

FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest news from Liverpool was to the 23d of May. It was announced that after being successful in several skirmishes Garibaldi had totally defeated the Napolitan army near Palermo. A correspondent of the Vienna Times was of the opinion that Sicily was lost to the Burbons.

The House of Lords had rejected the Commons bill repealing the paper duty, and the act had excited much attention. The vote was 193 against 104, showing a majority against the Government of 89. The vote was preceded by an extended debate, in the which Lord Lyndhurst and other eminent peers asserted the constitutional rights of the House of Lords to reject the bill, although it was a money bill.

The Times says, "the fact that Lord Derby had notified, in answer to the deputation, his intention to persist in opposing the surrender of the £1,300,000 a year derived from the paper duty produced, perhaps, some effect on the funds; not so much from the possibility that it may necessitate modifications in the the cabinet, as from the belief that the discussion on the point will lead to a recognition of the serious character of our revenue prospects for 1861."

It was rumored that a great number of armed Russian "merchantmen" are now collected at Nicolaieff; also, that Russian troops were being concentrated on the East Coast of the Black Sea.

It is also stated that Austria, Prussia and England are agreed as to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The Emperor of the French had notified Lord Cowley, and requested him to inform Her Majesty's Government without delay, that in the event of the success of Garibaldi in Sicily, and thereby the balance of power should again be disturbed by further annexations to Sardinia, France must be redressed by the territorial extension of the empire.

The effective force of the French army was to be increased during the month of July by 100,000.

It was announced that Col. Pimodan had obtained a decided success against the volunteers who had entered the Roman territory. The brother of Orsini is said to have been killed.

From the Frontiers.

By last Eastern mail we received letters from Florence, N. T., through which we learn that everything was moving harmoniously among the outfitting Saints. Up to the date of writing, the 8th of June, no wagon train of emigrants for this place had left, but every effort was being made by Elder Cannon to have an early start after that date.

Our correspondent states that Elders Lyman, Rich and their small company had arrived "safe and sound."

The two companies would be under captains John Smith and J. D. Ross, but at that time it was not determined which would be ready first and take the lead. We wish them all a prosperous journey.

PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN MISSION.—We learn from a late number of the *Millennial Star*, that Elders N. V. Jones and Jacob Gates have succeeded Elder Asa Calkin in the Presidency of the European Mission.—Elder Calkin will return to the valley this season. Elder Jones also succeeds him as Editor of the *Star*.

Those appointments we understand to be temporary and will only continue till the arrival in Liverpool of Elders Lyman and Rich.

Success to friend Nathaniel, during his editorial career and forever, and to all who are engaged in disseminating truth among the nations of the earth.

FROM IRON, BEAVER AND MILLARD COUNTIES.—Within the last few days we have conversed with individuals from Parowan, Beaver, Fillmore and other places in that section of country, and all agree in stating that the wheat crops there never looked better. At the new settlement on the Sevier, where in the early part of the spring, things appeared a little gloomy, and some who had made claims there, sold them for a trifle, the wheat was doing well, much better than the most sanguine had anticipated.

Many valuable improvements are also being made in each of those counties that will be of lasting benefit to the owners individually, and to the public generally.

Mending their Ways.

A few days since a note was received from "A lover of good roads," at Spanish Fork, containing the very agreeable intelligence that the bad road, near that place, referred to lately was put in excellent repair before the issue of the number in which attention was called to its impassibility. The writer also very humorously refers to the fact of our having been a little "too late" with our notice and suggestions, so far as the citizens of that thriving town were concerned.

All right, friend, and a little better than we expected, tho' when penning that article, after hearing the report of the mail carrier, confirming what others had said about the mud holes in that vicinity, on the Saturday evening previous, we were strongly impressed with the opinion that a second notice would not be needed. The sequel shows, that at or about the time the article was handed to the compositor, the citizens most interested, either from a sense of duty or having some presentiment of what was coming, turned out and repaired the road in a hurry, much to the satisfaction of the traveling public, and no one has enjoyed the joke of being "too late" in that respect better than we have.

Having succeeded so satisfactorily in that instance we are about half inclined to call the attention of the good citizens of some of the places north of Spanish Fork, to certain bad places in the road passing through the Territory from north to south which have existed so long that they have become notorious.

While writing, a load of lumber has arrived which had to be unloaded to get out of a mud hole between Pleasant Grove and American Fork.

A Favorable Report.

Bishop L. W. Hardy, who has lately been on a tour through Utah, Juab and San Pete counties, reports that the wheat crops in all the settlements he visited look remarkably well, never better, and the prospect of an abundant harvest in that region is truly cheering.

In San Pete, in consequence of the cold, dry weather during the spring, the wheat is somewhat backward, and will be late in ripening. It is said that there is, at least, ten thousand acres of wheat growing in that county, which, though late, bids fair to produce well.

The spirit of improvement continues to impel the people of San Pete, in common with the people of the Territory generally, to vigorous action, and they are progressing rapidly in building houses, mills and other erections, both of a public and private nature; also in fencing farms, making roads, building bridges, digging canals for irrigating purposes, and developing the resources of the country, to a greater extent than heretofore, evincing a determination to "help themselves," with the blessings of the Lord, to those things that will make them comfortable, so far as circumstances will permit, in their secluded mountain home.

While striving to live their religion and to better their social condition pecuniarily, the people do not forget the intellectual culture of the rising generation, and good school houses have been provided, in which schools are taught, of a higher order than formerly. The interest that has been manifested in those matters, during the year, is evidently on the increase, not only in Utah, Juab and San Pete counties, but so far as our knowledge extends throughout the Territory, and if the people in some counties excel those in others in agriculture, in manufactures, or in any of the useful arts, they may be somewhat behind their neighbors in other things of great importance to them and to their children after them when they shall have entered upon the active scenes of life.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—For that splendid present of strawberries, placed on our table, a few days since, in our absence, we are indebted, as we suppose, to a friend, Mr. Oliphant, of the Twelfth Ward. They were excellent and of fine flavor, and the accompanying bouquet was odoriferous. The presenter has the special thanks of our juveniles who were ultimately the recipients for the, to them, acceptable presents.

INDICATIVE.—Those granite rocks that were hewed three years since, at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon, are being hauled and deposited on the Temple Block.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In the Senate, the Post Office Deficiency bill was debated and passed.

In the House, after a bill providing for the punishment of U. S. marshals for permitting prisoners to escape was passed, Mr. Winslow rose to a question of privilege, and caused to be read part of the journal of the Covode committee, which lead to a disgraceful scene and the full utterance of those common epithets—"liar" and "scoundrel," consuming the whole day.

JUNE 3D.—In the Senate, the military appropriation bill was under discussion.

In the House, the matter under discussion on Saturday came up again and a resolution was passed directing the Sergeant-at-arms to summon forthwith certain witnesses from Luzerne county, Pa., New Jersey and Philadelphia.

A number of private bills were passed. The House voted to go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Nearly all the members then left, a few remaining for general debate.

A colloquy ensued between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Davis of Maryland, in regard to the opinion the people of that State entertain of the vote cast by Davis for Mr. Pennington for Speaker. The point of order was finally raised that there was no quorum present, and the committee rose and the House adjourned.

JUNE 4TH.—In the Senate, the Kansas bill was taken up and Mr. Sumner spoke at length.

Mr. Chesnut made a brief response to Mr. Sumner's speech, speaking of it as an extraordinary one.

Mr. Sumner replied by saying that he had pointed out the barbarism of slavery, and the Senator's rejoinder should go as an appendix and fitting illustration of his arguments. Adjourned.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Post Office Deficiency bill, and non-concurred in that, striking out the proviso for the restoration of the suspended inland mail service, and requiring proposals from the lowest bidder for carrying the mail between Charleston and Havana.

Various private bills were passed under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, the House took up and passed the bill making Consulates of Swatow, Assumption, Malta, Barcelona, Florence, Gibraltar, and Hanover, salaried officers.

JUNE 5TH.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Lewis Tappan and others of New York, against the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt; also, a memorial of the citizens of Massachusetts of African descent to the same effect. Referred to the Harper's Ferry Investigating committee.

The Houmas land grant was taken up.

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition.

Without action, the bill was laid aside, and the Kansas bill taken up.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Wigfall declared he would not vote for the admission of this so-called State under any circumstances. He objected to their rural character, and was not willing Texas should associate with such a State.

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone the subject, and take up the army bill, which prevailed by a vote of 33 to 27.

Mr. Trumbull moved to postpone the Army bill and take up the Houmas bill, which was lost.

The Army bill was then proceeded with.

An amendment to pay \$1,600,000 interest to States, on money advanced during the war of 1812, was debated at some length.

Mr. Seward explained, that in 1812, the credit of the States, cities and individuals, was better than that of the Federal Government, and that it was used to aid the latter. The claim was therefore a just one.

The amendment was rejected.

The amendment making an appropriation for a regiment of mounted Texas volunteers was concurred in.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment that no army officer, except the Lieutenant-General, shall hereafter receive more than \$5000 per annum. Rejected by yeas 19, nays 21.

JUNE 6TH.—In the Senate, Mr. Latham presented the petition of merchants from Philadelphia and Boston, for an overland mail.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the mileage of members of Congress.

The Houmas Land bill was taken up, the second section, compelling the suit to be brought within two years, was stricken out.

An amendment, by Mr. Thomas, that Congress refuses to confirm the grants under this Houmas claim, was adopted.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Army appropriation bill was taken up. In the House, on motion of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Fenton's bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows and children of those who died in the service, was postponed till the second Tuesday of December next.

The House resumed the consideration of the Missouri contested election case.

Nearly an hour was consumed in a lively debate as to the order in which Mr. Blair, contestant, and Mr. Barrett, sitting member, respectively should consume the two hours accorded to each on this subject.

Mr. Adrain thought the debate would not change any man's mind, believing that the House was as well prepared to vote than at any future time.

John Cochrane said, they not being women, it was not important who should have the last word.

Finally, Mr. Blair proceeded to advocate his claims to a seat, on the ground of fraudulent votes counted for Mr. Barrett, corruption and illegal conduct on the part of certain officers and judges, and corruption and bribery, in which the sitting member personally participated.

Mr. Barrett, in the course of his reply, said that Mr. Blair had spent an hour in making sweeping declarations, many of which were wholly untrue, and made for the purpose of deceiving the House. The thousand pages manufactured testimony presented no case at all. It was a mere mass of stuff. The proper title ought to be—"Blair's Lame Excuse and Apology for Unexpected Defeat."

Mr. Blair replied, justifying his charge of fraud, and saying it was hard to tell to which wing of the Democracy Mr. Barrett belonged.

Mr. Barrett wanted to know whether Mr. Blair was in favor of Mr. Bates or Mr. Seward for the Presidency.

Mr. Blair replied—Mr. Bates, decidedly; but that gentleman failing to receive the nomination at Chicago, he was in favor of Abe Lincoln.

Without disposing of the question, the House at a quarter past six went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. Morrill began a speech against "Modern Democracy," when

Mr. Craige, of N. C., interrupting him, raised a point of order, that no business could be done or speeches made, there being no quorum present.

Cries from the Republican side—"too late."

Mr. Craige said he knew his rights, and would not be put down in that style.

The chairman overruled the point.

Mr. Craige appealed from the decision. No quorum voted, and the roll was called to note the absentees.

Mr. Sherman made an appeal to let the gentlemen proceed with their speeches.

Mr. Nelson suggested that Mr. Morrill be permitted to print his speech.

Mr. Hughes urged the necessity of remaining here until a later hour daily, than heretofore, as he understood it was likely the Senate would concur in the House resolution to adjourn on the 18th.

Mr. Craige did not wish to obstruct the public business, but if gentlemen want to deliver public lectures let them go to the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Hughes moved a call of the House.

Mr. Barksdale said, since he had been here such cases had been nothing but farces.

Cries of "Order," from the Republican side.

Mr. Colfax called attention to the fact that ever since Mr. Morrill was interrupted an hour and a half before, debate had been indulged in by unanimous consent.

Mr. Craige denied this, saying that various objections had been made.

Several motions to adjourn were voted down. At eight o'clock there was a call of the House.

Effects of Selling Whisky to Indians.

We have been informed by a gentleman from the south, that on Friday last at Provo, some person dealing in fire water let an Indian have enough of the baneful stuff to civilize him for the time being, and, while he was in that deplorable state, in passing an ox team in the street, to act, as supposed, as much like a white man in that condition as was possible for him to do with his limited experience, shot one of the oxen.

The occurrence created some excitement among the natives, as they feared retaliation on the part of the whites, and very cautiously objected to receiving visits at their camp, till the matter was satisfactorily settled by the Indian giving the man a pony to pay him for the ox. That was all right enough, and, as well no doubt as it could have been done under the circumstances, but if strict justice had taken place, the white man who let the Indian have the liquor, if as reported, such was the fact, would have been required to make good all the damage that was caused by his violation of the law, and been fined beside, and his liquor establishment abated.

CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—For once, which is somewhat marvelous, the July number of that valuable magazine came to hand by last mail without being delayed three or four weeks.

TRAIN FROM CEDAR CITY.—Yesterday in the forenoon, Bishop Henry Lunt, with a train of six wagons loaded with tithing wheat, arrived from Cedar city, Iron county.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—Fillmore city was visited by another earthquake a few days since. The shock was very severely felt, but was not as severe as the one that preceded it some months ago.

LARGE ONIONS.—Bishop T. W. Winter, of the Fifth Ward, placed upon our table for exhibition a few days since, a dozen onions, the largest by far that we have seen grown from the seed this season.