

The English minister had proposed to mediate for peace between the contending factions, but his offer was rejected.

A private letter from Mexico says that the Juarez government had disapproved of the seizure of the Conducta by Degollado, and that they were disposed to advance \$150,000 towards the payment of the English debts.

#### LATER FROM THE EAST.

We have been favored by Wm. Bell, Esq., of the firm of Livingston, Bell & Co., agents of the Pony express, with St. Louis papers up to the 27th of October, two weeks later than those received by mail from which we glean the following items of interest.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes to that paper, that almighty efforts were being made by the Administration to have the office holders in the States of the northwest vote for Douglas, in the hope of carrying the election of president into the House and in that event increase the chance of Breckenridge.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent in a letter to that paper says "that a high official in the Treasury Department had divulged the plan of disunion at the South.—The plan, in case Lincoln is elected, is to convene a Southern Legislature by proclamation, on the 8th day of November, declare the Union dissolved, and pronouncing in favor of Breckenridge as President of the Southern Union.

The New York World figures up the cost of the ball given to the Prince of Wales, in New York, at \$427,000.

There was expended upon the decoration of the house, the music, the supper and the cards, \$40,000  
For carriage hire, 4,000

There were about 1,600 ladies present, whose new dresses averaged \$200 each 320,000

There were 1,500 men present at \$50 each for their extra expenditure on the occasion, 75,000

Making the sum of \$439,000

There was a great cry at Washington about defaulting post masters. Scores were being decapitated for not being able to meet the drafts of the Department. During the long struggle in the election of the Speaker, the post masters had no drafts made upon them to pay the mail contractors, and being thus particularly 'flush,' they had been tempted to speculate with the public funds, and now find themselves unable to render an account to the Post-master General, who seems made of sterner stuff than officials generally.

There had been a fearful gale at Buenos Ayres, on the 29th and 30th of August. A number of vessels had sunk in the roads and a larger number had badly damaged each other by collisions. The sea had washed away the walls of the gas works, inundating everything, and left the city in darkness.—The whole of the town of Boco had to be deserted, the families being taken out by boats and carts. The gale is represented to have been the most destructive of anything known for years. The definite figure of the loss of life is not given, but many perished.

The Missouri Democrat's commercial article of the 26th, commences with an allusion to the financial position of Russell, Majors and Waddell, whom the Democrat represents as "All right again." The editor says: "This firm have recently made such payments and so arranged their business as to render everything satisfactory to our bankers and others, and they are again going ahead as usual."

Following this quotation is a strong hint that they should be remembered, and no doubt "an appreciating public will award to this company a valuable mail service during the next Congress." That will unquestionably be done, but we should like to have the assurance that the company will carry the mail they contract for, and not leave a portion of it on the other side of the mountains all winter, as they did a year ago. We already hear complaints of the non-arrival of papers, and we give early notice that we intend to make facts known in future, if the same delinquencies are to be imposed upon us hereafter. The Eastern mail has been carried regularly for the last six months, and to the general satisfaction of all concerned, and we sincerely hope that there will be no delinquencies to record during the coming winter.

The steam ship Canadian, from Liverpool for Quebec, was telegraphed from Farther

Point, October 26th. She sailed from Liverpool on the 11th.

The foreign news is again interesting: General Cialdini had received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier, and decisive events were expected to occur at any moment. The Piedmontese corps d'armee in Naples will amount to 20,000 men. Garibaldi was about to convoke the electoral college of the two Sicilies to vote by universal suffrage. Affairs in the Papal States were unchanged. The Sardinian Chambers were debating the law of annexation, and a vote was expected to be taken on the 11th ult. It was reported that Russia was about to recall her ambassador from Turin, and that the French army at Rome was to be increased to 60,000 men. The garrison at Lyon's was to be put on a complete war footing. Spain had proposed a Congress of the Catholic powers at Gaeta and in Austria.

The Pro-Dictator at Naples had complimented Mazzini on his patriotism, but asked him to give proof of it by leaving the country, as his name had been used for disunion purposes, and with the intention on the part of some to hoist another banner in Italy. There had been a battle at Volturino, in which Gen. Pimouha of the Papal army had been killed. Funeral services had been performed in all the churches of Rome.

Austria considers herself released from all obligations contracted with the French emperor, and has good reasons to know that that Government, bent on exterminating, has prepared and brought to maturity their plans for an insurrectionary movement in her provinces. A private letter from Turin announces that a large armament has been ordered by the Piedmontese government, and the day before the Sardinian minister's departure from Paris, a supply of 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 percussion caps was granted by the French government to its ally.

According to the Patrie, Garibaldi had been assisted in some fighting on the 1st ult. by some English seamen, who had been on leave of absence from their vessel. The gallant tars hitched to and manned Garibaldi's guns, for which the Dictator had afterwards personally thanked them.

The Piedmontese troops were expected before Capua on the 15th. It was anticipated that the Neapolitan troops would evacuate the place before their arrival and retire to Gaeta.

There was a great anti-Republican torch light procession in New York, on the night of October 23d, surpassing in grandeur and magnificence the turn-out of the Republicans on the 3d. The report of the proceedings represents that the number of those in the procession, composed of Old-line Whigs, Americans, and the various kinds and divisions of Democrats, who "fused" to make the display, amounted to upwards of 37,000, and that their burnings and harmonious shoutings astonished hundreds of thousands of spectators.

#### Another Question of Jurisdiction.

There seems to have been a new question of jurisdiction raised, recently in this city, by some of the legal fraternity, relative to Justices of the peace enforcing the law in relation to drunkenness. We do not wish to enter into any discussion with those who differ with us in opinion as to jurisdiction in cases of the kind: but it occurs to us, that the adoption of a statute of the Territory by a city Corporation as one of its ordinances does not give the Mayor and Aldermen exclusive jurisdiction in the premises.

Drunkenness and profanity are evils that too often occur in the streets and in some of the business places in this city and, if the municipal authorities will enforce the ordinances, in such cases, all right; but if a justice of the peace shall on complaint, or when an eye witness, fine persons guilty of such offences under the statutes of the Territory, we certainly shall not advise the non-payment of the fine, nor the non compliance with the order of the court, by the offending party.

The laws of the Territory, and the ordinances of the city, in relation to these evils, should be literally and punctually enforced, and until they are, profanity and drunkenness may be expected to prevail to a greater or less extent, to the annoyance of those who detest such practices. If they cannot be honored they should be repealed.

President Young and party have not returned yet, but are expected soon.

#### PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The journey of the Prince of Wales through the United States was continued according to the programme. On the 5th of October, a visit to Mount Vernon was made. The party was very select and not large. The President, Miss Lane, Lord Lyons, Secretary Floyd and lady, Mrs. Ellis, of North Carolina and the Misses Slidell accompanied the Prince and suite from the executive mansion, and at the wharf they were joined by Secretaries Cass, Cobb and Thompson, with several ladies. The appropriate salutes were fired as the party neared the Reveue cutter, Harriet Lane, which had been fitted up for the occasion, and was lying at the South wharf, ready for their reception.

The day was pleasant and the party had a delightful trip. Spending two and a half hours after disembarking at Mount Vernon in visiting tomb and other places connected with the premises, they re-embarked and returned. A splendid dinner was given by Lord Lyon at nine in the evening, the President and his cabinet were among the guests.

On the 6th, the Prince and suite left Washington on the Harriet Lane, for Richmond, Virginia. Landing the Royal party at Acquia creek, the cutter returned to Washington, and then repaired to New York, to be in readiness to convey the Prince on his arrival on October 11 from Amboy, New Jersey to the city.

From Acquia creek to Richmond the route was over an uninteresting country, which the party considered far inferior to the prairies of the West.

The Royal party on arriving were duly honored and remained at Richmond over Sunday, receiving the usual attentions. The Prince attended St. Paul's church in the morning and visited the Governor and drove about the city in the afternoon. The next day, on returning to Acquia creek on their way to Baltimore, the party had to wait at the wharf two hours and a half in a heavy rain storm, enveloped in india rubber, to keep from getting too wet. A special train was chartered to Baltimore, where they arrived at eight o'clock, and were received by a fine military escort who conducted him to the Gilmore House.

Leaving Baltimore on the ninth at noon, the Prince arrived at Philadelphia at four p. m., and was received by the Mayor on the platform of the cars without any formal ceremonies or speeches. He was conducted to a carriage and driven to the Continental hotel. During Wednesday the tenth, the Prince visited various public institutions in the city, and the races at Point Breeze. In the evening he attended the grand opera, according to previous arrangement, which is represented as having been a magnificent affair. The fashion and beauty of the "City of Brotherly Love" filled the house to overflowing, anxious to see and be seen, the same as other ladies, who, during the journey of "Victoria's son" through the United States have had a peep at Royalty.

The Prince of Wales and suite left Philadelphia for New York by the Camden & Amboy Railroad, on the morning of the eleventh, and arrived at Amboy about noon, where the Harriet Lane was in waiting, ready to receive the Royal party on board and convey them to the city. Lieutenant General Scott; Mr. Archibald, British consul at New York; Mr. Morris, British consul at New Orleans; W. B. Astor, Henry Grinnell, ex-Governors Fish and Bradish, Judge Roosevelt, Hon. W. L. Yancy, and other notables were on board with the committee of arrangements. The aids of Governor Morgan waited on the Prince at the depot, and bade him welcome to the State of New York, and on his stepping on board the Harriet Lane, he was received by General Scott, who took the lead in doing the honors to the Royal guest.

At about two p. m., the Harriet Lane arrived at the Battery. Thousands and tens of thousands of people had turned out to witness the Prince's arrival, and the bay was covered with boats and small crafts, filled with persons, anxious to get a view of the Prince, if possible. The scene is represented as having been very stirring and exciting beyond anything before seen in Gotham.

The Prince on landing was received by the Mayor, who said: "Your Royal highness, I am glad to see you. As mayor of the city I welcome you to its hospitalities. Allow me to present to you the common council of New York."

He was attired in a blue coat and gray pantaloons. He held his hat in his right hand, and a slim cane in his left. The company stood for a minute in a rather embarrassing position, when the mayor escorted his guest and suite up a pair of stairs to the rooms of the commissioners of emigration. The enthusiasm of the crowd then burst forth in cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. Here the citizens dress was changed for a colonel's uniform, after which the Prince and suite were conducted to the front gate and introduced to Major General Sandford.

They then mounted horses, which had been provided, six in number, the ones used also in Canada, and General Sandford leading on the right of the Prince they proceeded to review the military.

After reviewing the military they proceeded to the Fifth Avenue hotel, through thronged streets, where the Prince and escort arrived between six and seven o'clock in the evening. A strong guard was placed at the hotel to prevent intrusion during the stay of the Prince. A suite of fifteen rooms on the second floor had been fitted up for the Royal party.

The crowds of people that were out on the occasion were immense, and no approximate estimate of their number could be made. Nothing so magnificent had ever been seen in that city. Great displays were made; thousands were there from the county to witness the arrival and the ceremonies, and even the pickpockets were well represented.

The grand ball that was to come off on the evening of the twelfth, at the Academy of Music was expected to cost nearly half a million. The preparations were on a grand and extended scale.

#### TABERNACLE.

Sunday morning, Nov. 4, 10 a.m.—Elder John Pack made remarks on his experience in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and propounded many questions upon the subject of family government.

Elder Phineas H. Young occupied the remainder of the forenoon. He showed the difference between the world's contemplating and plotting our overthrow, and the efforts that our Elders make to save them from the overthrow and final ruin which the Saints can foresee, and verily know will be sure to come upon the wicked, except they repent and obey the gospel of Jesus Christ. Reasoned upon the text: As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and every tongue shall confess to God.—Romans Chap. 14 verse 11. Although many had supposed that no man had ever enjoyed the spirit of the Lord outside the Church of Christ, he contended that every man, Heathen or Christian, Pagan or Mahomedan, who lives by the light he receives, enjoys the spirit of justification unto life through the atonement of Jesus Christ. After briefly reviewing the travels of the Church, he concluded by saying that we have abundant cause to rejoice in the Lord our God, and to trust in him for a lifetime to come.

Afternoon.—The choir sung, "Ye children of our God." The sacrament was administered by Bishops Hunter, Hardy, Young and Kesler.

Captain Walter M. Gibson gave a very interesting account of his late visit to the States. He commenced by saying that, on rising before an audience of that magnitude and beholding so many upturned faces, he felt much encouraged and emboldened to speak, especially so as many of those faces were familiar to him. He made an excellent application of the figure of the "Honey Bee," and represented the Elders of Israel going forth to the nations in the similitude of bees, whose duty and business it is to gather honey from every open flower. After stating that he had, during the past summer, visited sixteen of the United States and all of their principal cities, excepting two or three of the most important southern ones, he proceeded to relate some of the most important and thrilling incidents of his journey. In referring to his recent visit to Boston and comparing it with a former one, he portrayed very vividly the difference of circumstances, object, impressions and success of the two. Connected with his visit to Lowell and Providence, he related an agreeable encounter that he had with some learned Spiritualists at the latter place, and concluded his remarks by a brief review of his visit to New York, and his leaving that city on the 11th of October, just at the hour the great procession was proceeding up Broadway, in honor of the Prince of Wales.