

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was opened by the Queen on the 24th Jan. The affairs of southern Europe are briefly rehearsed in her Majesty's speech, and her relations with foreign governments are stated to be in an amicable condition.

Notice was given in the House of Commons that Lord John Russell would introduce a reform bill at an early date.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for the prevention of bribery at parliamentary elections. One of its provisions is, that parties convicted may be imprisoned for six months with hard labor.

The Prince of Orange was on a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

The ship *Endymion*, of the Dramatic line of New York Packets, was destroyed by fire in the Mersey on the 31st ultimo. She was lying in the stream ready to sail, when a fire suddenly broke out from some unknown cause, about four o'clock in the morning. In addition to the crew, numbering thirty, there were twenty five second cabin passengers on board. All of them were saved, together with their luggage. The vessel was scuttled, but the receding tide left her well out of water, and in spite of every exertion the flames raged for many hours, and the vessel was almost totally destroyed. She had a large and valuable cargo, consisting of machinery, silks, satins, crate goods and general merchandise, some portions of which it was supposed would be saved in a damaged state. The loss is estimated at £30,000. The ship was insured, but it was not known whether the cargo is covered.

The *London Times*, in an editorial, explains the present position of the San Juan difficulty. It says:—"We have reason to think that the proposals made to the Americans are such as may fairly satisfy both countries. Instead of standing out for the Rosario channel, and the whole group of islands, as against the Haro channel, and none of them, a third channel is proposed for the boundary line, which will not only evade the two disputed courses, but will leave the Americans in possession of the largest share of the disputed territory. This channel in its course cuts off the island of San Juan alone to the west, and consequently leaves us with this island only, while the Americans will retain the remainder. So considerable in fact is the concession thus made, that it reasonably suggests a little compensation, and we believe the American government will be asked to give us the whole of a certain coast of headland, which the 49th parallel now cuts in two. We do sincerely hope this reasonable proposal will be accepted."

The riotous proceedings of the church of St. George, in East London, reached a most disgraceful height on Sunday night, the 29th ult. The church was crammed with a noisy mob, who not only prevented the services from being performed, but endeavored to demolish the altar and indulged in the pastime of throwing about cushions, prayer books, &c. The officials of the church were treated with personal violence and considerable property was destroyed. The matter had claimed attention in both Houses of Parliament, and the government had promised measures to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings.

Captain Harrison, the well known commander of the "Great Eastern," had lost his life by the upsetting of a boat at Southampton.

The *London Athenaeum* alludes to the report that the Right Hon. Richard Cobden has lost nearly all his private fortune by investments in American railroad securities, and says that the sum of £40,000 in sums of £500 have been subscribed to repair his loss.

## FRANCE.

The *Paris Univers* has been suppressed for publishing the encyclical letter of the Pope to the archbishops and bishops, disclaiming against the sentiments of the French emperor, as expressed in the recently published pamphlet—"The Pope and the Congress," and for refusing the emperors counsel to give up the Romagna. The letter was accompanied by a bitter tirade against Napoleon for his attempt to overthrow the civil authority of the Pope. The *Moniteur*, in publishing the decree of suppression, says—among the reasons for the measure is the irritating controversy of the journal, by which religious opinion was disconcerted, the country agitated and the fundamental basis on which the relations between the church and civil society are established, undetermined.

A medal was about to be struck at the Paris mint to commemorate the signature of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France.

Orders were received at Toulon to prepare the plated frigate *Gloire* for sea with the utmost dispatch. She carries 36 rifled guns and a steel prow of enormous dimensions. Her destination was unknown.

## ITALY.

A Turin letter says that the military ties between Sardinia and Central Italy are very positively and openly being drawn closer, and they almost authorize the assertion that a military fusion is accomplished.

The question being discussed at Turin at the present time is how the 'de facto' annexation will be effected, and it is thought most probable that the deputies of Central Italy will meet first in their respective capitals, to decide whether they ought to take, as subjects of King Victor Emanuel, their places in the National Parliament at Turin.

Baron Ricasoli, in presenting flags to the national guards of Florence, said:

"We require great prudence and large forces to preserve independence. A great deal remains to be done. The annexation of the provinces of Italy to Piedmont is necessary to guarantee Italian nationality, the defense of which has become a common duty."

## VENICE.

A Venice letter, published in the *Nord* of Brussels, states that Count Bissengen, the Austrian Governor of Venetia, lately addressed the authorities of Venice as follows:

"Gentlemen: Do not indulge in the illusions of the revolutionists. His Majesty, with whom I have recently had the honor of conversing, assured me that Venetia should never be ceded, nor sold, nor separated in any way from the Austrian monarchy, and should never be detached from the Austrian empire so long as a musket remained to defend it."

A letter from Venice, of the 24th, in the *Nord*, says:

"The Countess Clary, of Vienna, gave in this city, a few nights back, a grand ball; but though a great number of invitations were issued by her, not a single Venetian lady was present; and, moreover, when dancing commenced, a crowd outside hissed and threw stones at the windows, so that it was necessary to close the shutters."

About 80 persons have been arrested at Venice for taking the lead in political demonstrations, and sent to the island of San Giorgio Maggiore. It is said that the Italian prisoners will be removed to one of the fortresses in the interior of the empire. On the 26th inst. there was a slight collision between the authorities and the people at Udine. Some of the latter assembled in order to prevent any one entering the theater, and a military patrol forced them to disperse. One of the disturbers of the public peace was wounded. There have been some unimportant political demonstrations at Roveredo, in the Southern Tyrol.

## AUSTRIA.

It was considered not unlikely that a state of siege would be proclaimed in Hungary, as well as Venetia, before long. Agitation continually prevailed at Venetia. In the course of one day, seven officers were attacked and wounded in Verona, and the cavalry were ordered to clear the streets. Attempts were made to hoist the tri-colored flag at Chioggia, Portesco and Palestrina. Numerous individuals had been arrested at Venice for insulting persons promenading while military music was being performed. The authorities of Venice had been made acquainted with the determination of Austria to retain that place and defend it to the utmost.

The Hungarian Protestant deputation has left Vienna without obtaining an audience of the Emperor. His Majesty offered to admit to his presence two members of the deputation separately, and as private individuals, but this was declined. The Hungarians demanded the restoration of all the rights and privileges of their church, and will accept nothing less. If the Emperor complies, it would be tantamount to a confession that the Austrian policy, for the last few years, had completely failed. One side or the other must, in the end, give in, and a violent struggle is feared.

—The marine losses on American vessels during January, 1860, amount to \$1,400,000; 30 American and 7 foreign vessels trading to this country, were lost; of these, 8 were ships, 6 barks, 10 brigs, and 13 schooners; 1 vessel sunk by collision, 16 were wrecked, 4 sunk at sea, 6 abandoned and 4 missing.

—A bill appropriating \$300,000 for the defence of the frontiers of Texas has passed the Senate of that State, and will probably pass the house.

—The *Fairfield Jeffersonian* of the 24th ult. says that Gov. Lowe has brought suit, in the name of the State of Iowa, against the State of Pennsylvania, for charging tonnage duty on the freight that passes over the Pennsylvania Central railroad.

—An address from Prussia, signed by fourteen thousand Prussian Roman Catholics, has been presented to the Pope, declaring that all christendom will rise if the Pope is disturbed.

—In Australia when a bank suspends, the usual practice is to take the President to the nearest tree and serve him in the same manner.

## Correspondence.

## FROM OUR TRAVELING AGENT.

G. S. L. CITY, March 12, 1860.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS—SIR:

I left this city about the first of February on my way through the Southern settlements for the purpose of transacting business for the "News" office. The weather, until I reached Fillmore, was extremely cold and stormy. From Fillmore to the Santa Clara there was no snow and the weather gradually became more pleasant, the roads being excellent and at Santa Clara the climate seemed more like that of the torrid than the temperate zone at this season of the year.

Among the people generally, wherever I have visited, there was a manifest feeling of interest in the prosperity of the *News*.

There is a commendable interest awakened on the subject of schools and inquiries were almost incessant concerning the prospect of obtaining school books. I informed the people that, doubtless, something effectual would be done towards supplying the schools throughout the Territory, with a suitable, uniform series of books, compiled and printed at home.

At Payson the nailfactory of Messrs. Sabin, Beebe, & Co., is doing good work. They have also attached a turning shop to the same establishment. These and other improvements speak well for the enterprise of the people and must largely enhance their interests.

Messrs. Adams, Grace, & Co., at Nephi, are also engaged in the manufacture of nails and will soon be prepared to roll out hoop iron, &c., affording them at more reasonable rates than heretofore.

A new settlement has been formed at the sink of the Sevier, where there is said to be a considerable quantity of good farming land.—A dam 30 ft. thick and 8 ft. high has been constructed across the river for irrigating purposes. Wood and timber is found in abundance fifteen miles from the settlement. I was informed by Bishop Bronson, of Fillmore, that a new route leading to this settlement has been found practicable, which shortens some fifty miles the distance between this city and Fillmore. This route passes near Camp Floyd. A settlement is also being formed in Round Valley.

The winter is reported to have been unusually mild at Beaver. As I passed through on my return, the brethren were preparing for a vigorous prosecution of farming operations.—They have in contemplation the erection of a commodious school and meeting house—intending to have it completed the present season. A lime-kiln has been erected and it was thought a prime article of lime would be produced. I was highly gratified with the appearance of br. C. W. Wandell's nursery and, from the interest that is exhibited in this department, it is confidently to be hoped that not many years will pass before Beaver will be as prolific in growing fruit as it has been in yielding grain.

The new settlement of Minerville is in a flourishing condition. The lead ore found there is of good quality and may be profitably furnished at very reasonable rates, which, of course, would largely increase the demand.—High prices have too frequently retarded the progress of our home manufacturing interests, which might, on the contrary, have been materially enhanced, had the prices been fixed at a rate which, at the onset, tho' barely paying expenses, would in the end prove far more remunerative and more directly and more speedily ensure the desired triumph of domestic manufactures over importations from abroad.

Toquerville, Washington, Santa Clara, Virgin City and a new settlement formed this spring on the Virgin, above Toquerville, are all in a flourishing condition. The average amount of ginned cotton raised in these localities is about two hundred and fifty pounds per acre. A good article of Sorghum sugar has been manufactured at Toquerville, by br. J. T. Willis. With more perfect machinery a better article can be made. Wheat sown there in January last was looking fine.

There is a good opening for a few enterprising and practical men who have the means to bring on machinery for the working up of cotton into the various articles for which it is useful. Capital thus invested would bring as sure returns, and be much more benefit to community than if thrown into many other channels.

I was pleased with the spirit of enterprise and perseverance everywhere visible. Small obstacles have no influence in checking the onward progress of those settlements.

The good Spirit prevailed among the masses and I was universally received with every degree of cordiality.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH BULL.

## FROM WEBER COUNTY.

OGDEN CITY, March 7, 1860.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS—SIR:

It is an old saying that—if March comes in like a lion, it will go out like a lamb.

On the 1st inst. we had a severe drifting snow storm, accompanied by the wind which blew almost to a gale. The snow fell to the depth of about three inches; and we have also had several slight storms of snow and hail since. It thaws during the day, but freezes at night. The roads are very muddy, and it is likely that in some places they may, for a time, become almost impassable.

Some of the people here have been "taking time by the forelock," and have cut and hauled a considerable quantity of fencing material in order to protect their crops from the

depredations of breachy cattle in the coming season.

The boot and shoe department of the Ogden tannery has been rented to Messrs. W. S. Reed and Richard Hill, who are determined to manufacture a good article and to give satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their patronage.

Mr. Thos. Browning, whose term as school teacher in this city ended on the 2d inst., has given satisfaction to all those concerned in the matter, and he is now about to avail himself of the higher advantages to be obtained by those who may be admitted to the "Union Academy." The authorities of this place are deeply interested in the education of the rising generation, and the school trustees are determined to employ none but competent teachers hereafter. If their resolutions are strictly carried into effect, it will result beneficially to the children and youths who attend school, and to their parents who have to pay for their tuition.

The County court for Weber county was in session on the 5th inst., transacting business, hearing petitions, making appropriations for building bridges, roads, etc., making provisions for insane and other persons incapable of taking care of themselves, hearing reports from guardians and binding out some minors, etc.; all of which was disposed of with dispatch. We are also about to erect a county jail for the especial accommodation of those who may have to be provided with quarters at the expense of the public.

As far as I can judge, the people generally seem to be improving and are desirous to live their religion and increase in the knowledge of God.

Yours truly,

DELTA.

## FROM SAN PETE COUNTY.

MANTI CITY, Feb. 20, 1860.

EDITOR NEWS—

Knowing the deep interest that you take in everything connected with the building up of the kingdom of God, I sit down to write you a few lines in regard to the progress of the work in this country.

You have probably been informed before this time of the organization of an agricultural and manufacturing society in this county, to act as a branch of the State society. Since its organization, Hon. Edwin Whiting, who is the president of the same, accompanied by director Crawford and secretary Siler have been on a visit to the northern settlements in the county, lecturing upon the objects of the society, and completing the organization.

From the report it is ascertained that the society numbers now two hundred and thirty three members while there are two wards as yet unorganized. A general good spirit prevails throughout the county, and the people generally feel a great interest in that work which is soon to free us from dependence upon importations for the necessities. All is peace in Egypt but we feel that we are surrounded by some who would like to see a difficulty brought about, to give them an excuse to vent their gall; but those characters are a curse, and they do not like to come out and face the music, and therefore keep very quiet.

Knowing that short letters will be the most acceptable to you and your readers I will close this, but may write again.

MANTI.

## FROM BEAVER COUNTY.

BEAVER, Feb. 15, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—The present winter, in this section of the Territory, has been so far mild and pleasant. Except the remains of occasional drifts, snow has disappeared from this valley, tho' the surrounding mountains are abundantly covered with this article so essential to the Utah agriculturist.

Peace and good order reigns in this valley. Our meetings were never so well attended as they are now, and the spirit of union is evidently increasing. This, in my opinion, is the result of the policy adopted here at the commencement of the winter season. Our evenings, instead of being wasted in dancing and other frivolous amusements, have been occupied in prayer and quorum meetings and evening schools. We have three well attended and ably conducted day schools. In fact, I am satisfied from extensive observation, that Beaver is behind no settlement in the Territory in the cause of education. Our school house is in size forty four by twenty six feet, with an ante room twelve by fourteen feet. We intend building a new house, the dimensions of which will be twenty five by thirty five feet. This will be for a school of an advanced grade; the other house being retained for the primary department.

Minersville, seventeen miles west of this settlement, continues to receive accessions to its population, and bids fair to become a flourishing place. The "company" is successfully engaged in "getting out" the lead.

The earthquake of January 15th was violent in this valley. In this settlement, one chimney was thrown down, and quite a number damaged. The walls of several buildings were cracked.

W.

—They are about introducing gas in Baton Rouge, the political capital of Louisiana.

—The New York Common Council are thinking of suing the New York Herald for alleged libel.

—A ship canal across Cape Cod is in contemplation, the estimated cost of which is \$500,000.