

FASHION.

We have heard considerable about the tyranny of fashion; but the latest and most ridiculous instance is in England, where, it is said, Alexandra, Princess of Wales, has unfortunately contracted a limp from rheumatism, and the ladies of the realm have taken to limping too. A lady's loyalty may hereafter be known by her limp. The fashion now is to wear shoes with heels of unequal heights, and this produces a gait of the kind required. Probably a walking cane, after the style of Fairy god-mothers in Christmas pantomimes, may be necessary; but even this will not deter the cream of society from adopting the style, if it only be declared fashionable; for fashion can prescribe no style of dress or manners too ridiculous for its votaries to adopt. At the first thought it might be concluded that no such absurd style of walking as the "Alexandra limp" would ever be adopted; but it is likely that a generation that has accepted the fashion of wearing bustles, padded breasts, hoops, long trails, chignons and the Grecian bend; two of which at least—the long trails and the chignons—are filthy, and nearly all are abominable, will stop at a limp? We would not be surprised, after what we have seen of the devotion to the caprices of fashion even in this country, to hear of the rheumatism affecting some of our people to the extent of a limp. If Bro. Erastus Snow, who, if we recollect aright, is not an ardent admirer of popular fashions, and our friends from the country, when they come to the city, should notice "the limp," we hope they will remember that this is a country where rheumatism is not uncommon.

PLANS TO SETTLE THE "MORMON" QUESTION.

MR. CRAGIN, of New Hampshire, has introduced into the United States Senate, a Bill, for the regulation of affairs in this Territory. The Bill is said to be elaborately drawn and sweeping in its provisions. It is the same Bill which we reviewed at some length when Mr. Cragin introduced it at a previous Session of Congress. But it will be found to be inoperative. No such act, if passed, can be carried out, unless the Government is prepared to treat the citizens of this Territory more despotically than ever Russia treated the Poles. There may be a class of people in these United States who would like any measures, however extreme, adopted against the people of Utah; but they are, we are happy to think, few in number. They do not see the necessity for the adoption of desperate measures.

The New York Sun, in alluding to this bill, says that Mr. Cragin is evidently one of those people who believe that in order to eradicate any evil it is only necessary to pass a law against it. But, it adds: "it is clear that no law against polygamy will receive the support of the Mormons themselves. Is Mr. Cragin," it asks "prepared to supply its place by an army of the United States?"

The Sun is clearly of the opinion that this kind of legislation is entirely unnecessary, for it concludes its article by saying:

"Mormon polygamy we think may be safely left in the corrective power of advancing civilization. The building of the Pacific Railroad has struck it a blow, the effects of which it can escape only by flight to some remoter region."

When we are outnumbered, which it thinks we soon will be, there will be no need, according to the Sun's view, to make laws against polygamy, and until then there will be no use in doing so. In which view of the case we concur.

The columns of a number of our contemporaries have lately contained an account of the removal of a body of "Mormons" to Jackson County, Missouri. They are said to have gone there to settle and with the intention of building up "Zion in its purity," and are credited with being opposed to polygamy. One of our contemporaries in alluding to this movement indulges in the hope that this removal may be a

commencement of a solution of that question that has been a troublesome one to decide:—viz: "Mormonism." It thinks if another portion will leave this country and settle in Hancock County, Illinois, and others continue on to Kirtland, Ohio; others to Wisconsin; others to Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, and others to Mount Pisgah and Council Bluffs, Iowa, the question in this country could be easily managed; for if the power here continued too great, after such departures, then the Territory of Utah could be so divided as to make it a portion of four States or Territories and the rule of Brigham Young would have its quietus.

Now, this is a very excellent plan, and if Mr Cragin and the others who are so anxious to push matters to extremities out here do not fall in with the New York Sun's view, why, probably, they can see something in this one which may suit them. There is still another hope, however, that many of the papers indulge in, namely that internal dissensions and schisms will break up the dominant system in Utah Territory and put an end to all the peculiarities which are so obnoxious; in other words, destroy President Young's influence and power with the people.

Suppose this be tried. A good many plans have received consideration, and as this last is inexpensive, and only requires time to test it, it is worth a trial. We presume Mr. Cragin must be a very wise man; Senators ought to be; but we venture to suggest that he can find a great many better plans than the one which he proposes. His is an expensive arrangement; it cannot be carried out without leading to bloodshed; and we scarcely think he is prepared to raise difficulty at home and to make the nation odious abroad by entering upon a crusade against a people whose outside numbers do not exceed 200,000. The Government has already spent millions unnecessarily through the bad counsels and evil machinations of the enemies of the people of Utah Territory, and what is worse than the loss of the money it lost credit. When posterity shall write the history of the administration of James Buchanan, the sending of an army to Utah will be pronounced as the most flagrant, unconstitutional and unstatesmanlike step ever taken since the Government had an existence. Talleyrand, were he living, would call it worse than a crime—a blunder.

Any plan, by whomsoever proposed, which will lead to violence is bad, and will be so pronounced by the intelligence of the age.

Died:

In this city, of brain fever, on the 19th inst., Eliza, twin daughter of James W. and Sarah Stevens, aged 5 years, 9 months and 15 days. The funeral will take place at her father's residence, 13th Ward, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, on the 16th inst., of teething, diarrhea and canker, Jeremiah, son of Willford and Sarah D. Woodruff, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days. The funeral took place on Friday last.

In Farmington, on the 24th inst., of canker and putrid sore throat, Frederick Hyrum, son of Walter and Sophia Walker.

Also, on the 12th inst., at the same place, of milk fever, Sophia, wife of Walter Walker, late of Birmingham, England. Deceased has left a husband and five children to mourn her loss. Mill. Star please copy.

The Siam Advertiser which is published at Bangkok, the capital of the Kingdom of Siam, bewails the difficulty of finding a decent grave in that quarter of the world. In wet weather, says the writer, "We have to deposit our deceased friends in a muddy and watery grave," with weights attached to the coffin to make it sink.

A London fog was recently so dense that it found its way into the theatres, and almost put a stop to the performances. In the larger houses the audience in the dress circle and boxes furthest removed from the orchestra could scarcely discern the movements of actors on the stage, while even in the smaller theatres, a dimness as if a fine gauze curtain hung between them, rendered the effort to follow the performance somewhat wearisome.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

ALLEGHANY, N. Y.—Dr. Andrew Mead was robbed and murdered in his store last night, a thousand dollars reward is offered for the murderer.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Hudson river is full of ice; navigation is closed at this point.

WASHINGTON.—A delegation from Florida called upon the President this morning for the purpose of getting troops sent to Florida to aid the authorities in executing the laws and protecting the lives and property of the citizens. The party complain that a large number of assassinations have occurred lately. The President stated that he would confer with the Secretary of War on the subject, and that means should be taken to effectually carry out the laws.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders for the payment of the January interest on and after Friday next, without rebate. Interest to the amount of thirty millions will be due January 1st, and the anticipation of one week will give sufficient time for its entire payment. There are now in the treasury about 108 millions in coin, 38 millions of which consist of deposits for which gold certificates have been issued.

ST. LOUIS.—The Union of the Old and New schools of the Presbyterian Churches, was celebrated here to-day, by appropriate discourses delivered at all the Presbyterian Churches.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The Alta has interviewed a number of leading citizens with regard to the municipal situation. All agree that reform is absolutely necessary, but they, generally, decline interference in legislative and municipal affairs.

The United States Revenue cutter Lincoln, arrived last night after eight months absence. She brings Alaska and Sitka advices to December 5th. Everything was quiet in the Territory. The only want felt by the people was that of a civil government.

BOSTON.—At a meeting of the Social Science Association, last evening, an address was delivered in favor of establishing industrial schools in connection with public schools, to teach general sewing and all useful domestic work; also in favor of providing a place where young women of the working classes can meet for education and improvement.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—News has been received from St. Petersburg that secret political societies have been discovered at Moscow and in the interior provinces of European Russia; and were plotting an insurrection to take place on the 17th of February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

ROME.—There was a brilliant review of the pontifical Zouaves yesterday by General Kanzeler, minister of war. The weather was splendid, and everything passed off finely. Sixty thousand spectators were present, including five hundred Bishops and many foreign and military officers.

PARIS, 15.—Advices from Madrid represent the question of the sovereignty as rapidly approaching a definite and satisfactory solution. It is rumored that all the necessary measures have been taken to proclaim the Duke of Genoa King of Spain and that the proclamation will be made soon after Christmas.

The Duchess of Genoa has positively protested against her son receiving the Spanish Crown.

LONDON, 15th.—The Times in an article on the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, says its rejection by the United States Senate releases England of the awkward question, and of free trade that existed between Canada and the United States. The Canadian tariff would discriminate against a direct treaty between the Union and England. Canada would recognize closer commercial interest with the United States than with England, and a political issue to follow the commercial estrangement.

A deputation waited on Earl Granville to-day, and presented an address asking for closer relations between the British Colonies and home government. Earl Granville replied, approving of the request, and declaring he was opposed to colonial independence.

Koopmanschap, the merchant of San Francisco, is negotiating with the north German Lloyd steamship company for the transportation of Coolies from the

Chinese ports by way of the Suez canal to New Orleans.

It is reported to-day that the Suez canal will be closed to commerce (shortly) in order that new excavations may be made.

MADRID, 15.—The Official Gazette publishes a decree, restoring the constitutional guarantees which were suspended during the Republican insurrection. The Gazette also promulgates orders for the electors to fill twenty-nine vacant seats in the Cortes.

It is rumored, the King of Italy recently told the Spanish ambassador, at Florence, that he should refuse his consent to the coronation of the Duke of Genoa. It is also reported that the Arch Duke Victor, brother to the Emperor of Austria, has refused the overtures made by Spain in connection with the throne.

PARIS.—In Lisbon, on the night of Dec. 10, placards were posted in the streets, calling on the people to arm in the name of the Republic, and making revolutionary appeals; the next day a number of suspected parties were arrested.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, Deputy Estaniel expressed his homage for the Orleans princes, and regretted their continued banishment. De La Requette, Minister of the Interior protested against these remarks. M. Estaniel denounced the policy of the Government with much warmth. The deputy was immediately called to order.

PARIS, 16.—Advices from Rome state that the Council, yet, has been unable to form a commission to regulate the relations between Church and State and to define the rights of each.

No uneasiness exists in regard to the health of the Pope.

MADRID.—In the Cortes, to-day, a resolution to investigate the robbery of the crown jewels, was adopted by a vote of 120 to 5. Minister Figuerola persists in his charges against ex-Queen Isabella, in connection with the abstraction of these jewels.

OTTAWA.—It is reported that the government will not pay the Hudson's Bay Company for the North West Territory, until the Company has settled the difficulty with the insurgents.

LONDON.—The Alabama question is again engrossing public attention. A writer in the Times asserts that the European states refused to consider Jeff Davis and Robert E. Lee as pirates for the reason that France, long before, refused to so regard Benj., Franklin. The Analogy in the cases of St. James, and admiral Semmes, he, thinks is complete.

PARIS.—Lesseps, engineer of the Suez Canal, has been congratulated on the success of his work by the Emperor Napoleon and Lord Clarendon.

The authorities, to-day, ordered all the Spanish refugees in the city, who were in any way implicated in the late revolution, to leave the country.

Commercial parties in this city, particularly those having business connections in America, are much agitated in relation to the approaching termination of the postal treaty with the United States. This treaty expires on the 1st of January, and though the French government is disposed to renew it immediately, during the interval that must necessarily elapse before it can be fixed letters cannot be pre-paid, and much embarrassment is likely to ensue.

MADRID.—Senor Salavajara, Minister under Ex-Queen Isabella, was stabbed to-day by Senor Revitadeniarn, who formerly occupied a high post under the former, but who was imprisoned for frauds discovered by Salavajara; the wound is pronounced fatal by the attending physicians.

A decree has been published, appointing Senor Sank to investigate and suggest reforms, advisable to be adopted by the Government.

General Prim publicly declares that there has been no change in the opinion of the government or of the Cortes on the question of the monarchy. The Duke of Genoa will probably receive the crown; but should he decline it the government will not favor the establishment of a republic.

ROME.—The sessions of the Ecumenical Council are to be resumed on the 6th of January.

ROME.—Cardinal Pentini, a native of Rome, died yesterday, aged 72.

There are now sixteen vacancies in the College of Cardinals. It is understood that the Pope will make no nominations to fill the vacancies while Ecumenical Council is in session.

A late issue of the London Times contained 12,000 advertisements from as many different persons.