggs and Butter and every kind of produce.

UTAH LEGISLATORS GIVE US A CALL.

41tf

J. M. BROWNE & O.