

THE LAST EASTERN MAIL.

The mail from St. Joseph arrived on Monday about noon, but, as anticipated, the news was not as late as that received by the Pony Express, the latest date from New York and other eastern cities being only to the 24th of March, and from the frontier a few days later.

Congress has done little or nothing since the House was organized, but to quarrel about the slavery question, and not a few of the members are badly troubled about polygamy. They do not seem to know what to do with it, as the more it is handled, the more thorny it appears to some of those who would like to see it suppressed by a law of Congress, if it could be done without involving other questions of vital importance to the existence of their respective parties.

The following, from a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, illustrates to some extent the position of things in relation to the matter, and what is expected to be gained by those who are agitating the question:

Polygamy in Utah is at last presented in the nice solution of a party question before Congress. The bill of Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee (Southern opposition man), reported from the judiciary committee to-day, for the suppression of this Mormon nuisance of licentiousness, brings up the question of the jurisdiction of Congress over the Territories in a very interesting shape; and from the objection of Mr. Houston, of Alabama, to the immediate passage of this bill, we perceive that he, as a Southern man, discovered at once that it was a Trojan horse against the institution of slavery in the Territories. If Congress can abolish polygamy in Utah, can it not abolish slavery in New Mexico? If we grant the power over the one subject we must concede it over the other. We may, therefore, expect the unbroken vote of the Southern democracy against this bill for the suppression of polygamy when it again comes up, but doubtless the bill will be passed over their objections by a large majority.

It will go to the Senate, and there it will most probably be stifled. This is what the republicans expect; but their main purpose will, nevertheless, be gained, which is the presentation of the democratic party to the country, from the evidence of the journals of both houses, as a party prepared to tolerate and defend all the horrible Mormon crimes connected with their beastly abomination of polygamy, rather than consent to any step against them which would concede the power on the part of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. This issue, raised upon the stump, will be calculated to exert a prodigious influence among the religious elements of the country, as may be conjectured partly from the fact that Mr. Nelson, who reported this bill, is a Methodist preacher.

Thus, the republican programme of hostility "to those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery"—will assume, in 1860, a much more definite shape upon both questions than it assumed in 1856, and that polygamy especially is to be made a natural concomitant of slavery in the Territories.

The election in Nebraska for Delegates to the Convention to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union resulted in favor of the Republicans who elected about three fourths of the members. The convention, however, will not be held, as there was a small majority against a State organization.

There were not quite four thousand votes cast at the election.

W. H. Bissell, Governor of Illinois, died at Springfield on the 18th of March.

From Washington County.

A special conference was held at Virgin city, Washington county, on Sunday, March 11th, at which Elder Joshua T. Willis presided and A. G. Ingram acted as clerk.

The conference was opened with prayer by Elder Nephi Johnson, and was addressed by Elders J. T. Willis, — Jacobs and Bishop Tinney in the forenoon, and by Elders S. E. Johnson, George Allen, N. Johnson, — McFate and J. T. Willis in the afternoon.

There was also an evening session at which several Elders spoke, giving good counsel and instruction to those present, exhorting them to diligence and faithfulness in keeping the commandments of God.

Measures have been taken by the people at that place to raise the means necessary to purchase and import the machinery required for the spinning of their cotton, to the culture of which most of their energies are directed.

IN CONFORMITY WITH NATURE.—De Quincy being asked why there were more women than men, replied, "It is in conformity with the arrangements of nature; we always see more of heaven than earth."

NO BREAD.—There is estimated to be four millions of people in France, who eat no bread, they live on chestnuts and vegetables.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament was engaged discussing the reform bill.

At a meeting of Atlantic Telegraph Company, held in London on the 29th, Hon. J. S. Wortley, the chairman, remarked as follows: "The Company had dispatched Captain Kell to Newfoundland, in October last, in order to raise the end of the cable in Bull's-arm Bay, and it appeared that the site for landing the end of the cable had been unfortunately chosen, there being rocks containing iron and copper, and the outer coating had in many places been entirely destroyed either by chemical action or friction. Captain Kell's report stated that, on lifting the end of the cable of Bull's-arm Bay as far towards the mouth of the harbor as was consistent with prudence, the cable for about two miles was much chafed and broken, showing that it had lain on rocky or uneven ground. Wherever it laid on a muddy or soft bottom, it was in a good state of preservation. A little below Stock Cove, a distance of ten miles from the station, the cable parted. It appeared to have laid on a piece of rock, as the external wires were quite rotten. He then grappled the cable about half a mile from the broken end, but found no improvement. Captain Kell did not think the Bull's-arm Bay a suitable place to land a cable, and he recommended that any new cable that was laid should be carried to New Pelican, where they would have a soft bottom. He believed that Captain Kell found no difficulty in grappling the cable at a depth of 175 fathoms, and raising it."

The steamer Nimrod had been wrecked on the passage from Liverpool to Cork. All on board, about fifty in number, were drowned.

The London Chronicle reiterates its statement relative to the alliance between Austria and Russia, but says the treaty has since been modified. The Journal de Strasbourg gives an official denial to the statement.

The English journals protest against the annexation of Savoy to France.

The great military dinner, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, is the most interesting feature of the day. One thousand officers sat down, and the galleries were crowded. At the ball in evening, between three and four thousand were present.

MARSEILLES, March 7.

Letters from Constantinople to the 25th inst., are unanimous in stating that a misunderstanding exists among the ministers, and that a change in the ministry is expected shortly. The Europeans have protested against the tax on house rents, and the penalties imposed on their communities. It is certain that the Porte besides calling out the Redif has ordered a double enlistment as a precautionary measure. The Ulemas have recently protested to the Sultan against the taking of Tetnan, and have obtained a letter of encouragement, and subsidies for Morocco.

FRANCE.

The French Legislature opened on the 1st of March. The Emperor's speech promises every effort for the maintenance of peace; rejoices at the amicable relations with all the European powers, and hopes for a speedy peace with Cochinchina, and just chastisement of the Chinese for their perfidy. The Emperor also hopes that the Italian affairs are approaching a settlement, and says that he has advised the King of Sardinia that the other Italian provinces may be entertained, provided the rights of the Holy See are respected in principle. The safety of the French frontier, he adds, requires the annexation of Savoy, and he hopes that frank explanations of the question will cause the great Powers to recognize the justice of the claim. He professes astonishment at the agitation of the Catholic world, and points to his efforts on behalf of the Pope. The French army has been reduced by 150,000 men, and would be further reduced but for the Chinese war and the Italian occupation. He concludes by referring to the new free trade policy and predicting the most favorable results.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 4.

To inquiries made here by the representatives of some foreign Powers the Austrian Government has replied that its interests not being directly affected by the annexation of Savoy to France, it would observe on this question the same passive conduct with the great Powers, exhibited at the time of the last war in Lombardy, and that Austria will not protest against the annexation of Savoy.

TRIESTE, Saturday, March 3.

A committee has been formed here to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Pope.

A letter from Verona, of February 23, says: "Austria is preparing for war, and the colossal proportions of her preparations lead to the belief that she expects a formidable contest."

For more than a week past steamers have arrived off Venice with enormous cargoes of munition, which has been immediately sent on to Padua, which, it appears, will be the basis of the strategic operations. All along the line of rail from Dolom to Padua are to be seen rifled cannon of recent fabrication. There are enough of them, it is said, to mount about twenty batteries. They are field-pieces, but some few are heavy ordnance for breaching; both were cast in the arsenals of Vienna, where the works are carried on night and day.

Here we are still digging and repairing the moats around the old fortifications. They

have just placed the new rifled bronze guns, and removed the iron siege guns. They are building a fort at Paron and strengthening those recently finished at Montorson, and near the church of the Madonna di Campagna. At Peschiera they are working in all haste on the construction of batteries on the Malusina side, on that of San Vergilio and of Cisano. Provisions are being stored up in the forts; they have even gone to Milan and purchased corn and forage for the Austrian army. We believe that the agents of some important houses in our city have been to Milan for no other reason. Our towns are deserts; you must know that better than ourselves. Arrests and perquisitions continue."

CENTRAL ITALY.

The votes of the people are to be taken for annexation to Sardinia or for a separate kingdom. The Umbrian Marches demand annexation to Piedmont.

The Pope threatens Victor Emmanuel with excommunication.

BOLOGNA, March 2.—A decree of the government calls together the inhabitants of the Emilia provinces for the 11th and 12th of March to vote by ballot and universal suffrage on the two proposals, annexation to Sardinia, or a separate kingdom.

In his proclamation convoking the Parliament, the governor takes the opportunity to remind the people of what they owe to the Emperor, not only for aiding them during the war, but also for securing the provinces from foreign intervention, and says, Europe is convinced of the impossibility of the re-establishment of the former dynasties. That which preoccupied the minds of the electors during the last election of the National Assembly has disappeared. He is now going again to solemnly consult the national will, and he wishes the votes to be given with freedom and sincerity.

The part of the imperial speech concerning the annexation of Savoy and Nice has been received in Nice with enthusiasm.

The Ital an party is greatly agitated.

It is reported that Prince Lucien Bonaparte will probably be proposed as King of Tuscany.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, Feb. 28.—A popular manifestation of no importance in favor of annexation to Piedmont has taken place in Gubbio.

The Pope is said to be ready to grant concessions, if the Legations submit.

The students of the University have demanded the readmission of the eight students who had been expelled. General Goyon has sent a detachment of troops to the University, thereby preventing any disturbance.

The Independence Belge publishes a plan of reforms, said to have been submitted in August last to the Pope by the Duc de Grammont. According to this proposal, the laity are to be eligible to all civil offices and employments without distinction. Individual liberty is to be guaranteed by the usual legal forms established in free countries. A civil and penal code is to be drawn up in accordance with the same principles. All special jurisdictions are to be abolished except as regards ecclesiastics. A council of state is to be organized on the same basis as that of France. A consultative or legislative chamber, composed of forty members, elected by the provincial councils, is to discuss and vote all laws, and especially those of the finances. Finally, a general amnesty of all political offenders is to be decreed. There seems to be reason to believe that the Pope keeps some such project as the above in his pocket, ready to be launched at the last moment as a *malu proprio*, when the occupation of the Romagna by Sardinia appears inevitable.

A Paris correspondent writes, that Austria and Naples are "stirring heaven and earth to bolster up the Papal army" to aid the Pope in chastising his revolted subjects in the Romagna.

On perusal of the following paragraph, from the Zurich correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce, it will be seen that the hated successor of the remorseless tyrant, Bomba of Naples, lacks none of the distinguishing characteristics of his predecessor on the Neapolitan throne:

The spirit of independence that is pervading all Italian hearts, has infected even Austrian and Papal gendarmes and Neapolitan soldiers. The gendarmes show it by deserting and taking service in the Central Italian army. In Ferrara lately arrived a detachment of Austrian, in Cortona a detachment of Papal gendarmes, the latter headed by an officer, and both of them applying for enlistment.

Of the Neapolitan army of observation 256 sergeants and privates were arrested at once for political reasons. Most of them were transported to the small islands of Favignana and Pantelleria; only 19 were imprisoned in the notorious castle of San Elmo. In order to compel them to make confessions, those poor fellows were subjected to the most cruel tortures. Their pulses and joints were tied with the finest cords; caps of silence (I can't explain to you what these instruments are, because I don't know them) were put over their heads; they were cudgeled with cowhides and sticks covered with nails, and for several days they didn't receive either food nor drink. On the 14th of February, the day after the report which I took these particulars from, 13 of the poor victims had succumbed to the cruel treatment, which was applied under the direction of a Jesuit. One sergeant expired with the cry, "Long live Victor Emanuel! Long live Italy!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WEBER COUNTY.

OGDEN CITY, April 14, 1860.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

We have warm and pleasant weather here. The farmers are busy putting in their crops of wheat and also their gardens. The ground is soft and mellow; and the prospects this spring seem to be encouraging.

The Indians have begun to be very troublesome in this section. Early on Friday morning, the 13th inst., Mr. Thos. Miles went to the range south of the Weber river to seek for his cattle. When about two and one-half miles south-west of Bishop Kay's, suddenly he saw three Indians riding furiously towards him and attempted to ride over him, cursing him in broken English. One of them had a bow and twelve arrows, and the other two had each a large war club with an iron spike in one end. The first one discharged his arrows at Miles, eight of which took effect, wounding him in the arms, side and back, and also on the collar bone. The other two then fell upon him with their war clubs, one of which fell out of the hand of the Indian, at the same time the spike came out of it. Miles then seized the club and defended himself with it. He parried off the blows aimed at him by the other Indian, until the spike came out of the other club. The rascals then put whips to their horses and fled.

Weak and feeble, Miles then dragged himself to the nearest settlement, and sent for Dr. Higgins, who dressed the wounds, which, though severe, I am happy to say, are not mortal. From the effects of the excitement, he was not able to give a correct description of the assailants; but he has the arrows and also the club—the latter is about four feet long, and one and one-half inches thick, painted with blood, and in one end is fixed a piece of buckskin with a lock of human hair attached to it. There are also thirty-six notches cut in the club which, it is said, denote the number of persons they have killed, and the number of scalps they have taken.

Gen. West with a small company went in search of the Indians immediately on hearing of the outrage; they scoured the range on the west side of the Weber, and also northward towards Willow Creek. They found a few Indians, but not the right ones. It is supposed that they had secreted themselves until the sable curtain of night should enable them to effect their escape.

The Indians have already stolen quite a number of horses, and it is feared they will steal more.

JOSEPH HALL.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN.

FILLMORE CITY, April 10, 1860.

ED. DESERET NEWS:

Yesterday I heard of one of the most outrageous murders that has come to my knowledge for some time.

When the company returned from the Colorado they brought an Indian with them who has been living at the Cedar Springs with David Savage ever since. Some few days since, an officer by the name of Kirk in company with one Johnston, came to the Springs with a writ for the Indian, whose name was John. The officer served the writ by arresting the Indian, and then they started with him immediately to Camp Floyd. Shortly after rumor reached our city that the Indian had been murdered on the Sevier, near the Bridge, and been thrown into the river.

Bishop Brunson and some others saddled their horses and rode to the place designated to ascertain the truth of the report; they made search and found the body in the river a little below the place described. On taking the body from the water, they found that it had been pierced with four balls, two passing through or near the heart.

The savage custom of scalping had also been performed upon the murdered Indian. Such laurels are much easier won than worn.

SAMUEL P. HOYT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON INTEREST.—How many people in the country have found out the truth of the following by Henry Ward Beecher:

"No blister draws sharper than interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works day and night, in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its flim, as a fly is bound upon a spider's web. Debt rolls a man over and over, binding him hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is no crop that can afford to pay interest on a farm."

There is but one thing raised on a farm like it, and that is the Canadian thistle, which swarms new plants every time you bleed its roots, whose blossoms are prolific and every one the father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every single plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field full of them is like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canadian thistles, than attempt to lie at ease upon interest."