

## 38. FEED FOR COWS.

There is a considerable amount of land used for corrals and other enclosures, throughout the city that might be profitably used for the production of lucerne, etc., for the feeding of cows. Those who have had experience in raising lucerne speak in the highest terms of its excellent qualities as summer feed for animals, particularly cows. It grows rapidly and yields heavily—a small spot producing sufficient to sustain a cow. Of course corrals are indispensable; but there is frequently a much larger space occupied by them than is necessary. Land is becoming too valuable in the city to allow any of it to lie idle, and our citizens should use every available foot of ground they have in their possession, for the production of such articles as will contribute to the comfort of man or the sustenance of beasts. General attention to this matter might save many of the complaints which we hear respecting cows being turned out and allowed to run at large in the streets.

The unusual length of the Dispatches excludes more Leading and Local matter.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

## FENIAN SCARE AT VICTORIA!

THE ALABAMA QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS!

JEFF. DAVIS' SERETIES RELEASED FROM THEIR BONDS!

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS SAY HE WILL OUTFLANK CONGRESS!

THE IRISH QUESTION!

THAD. STEVENS FAILING FAST!

ALLEGED FRAUD OF OVER EIGHTEEN MILLIONS IN THE TREASURY!

SCHEME FOR PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT!

PROPOSED PLAN FOR MEETING IMPEACHMENT, JOHNSON TO RESIGN, AND APPEAL TO THE BALLOT BOX!

San Francisco, 9.—Victoria advises, to March 7th say that the excitement caused by the threatened Fenian invasion continues. A gunboat is stationed in the harbor, and a large body of marines are placed aboard. The powder magazine opposite the city and the different engine houses are strongly guarded. The volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness in case their services are required. Every precaution is taken to secure the safety of the city. The nature of the startling information received is only known to the authorities, but the general impression prevails that they are badly hoaxed.

San Francisco.—Late Mexican advices from Colima state that Corona has arrived there from Mazatlan en route to Guadalajara. After Corona's unsuccessful intervention in the affairs of Sinaloa, Gen. Placido Vega left Lepie for Mazatlan to work his own interest or prepare the initial steps for the formation of an independent republic, to embrace all Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Lower California and part of Jalisco. Upon his arrival at Mazatlan, Vera was arrested by order of Governor Martinez and shipped to Manzanillo, and thence sent to the city of Mexico to be tried for his misdeeds.

Chicago, 9.—Through the courtesy of Cyrus W. Field, who was present at the debate in Parliament on March 6th, the press is furnished with the full text of Lefevre's speech and copious abstracts from other speeches. Lefevre, in rising to call attention to the failure of the negotiations with the United States government, for the arbitration of the Alabama claims, said in bringing forward this important subject, he trusted it would not be supposed that he desired to take a course which would embarrass the future negotiations of the noble Lord, the Foreign Secretary, in any step of diplomatic correspondence with the government of the United States,

or which would add to the complications already existing between the United States and this country. It seemed to him and to others, however, that some good might arise from the discussion of the subject, if it were conducted with candor and a due sense of responsibility. He would not ask them to follow him through long statements; but there were facts and dates with which he must trouble the House. An earnest cause of complaint on the part of the United States government arose out of her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, which was issued May 17, 1861, on the advice of the law officers of the crown. The fall of Fort Sumpter took place on the 14th of April, and was generally considered to be the commencement of the civil war. Long before that, however, seven Confederate States had made great preparation for war, and virtually separated from the Northern States. The fall of Fort Sumpter was followed two days afterwards by the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for 75,000 men. That was followed by the proclamation from the Confederate States, calling out 35,000 men, and inviting privateers to apply for letters of marque. Next day President Lincoln proclaimed the blockade of the southern coast, and announced his intention to treat privateers as pirates. In less than a month from the issuing of that proclamation Great Britain had recognized the Southern insurgents as belligerents that had no fleet, but purchased their ships at our ports. These ships, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of our government to stop them, eluded our vigilance, and went to sea and were hospitably received at British colonial ports. They captured and destroyed, during the war, more than 200 merchant vessels. In less than two years the United States flag was literally driven from the seas, while the commerce of Britain was doubled. For this reason he thought we ought to treat these claims generously. They were made in 1862 by the American Minister, Mr. Adams. After a warm eulogy on the course of the United States, he continued: An arbitration of the matter had been proposed by the American Government; but it was refused by Lord Russell. Lord Stanley might have taken another course, but the Tories had changed on that question as well as on household suffrage. The question of recognition by England was only as to her right, if there were a right, and that might be safely referred. But Lord Stanley insisted that the responsibility of England was only a moral one in the Alabama case. He thought the less said about morality on this question the better. He regarded the breaking out of war between England and the United States as extremely unlikely; but he thought, on the other hand, that needless irritation should be shunned.

Lord Stanley took the floor. He praised the pacific tone of Mr. Lefevre, and warmly complimented Mr. Adams for the spirit he had displayed. He said we could not make an indiscriminate concession, but would learn the right of the case. There never was a case where there was more need to understand the points, and much allowance was to be made to the feelings of the United States. Great Britain in the same case, with five hundred millions of debt contracted through civil war in which a million of lives had been lost, might appreciate the matter better than a mere looker on, only he thought England had been entirely neutral, but no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality coupled with warm sympathies and support. The Queen was ready to arbitrate, and submit all questions but the great point of recognizing the belligerent States of the south. Nobody contends that they at no time acquired them; if not, why deny the right of Great Britain to recognize them at the time she did. The Confederate ship Alabama did not sail from England until 1862, and the battle of Bull Run was fought in 1861. Admitting it wrong for Great Britain to recognize the south, would the United States government say that its case against the Alabama would have been altered had Great Britain made the declaration of neutrality six rather than eleven months before she acted. The Speaker referred to the speech of Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, on the subject of recognizing Hungary, in support of his argument, and said how could England refuse to recognize the war which Seward himself announced to be a civil war nine, twelve, or sixteen days before the proclamation? Who could complain that England had recognized a civil war which the United States had admitted some weeks before. In conclusion, he thought a friendly adjust-

ment of the difficulty still practicable. The friendly reception of Mr. Thornton at Washington was a pledge of peace. The ministers are ready to leave the question to the people of the entire world.

Mr. Foster, member for Bradford, thought Mr. Seward's views of the question of recognition of the Alabama claims, deserves better treatment and a more careful consideration, as being, perhaps, views that were right and sensible. He complained of the abrupt disposition of the question which had been made, when the universal wish in the United Kingdom is for its speedy settlement. He thought had any influential statesman been sent to the United States as a minister, the point might have been readily adjusted.

John S. Mill was the next speaker. He regarded the present condition of the question the result of a mistake as to the real question whether England was bound to prevent such expeditions as that of the Alabama. He denied that the United States claimed or could claim that the recognition of the south was a violation of law, but it was unfriendly, rash and unprecedented, and the American government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England the Alabama depredations would not have occurred. Mr. Mill thought an arbitrator between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due the United States. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. Gladstone, member for South Lancashire, thanked Mr. Lefevre for his able speech and Lord Stanley for his temperate reply. He (Gladstone) could not understand why the negotiation was ended, nor could he agree with Mr. Mill that Lord Stanley had admitted reparation was due, nor that an arbitrator would surely decide against England. For himself, he doubted if reparation for the Alabama depredation was due the United States. It was unquestionably right that the point should be referred to a commission, but if the government feared such a reference it should settle the matter at once, or leave its decision with an umpire. Mr. Gladstone inferred from the closing sentence of Lord Stanley, that communications between the two governments were not closed, and that friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying that if his inference was correct, the whole country would sustain Lord Stanley in a just and honorable settlement of the case.

The debate ended with Mr. Gladstone's remarks.

Chicago, 9.—Reports from Fort Laramie says a thousand Indians are gathered in that neighborhood, and expect to hold a council with the government commissioners in the spring. They still insist upon the abandonment of the Powder River country by government, but manifest more friendliness than last winter.

The Times' special says the reconstruction committee will to-morrow report a bill for the admission of Alabama, under the constitution recently voted on by the people.

Both parties claim the New Hampshire election to-morrow, by a small majority. Interest in the results is very great.

Intelligence from Richmond says Judge Underwood has released the bondsmen of Jeff. Davis. It is believed to have been done owing to the extreme probability (improbability) of his being brought to trial.

George H. Vickers, Senator elect from Maryland, will be objected to on the ground of disloyalty. It is understood he had a son in the rebel army and one in the Union army. His papers will be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Republican's special says the friends of the President are boasting he has concerted a plan whereby he will outflank Congress in the matter of impeachment. They are careful not to disclose it, whatever it may be, but state it will be developed next Friday when the Court meets.

The radicals carried the municipal elections of Nashville and Memphis on Saturday. Louisville went Democratic.

A horrible case of wife murder and attempted suicide occurred at Louisville on Saturday evening.

New York.—The World's Montgomery special says the total vote of Alabama was a little over seventy thousand out of a hundred and seventy one thousand registered voters.

The Herald's special says that previous to appointing Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War ad interim, the posi-

tion was tendered to General Schofield who declined in a polite but respectful manner. Jerry Black, Stanberry, and Benjamin R. Curtis of Massachusetts are positively determined on by the President for counsel.

The Times' special says Hancock's request to be relieved will be denied, there being no office of the proper rank to succeed him.

The Tribune's New Orleans special says the City papers are still apologizing for the conduct of Jeff. Davis and Hancock, on the occasion of the Firemen's parade. Not one of them condemns General Hancock's policy. The City notes have depreciated to 25 per cent. discount and a panic exists in the city. The Mayor, anticipating trouble, has issued a proclamation to-day, indirectly charging General Hancock and the leading rebels here with the responsibility in any event that may occur. The people are anxiously hoping that Grant will appoint a safer and abler commander to administer the affairs of this district. The convention adjourns to-morrow.

Washington, 9.—In the Senate Rev. Johnson presented the credentials of George R. Vickers, Senator from Maryland, and asked that he be sworn. He was advancing to the President's desk for that purpose, when Sumner arose and offered a resolution referring his credentials to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether the government of Maryland was republican in form sufficient to allow her to send a Senator at this time. After debate, Sumner withdrew the resolution, and Vickers took the oath and his seat.

Paris, 9.—The bill for the regulation of the press passed the Corps Legislatif as amended with only one negative vote. The ministerial Budget for the ensuing fiscal year was laid before the Corps Legislatif to-day. The total receipts are 1,792,000,000 francs; and the estimated expenditures 1,811,000,000 francs.

London.—The Morning Post says the following is the plan presented by government in relation to Ireland: first, the consideration of the church question to be postponed until the commission on the Irish church establishment, already appointed, shall have made a report. Second,—another commission to be appointed to enquire into the relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland. The Irish railroads will be subsidized by government.

There has been a general change in the Turkish cabinet. All the ministers except the grand vizier have resigned, and successors are appointed.

The Post says the news from Abyssinia, sent by special correspondents, is mostly unreliable and should be regarded with distrust.

Havana.—The mail steamer from Vera Cruz brings word that the trials of persons alleged to have been engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Juarez government is progressing. The plan was to assassinate the members of the Juarez cabinet, overcome the regiment stationed at the palace, rob the treasury and indulge in scenes of rapine and murder. Troops have been dispatched to quell the revolution at Mazatlan.

The affairs of Cortes & Co. New York agents for the Mexican loan have been satisfactorily settled.

Washington.—Thad. Stevens is very low. It is said his strength is fast leaving him.

The March statement shows the total public debt, less cash in the Treasury, to be \$2,519,829,622, a decrease within the month of near seven and a half millions.

Chicago, 10.—The Senate spent the concluding portion of the session yesterday considering the diplomatic appropriation bill. The amendment striking out provision for the Consul to Ecuador was agreed to, also the amendment striking out an appropriation of three thousand for the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary States. The Senate adjourned without final action.

In the House, Logan alluded to a fact which created considerable stir. He said that recently the superintendent of the treasury printing bureau, Clark, had obtained the certificate of three other officials of the treasury, to the destruction in their presence of cancelled bonds to the amount of \$18,640,000, while in fact no such bonds had been destroyed, and what was supposed to be such bonds was nothing more than blank paper. This he had been told by Clark himself. He had not believed the statement, and had gone to see the Treasurer, General Spinner, who told him it was all wrong, and that there ought to be some explanation made of it. He, Gen. Spinner, did not know how it was, but supposed it must have