

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

New York, 12.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: J. Dothrop Motley, Minister to England; A. G. Cartin, to Russia; John Jay, of New York, to Austria; Leopold Markbrict, to Bolivia; Jos. R. Partridge, of Maryland, to Nicaragua; Wm. A. Pile, of Missouri, to Venezuela; J. Russell Jones, to Belgium; John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, to Stockholm; J. R. Clay, of Louisiana (colored) to Siberia; R. C. Kirk, of Ohio, to the Argentine Confederation; Stephen A. Hurlbut, to Bogota; Silas A. Hudson, of Iowa, (colored) to Yuatamala; Ebenezer D. Bassett, of Pennsylvania, (colored) to Hayti.

SENATE.

The Senate confirmed no nominations to-day. The session was spent in considering the naturalization interests, with Belgium, Baden and several other German States. The Darien Canal treaty was discussed without action.

The Senate after a debate rejected the Alabama treaty, with only one dissenting vote.

The Senate, to-day, briefly considered the naturalization treaty with England, and the Darien Canal treaty, but arrived at no conclusion.

GENERAL.

Washington, 12.—The following are among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day: Orange Jacobs and J. K. Kennedy, Associate Justices, Washington Territory; Edgar H. Snow, Assessor, Wyoming; Thomas Harlan, Collector, Wyoming; Rear Admiral Lanman received preparatory orders to command the South Atlantic Squadron.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of the State of Texas against Geo. M. White and others. The suit was to restrain the defendants from receiving payment from the National Government for certain Texas indemnity bonds of the United States, which plaintiff claims belong to the State. The bonds were sold by the rebel legislature. The reconstructed State Government seeks to prevent the payment. Various collateral questions were raised regarding the jurisdiction of the Court, the ability of the plaintiff to sue, etc. The opinion of the Court is very long and able and concludes that the State of Texas is entitled to the relief sought by the bill, and the decree is ordered accordingly. Justice Grier dissented as to the jurisdiction and merits of the cause. He holds that Texas is not a state in point of fact, and therefore could not bring suit. Justices Swayne and Miller dissented as to the jurisdiction only.

Baltimore.—Saturday evening at Jarrettsville Miss Cairns shot and killed Nicholas McCanas, while sitting in the porch of a hotel, in the presence of twenty persons. The alleged cause is seduction.

Indianapolis.—The bolting members of the House appeared and qualified. A resolution was adopted, postponing action on the fifteenth amendment till May the eleventh. There was no quorum in the Senate till the passage of the above resolution in the House, when the Democratic members appeared and regular business commenced.

New York.—The Post says it is reported that a fast privateer of seven hundred tons burden left New York recently to aid the Cuban insurgents. It is said that after leaving the port a number of guns were put aboard. She took one hundred and twenty men, mostly Americans.

A mass meeting of 25,000 Germans was held yesterday to express the German sentiment regarding the proposed amendments of the excise laws.

Henry Acrelarius, a prominent Democratic politician, died to-day.

A meeting of the Cuban Junta was held to-day; the proceedings were secret; but it is intimated that a strong Cuban expedition has sailed from a Southern port, under the command of a distinguished American officer.

Both branches of the City Council to-day adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban patriots.

The Imperialist, a weekly journal, recently started to advocate a change in the form of Government to an Empire, is about to collapse.

Washington.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the McArdle case. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction. The court also delivered opinions on several other cases arising under the rebellion, then adjourned till this day.

Chicago.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in the village of Hancock, Mich., near Houghton, Mich., which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the town, only a few buildings being left, perhaps one-sixth of the entire village. The water supply gave out early leaving the town at the mercy of the flames, which spread rapidly before the fierce wind, destroying an entire block in twenty minutes. There were thirty buildings burning at one time. Every store, except one, was destroyed. About fifty dwellings, and about fifteen acres, comprising six blocks, were burned over, comprising one hundred and ten buildings, besides barns and out-houses. The total loss is about half a million. Over two hundred families are houseless, and many are in a pitiable condition. A meeting of the citizens of the county was held for their relief.

San Francisco, 12.—The Gold Hill mines were uncovered to-day. No trace of smoke was observed. The lights sent down were extinguished immediately by foul air. Blowers in several mines were set in operation. Streams of water were turned on with the expectation of expelling the poisonous atmosphere and absorbing the gasses. Preparations are made to remove the dead as soon as it shall be possible to enter the mines. A party descended down to a point on the 600 feet level, but, the air extinguishing the lights, they gave the signal to hoist, although not feeling the bad air themselves. Great interest is manifested in ascertaining the damage to the mines.

The U. S. steamer Saginaw arrived to-day from Alaska via Victoria. The English ironclad Zealous, Admiral Hastings, sailed from Victoria on the 10th for England, via Valparaiso.

The revenue cutter Lincoln, sailed for Alaska to-day. She visits Forts Tongas, Wrangel, Sitka and Kodoak, thence to the islands of St. George and St. Paul, on which revenue officers will be stationed.

San Francisco, 12.—A fire broke out in the Kentuck Mine, at the seven hundred foot level, this evening. It was necessary to close the shafts again in order to smother the flames. It is supposed the fire still burns in the Yellow Jacket, as the steam and vapor are much hotter than from the Crown Point. A partial examination of the mines to-day denoted considerable damage in the Kentuck and Yellow Jacket. Coffins were sent to the Crown Point shaft this evening; several bodies were removed. The bodies were horribly disfigured, but were still recognizable.

San Francisco, 12.—Honolulu advises to March 20th say the ship King Philip was nearly destroyed by fire on March 18th, in the harbor of Honolulu. The fire was the work of an incendiary. One of the foremast men was arrested on suspicion. The King Philip was owned by Glidden & Williams, Boston, and was under charter to load guano at McKean's Island. The United States steamer Ossipee is in port. Captain Kellett, one of the oldest foreign residents of the islands, died March 7th, at Kauai.

Washington.—The Senate met and went into executive session.

New York.—The Herald's Washington special says, at a recent cabinet meeting the Cuban question was discussed. Fisk opposed hasty steps toward the recognition of Cuban independence, holding that Spain will tire of resisting the natural course of events in Cuba; but in the event of interference would not only exhaust her resources in resisting, but would form an alliance with France and England, with whom we might become involved in war. Grant has great confidence in Fisk. Cresswell and Borie were ardently in favor of Cuban recognition.

Chicago.—The Times' Washington special says, the Cubans are disconsolate over the failure of the sympathy resolution in the Senate. They profess, however, to have information that Cespedes is master of the situation, and declare that within a fortnight, he will remove arms and ammunition to enable him to put ten thousand negroes in the field.

San Francisco, 13.—There is nothing new from the Gold Hill mines. The Yellow Jacket, Crown Point and Kentuck shafts are closed, and will probably remain so the entire week.

The Mechanics' Institute in this city is making arrangements to celebrate the completion of the Pacific railroad.

Legal tenders 771.

Washington.—The following nominations were sent to-day: W. L. Farard, of California, consul to Valparaiso; Richard N. Johnson, of Missouri, to Hankow, China; Chas. E. Perry,

New York, to Aspinwall; F. W. Partidge, of Illinois, to Bangkok; Wm. Thompson, of the District of Columbia, to Southampton; David Turner, of California, to La Paz; J. A. Skilton, of Louisiana, to the City of Mexico; Chas. Welle, of Nevada, to Guayaquil; C. P. Bonfield, Solicitor of the Treasury; Wm. Carey, Assessor of internal revenue for the district of Utah; W. W. Johnson, Collector for Montana and Idaho; E. W. Little, receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe; F. Colgrave, Indian agent at Hooper Valley reservation, California.

William A. Howard, of Michigan, has been nominated minister to China, vice Ross Browne; C. C. Andrews, to Copenhagen; Fred Engle, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Talcahuano; S. L. Glasgow, of Iowa, Consul to Havre; Charles O. Sheppard, of New York, Consul to Yeddo; S. T. Trowbridge, of Illinois, Consul to Vera Cruz; Lemuel Lyon, of Oregon, Consul to Kanagawa; A. Mathews, of California, Consul to Tangiers; Jos. R. Partridge, of Maryland, Minister to Venezuela; Abraham Curry, Superintendent, F. M. Luther, melter and refiner, and D. W. Balch, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Carson City; H. J. Tilden, Assessor for the First District of California; E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian affairs; S. S. Fisher, of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents; Harvey Van Aerman, New York, Commissioner of Pensions; J. G. Palmer, Chief Justice in New Mexico.

The resignation of solicitor Jordan, of the Treasury, is accepted; Pleasants, chief clerk, has been temporarily appointed.

Admiral Hoff officially reports his arrival at the Southwest Pass on the 6th instant. He says that after inquiry he has been unable to obtain information with regard to the Cuban expedition which is reported to be fitting out at New Orleans, and he would return immediately to Havana.

New York.—Deputy Sheriff Moran has been sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for permitting the escape of a prisoner.

A. T. Stewart has offered two millions for the franchise of the Broadway Railroad.

Delano nominates to the President A. H. J. Tilden for assessor at San Francisco.

Covey is not likely to be succeeded by Secretary Rawlings' brother, now residing in California, and is now confident that he will be allowed to finish his term as Marshal of San Francisco, although Hoar nominated Hudson last week.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: U. S. Attorney, Frank M. Pixley. Registers of land offices: E. W. Roberts, of Marysville, California; Henry G. Rollins, of San Francisco; G. McCallum, of Sacramento. Receiver of public money: Hart Fallows, of Sacramento, Collector of Customs: J. O. Rawlings, to the first dist. of Cal.; Thos. H. Wilson, of Indiana, Minister to Mexico; Charles N. Rifti, of Texas, Minister to Costa Rica; Henry T. Ganford, of Connecticut, Minister to Spain; Horace Rublee, of Wisconsin, to Switzerland; Wm. S. Pile, of Missouri, to Brazil; Freeman H. Morse, Consul-General to London; T. B. Vanburen, of New Jersey, Consul-General to Florence; Geo. W. Wurtz, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation to Florence; J. Meredith Read, Jr., of New York, Consul-General to Paris; Wm. P. Webster, of Massachusetts, to Frankfort on the Maine.

Rawlings is nominated Collector of Internal Revenue, vice Coey, and is not Collector of Customs.

Washington.—Only two nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day: J. L. Motley, Minister to England, and John Jay to Austria.

The Herald says the Senate has dissipated the fiction that the Alabama claims constituted merely an international account, to be easily adjusted.

The Tribune thinks the vote is so emphatic as to enable the English to comprehend, at least, the truth.

The World thinks the prospect of a satisfactory settlement under Grant's administration is slender.

Chicago.—In the discussion of the Alabama treaty yesterday, all the Senators were agreed as to the grave nature of the question. Only Chandler made a warlike demonstration. He said he did not believe there was room on this continent for any nation which had insulted our own. He has long believed a struggle over Canada would soon come; he now believed it would come in this day.

Davis wanted the matter further considered in order to take into special consideration the degree of justification for recognizing the rebels England had, in our treating with them as belligerents.

Warner made a short speech, attracting a good deal of attention. He said the Senate should act in the matter, not with heat and excitement, not with a flourish of trumpets, but coolly, deliberately, solemnly and masterly.

The statement of Senator Moss showed how impossible it was to state the damage to the United States and to civilization in an account current, to be balanced by dollars. He would not allow her to condole this great wrong by the payment of a little paltry gold. If she could afford to go down to history as an aider of rebellion in the interest of human slavery, we could afford to lose the few millions which she might agree to give the United States in settlement. He would have the United States maintain our great vantage ground as a guarantee of future justice and peace. He thought that, despite England's aid to the rebellion, we had achieved the greatest triumph for liberty and Christian civilization to be found in the annals of our race, and we could afford to be content. There could be no settlement of this question made. We might forgive Great Britain for the wrong done us; she might apologize, but she could never pay for it in gold. Instead of advising and consenting to withdraw all propositions for settlement, in such action, there would be a suggestion of natural dignity and strength and reserved rights, which could not fail to exercise a healthy influence on the mind of the British nation and of the world. McCory voted in favor of ratification.

The Tribune's special says, the Printing Committee closed a contract yesterday with the Globe for printing the debates in Congress. The new contract is lower than the last.

The Cabinet, yesterday, discussed the alleged outrages by the Spaniards upon American vessels, and should the alleged facts be confirmed, the President will be authorized to demand ample apology and full satisfaction. Other outrages committed upon American citizens by Captain-General Dulce are under consideration.

Washington.—The only speech made in the Senate to-day was on the Alabama claims by Sumner, occupying nearly two hours. He took the ground that the treaty could not be considered as a settlement of the pending question between the two countries; it was merely a settlement of individual claims. Both sides of the case against England were elaborately presented, including the British proclamation of neutrality, the permitting the building and equipment of privateers in British ports, which had the effect of prolonging the war two years. He claims that the British Government should be made to respond, in damages, not only to individuals, but also to the National Government. He estimates our losses at a hundred millions.

On the conclusion of Sumner's speech several Senators briefly endorsed and expressed satisfaction with the temperate and instructive views presented; among them were Casserly, Scott, Thurmond, Warren, Sherman and others.

The Senate unanimously removed the injunction of secrecy from that part of the proceedings relating to Sumner's speech, which will be published.

The Tribune has a letter from Gen. Sherman, relative to his action at the surrender of Johnston. He says there was an interview between President Lincoln, General Grant, Admiral Porter and himself, relative to the position of affairs, and as soon as the probable defeat of the rebel army under Lee was

known, he and the other leading Southern political leaders had been successful in doing what he wished, being the dispersion of the armies and the resumption of civil rule. Sherman says he drew up the terms of Johnston's surrender himself, and that Breckinridge had nothing to do with them; he proceeded to effect his escape from the country, a course which Sherman believes, Lincoln wished Davis and all other leading Southern political leaders had been successful in doing.

Sherman says he makes these statements that the responsibility may not be thrown on Lincoln.

Chicago.—Admiral Craven has been called to the command of Mare Island.

San Francisco.—Legal tenders 771.

Washington.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, Governor of New Mexico; George J. Lamon, Marshal of Nevada; C. M. Patterson, Receiver of Public Money at Marysville, Cal.; Wm. A. Davies, Receiver of Public Money, at Stockton, Cal.

Post Masters: J. M. Billings, at Santa Clara; J. J. Smith, at Oroville; Mary J. Falls, at Valparaiso; D. A. Sackett, at Petaluma, Cal.