

railroad, will be at Visalia on the 13th. Beby reports the line through the Bitter country better than was expected. Notwithstanding the weather, the party had encountered no snow except in Tehachapa Pass, and there it was not more than eight inches in depth at any time during the winter. At no place on the entire route will the grade exceed sixty feet to the mile. Palmer is satisfied with the survey, and expects to leave San Francisco for Washington by steamer on the 18th inst. A bill, making eight hours a legal day's labor has passed the Legislature, and there is no doubt of its receiving the approval of the Governor.

Washington, 13.—Senate.—Little presented a memorial signed by over a thousand citizens of Alabama, protesting against negro rule and praying for the continuance of military government over the State.

It is officially stated that the Portuguese government has authorized Edward Medlicott, banker of Lisbon, and Thomas Rumell, engineer of London, to lay a new telegraphic cable across the Atlantic; the line to be run from Falmouth, England, to the Azores, and from these islands to some point on the coast of the United States. The new cable will be submerged on the Allen principle. It is estimated that the expense of the enterprise will not exceed six hundred thousand pounds.

Cork.—Riotous disturbances were renewed yesterday, several assaults were made upon the police in different parts of the city.

Little Rock.—A letter from General Gillem, was read to the convention, asking a change of time for holding the election of State officers. The ratification of the Constitution has been adopted, and a resolution, increasing the pay of the members to ten dollars per day, and appointing two assistant secretaries.

Tallahassee.—The convention in secret session passed a resolution for the trial of the colored delegate who made the incendiary speech on the 8th inst.

Havana.—The last advices say that Cacos is marching on Cape Haytien. When within twenty miles of the city, he had captured three hundred followers of Salnave, who will be overthrown. A British man-of-war has gone to Sanama to watch the proceedings of the United States. A submarine cable is projected between Bassetre and Point Peter.

London, midnight.—Parliament re-assembled this afternoon. Lord Derby was not present, being ill with gout. The House of Lords adjourned without transacting any business. In the House of Commons, Lefevre gave notice of his intention of calling up the question of the Alabama claims on the fourth of March. Stanley said no dispatches had been sent to Washington on that subject since the one last published.

It is reported that a great Pan-Slavic conspiracy against the Austrian Empire has been discovered in Hungary.

Havana.—Advices from St. Thomas state that the cholera is unabated, and a penalty is inflicted upon the inhabitants for failure to report any cases that might occur. Terran, one of Maximilian's ministers, died of vomits.

The New York World's special says Gen. Meade telegraphs that he is not certain whether the new constitution for Alabama has been accepted or rejected. He says it is reported that no election was held in some of the counties. He is investigating the matter and, if it is true, he will order a special election in those counties. The Tribune's special says, when the vote of the reconstruction committee was declared against impeachment, Stevens said:—"Sir, the Republican party has been killed to-day by the action of this committee at the instance of General Grant and his friends. I have found that, for the last two or three days, men who shout loudest and throw their votes highest for U. S. Grant, have been urging every exertion to demoralize Mr. Bingham, and other members of this committee who were supposed to favor impeachment; that Grant has been using his influence everywhere to defeat the scheme; and that Andrew Johnson has to thank him that he remains undisturbed in the White House. I have been in public life forty years, and though I do not pretend to have any gift of prophesying, I have seldom been mistaken in my predictions. I tell you, sir, to-day's cowardly action will cost us New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and probably three or four more northern States.

Florence.—Menabrea, in reply to a question by Parliament, says government has dispatched seven ships to Rio Plata, in South America, but gave no information as to the object of the expedition.

Columbus.—The Ohio Legislature have adopted resolutions instructing the Senators to vote against Sherman's bill, declaring the Alabama constitution ratified; also demanding the repeal of the reconstruction laws and protesting against the pending bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Senate.—Williams presented memorials from officers of the volunteer army, protesting against the passage of the bill relative to commutation of pay.

Trumbull called up the bill, introduced yesterday, authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the executive departments. The bill provides that in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the head of any of the executive departments, or any officer in either whose appointment is in the head thereof, the President may authorize the head of any other executive department or other officer whose appointment is vested in him, with the consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of said offices, until a successor be supplied or the disability cease, provided that no vacancy be thus supplied for a longer period than ten days. After some discussion it passed.

Washington.—Attorney General Stanberry in the Supreme Court to-day, read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the department understood the question of the constitutionality of the legal tenders act had arisen at this term of the court on several cases between private parties, and as the government had no opportunity to present an argument in support of the law, and a very deep interest is felt in the subject by the government and the country at large, he hoped the Attorney General would ask leave to present an argument in support of the law, before the cases should be decided. The Attorney General said that owing to multifarious legal duties he feared he would be unable to prepare a proper argument during the present term, and therefore desired the court not to deliver an opinion in these cases until the next term. The Court took the matter under advisement. One of the cases alluded to involves purely a question of ordinary debt, whether a party has the right to discharge his obligations in legal tenders. Another case, argued by senators Johnson and Williams, presents the question whether a debtor can pay taxes in legal tenders, the State of Oregon having declared that all taxes shall be paid in gold. A third case, argued by Messrs. Carlisle and Wills, is from California, which has a statute declaring that all fiduciary taxes shall be paid only in gold.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas resumed his duties to-day as Adjutant General. By the request of the President he communicated through General Grant. Mr. Stanton relieved him of this office in 1863, since when General Townsend has acted as Adjutant General.

Washington.—There was a destructive fire in Market street last night, loss \$125,000. A number of persons were buried beneath a falling wall. The bodies of one white person and four negroes have thus far been recovered, in a mangled condition. It is thought all will die. It is feared that nearly a dozen are crushed.

The President directed Gen. Grant to issue an order creating a military division to be called the Division of the Atlantic, composed of the department of the Lakes, the department of the East, and the department of Washington, to be commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, with his Headquarters at Washington. Until further orders from the President, Grant is directed to assign no officer to a permanent command in the department of Missouri. In pursuance of the above order Grant directed Gen. Sheridan, senior officer of the military division of Missouri, to temporarily perform duties of Commander of that Military Division, in addition to the duties of Department Commander.

Toronto.—The directors of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday. English and American capitalists are ready to undertake the construction of the canal, if a grant can be obtained, with a capital of thirty-four millions.

San Francisco, 14th.—It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the San Jose Railroad, and have determined on San Francisco as the terminus.

London.—The Fenian Lennon has been convicted of treason and felony, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labor. Lennon made a defiant speech, and said that before the term of his imprisonment had expired the British Monarchy would be overthrown. He gloried in the act for which he was now condemned, and hoped to have an opportunity to repeat it. The

latest news from Annesly Bay says that the auxiliary corps of Egyptians is moving forward with expedition, notwithstanding the request of the English Government that they should be withdrawn. The reports from the interior are that King Theodore is with the British captives at Magdela.

A dispatch from Galveston says the convention has undoubtedly been carried, the Conservatives voting against or abstaining from the polls.

Paris.—In the corps legislatif, an amendment, proposed by Berrier, to the bill regulated the press, was defeated after a stormy debate. The government is rapidly pushing forward the organization of the National Guard throughout France, in accordance with the provisions of the army bill.

London.—In the House of Commons this evening Earl Magee asked leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of the writ of habeas corpus, a short period from the 1st March. He said the Fenian leaders had shown an utter disregard for their oaths of allegiance to the Crown; he also stated that out of 268 Fenians who had been arrested, 95 were Americans, and concluded, by saying that "although the government had succeeded in repressing the rebels, still an extension of powers was necessary to enable it to complete the work." Leave to bring in the bill was granted.

Lord Stanley laid before the members additional papers on the subject of the Alabama claims, which have already been published. It has been decided that the British West India steamers shall cruise along St. Thomas, and some other place, probably Jamaica, will be chosen as the mail station for the steamers.

Tallahassee.—The excitement among the delegates to the convention is intense, and there are serious apprehensions of a collision between the two factions. The military are protecting the capital.

New York.—The Tribune's special says that General Sherman telegraphs his friends at Washington that he don't wish to come here, and don't believe that the President can legally create a new Military Division, and being so determined on this point that it presents the alternative of resignation should be ordered to accept. The President has asked his brother to have the Military Committee to refuse their sanction to his appointment. This action on the part of General Sherman creates much talk.

A Herald's dispatch says that General Clay is said to have tendered his resignation as Minister to Russia.

Mexican correspondence of the 29th, states that the whole country is reported to have broken out with pronouncements. A severe fight occurred in the city between the officers of Juarez's body guard and the police. The whole affair has been laid before Congress. Migrete, who pronounced in favor of Ortega is said to be without funds.

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W52:lm

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W28:lm