

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 13.—A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Thompson this morning requested President Hayes to name his successor, as he will retire on the 20th inst. The President designated Secretary of War Ramsey to act as Secretary of the Navy in addition to his other duties, on and after the date above mentioned. The attention of Secretary Thompson was to-day called to an account of an interview between himself and Gen. Grant relative to Panama Canal matters. He stated he had no conversation with the General in regard to his relation with the canal project. The Secretary's attention was also called to the fact that discussion has arisen regarding the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the canal enterprise. He said that when it came to a question of absorption of the slightest portion of any territory of the Central American States he would go as far as any one to prevent it, and would be in favor of using all the power of the United States to that end. He added, the construction of the Panama canal involved no antagonism to the traditional policy of this country or necessarily any contest for the control of the route. The project is one of private enterprise only, and there can be no more reasonable objection to the bulk of this capital, or even all of it, being subscribed by the citizens of European countries than to the use of foreign capital in other enterprises.

NEW YORK, 13.—It is stated that Jay Gould is negotiating for the purchase of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and will very likely succeed, and will then make the road a part of his system in a few days.

The road is to come from the main line to St. Louis. About 250 miles of the line will be located within 60 days and pushed with the utmost rapidity. It will shorten the distance to Cleveland 40 miles and be the same length as the Wabash & Toledo.

The *Post-Dispatch* makes a statement from a trustworthy source that Jay Gould, on Saturday, paid Thos. Allen, president of the road, \$2,000,000 for his interest in the road. Manager Gault, of the Wabash, had heard of the rumors but knew nothing definite. He thought the Iron Mountain was an essential part of Gould's system. Gould, he said, is more than ever bound to St. Louis, and obliged to fight the Gulf route for many years, if not for all time to come. St. Louis, and not New Orleans, must be the local point of the Southern Pacific and thus the purchase, if made, only gives St. Louis one more hold on the trade of the southwest. The Southern Pacific system, Mr. Gault said, will meet the New York system at St. Louis.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—Railroad Commissioner Beersstecher was shot last night by Antone Fisher. The assailant was president of the German Workingmen's Club, of which Beersstecher was a member. Both had been close political friends, but after the election of Beersstecher to the commissionership, and the defeat of Fisher as candidate for recorder at the last election, the latter became the enemy of Beersstecher. Just before the shooting last night, Fisher had been importuning Beersstecher to obtain for him some official position. The ball struck Beersstecher in the left breast, but it is hoped it will not be fatal. At last accounts he was resting easily.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *World's* London special says: The course pursued by Mr. Parnell, which means home-rule or nothing, has forced the government to a step which is not unlikely to cause bloodshed in Ireland before many days. There was a prolonged meeting of the cabinet to-day which was ominously preceded by an interview before the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the forces, and Childers, secretary of war. It is not considered proper to say what occurred at that interview, but you can form your own conclusions from the result of the cabinet meeting which immediately followed. Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, came hurriedly to London a day or two ago and demanded that coercive measures should be at once put in force in Ireland. It is asserted at the clubs to-night, in spite of the rumors to the contrary outside, that the cabinet decided to-day to use all the power of the government to crush the Land League movement in Ireland. This result has been so entirely unexpected of late that

there is the greatest excitement at the West End, and a stranger to London visiting the Pall Mall Clubs to-night would assuredly conclude that we are in the midst of civil war. "Troops for Ireland," a cry first started by the followers of Lord Beaconsfield, can now be heard on every side, and I shall be very much surprised if orders are not at once issued without waiting for the next Cabinet meeting this week, to send every available soldier across St. George's Channel. Having overcome all petty scruples about the duty they owe to Ireland, the Government propose to show that an unfortunate country at once that they are not to be laughed at. The Queen will certainly and immediately be asked to exercise the Royal prerogative and suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and when Parliament meets early in January, it will be asked to pass an act ratifying the suspension. After the meeting of the Cabinet Gladstone was closeted for some time with Vincent, one of the principle detective officers at Scotland Yard.

In an address to the grand jury at Belfast, to-day, Justice Lawson said that any person of common sense must see that the ordinary process of law was inadequate to preserve peace in Ireland.

CHICAGO, 14.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington says: It is understood the President and some members of the cabinet express displeasure that Thompson has identified himself with the canal scheme in opposition to the known policy of the administration as expressed in the message of the President. It seems Sec'y. Thompson allowed the use of his name by DeLesseps to forward an enterprise which the administration considers unfriendly to American interests. It is reported to-day that Thompson wished to remain Secretary of the Navy until his time expired, but the President is so displeased with him that he signified his willingness to receive his resignation forthwith, and it was therefore accepted to-day. There is strong opinion in favor of maintaining the Monroe doctrine, and to discountenance this foreign enterprise. In accordance with this view, Mr. Crapo introduced in the House yesterday his resolution. The significance of the reference of the resolution is that Cox, who is chairman of the committee to which it was referred, is known to be strongly in favor of enforcing the Monroe doctrine. Your correspondent interviewed Thompson last night. He said the plan was to build a ship canal just as railroads are built, with money procured from any source whatever under authority of the United States, with some foreign capital. My chairmanship of the American commission is simply a business affair. There is no political scheme or intention that any foreign power shall exercise any control. I am in sympathy with the administration of the Monroe doctrine and would not accept the position did I believe this scheme is in hostility thereto. I shall watch over American interests in the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, and should the stock company depart from these principles I should sever my connection with it instantly. If the government will intimate the way I am in conflict with the interests of my country by accepting this position, then I will decline any connection with it. I am unable to see any difference between accepting this or the presidency of the Union Pacific or other railroad. I am not fully assured whether this is the best route, but men of great experience and wealth have faith and money in it.

General Grant's arrival is regarded as significant of the revival of the Nicaraguan scheme, and he will have an interview to-morrow with Admiral Ammen. It is thought not impossible that he will be induced to incorporate the rival company naming Gen. Grant, Admiral Ammen, Gen. W. Riggs, ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, and others. On the other hand, it is not thought that the American branch of the De Lesseps' company can obtain articles of incorporation from the government, although it might from some State as the Panama R. R. Company did from New York. Although not ready last evening to make any statement, or opinion in extens, Gen. Grant remarked to your correspondent he believed impossible the construction of a canal such as De Lesseps proposed and the attempt would be a failure. He thought the most possible project that of Nicaragua.

The Albanian league has entirely disappeared.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Madame Thiers is dead.

The condition of the Viceroy of India is worse.

A special detachment of London police will be sent to Ireland.

Gen. Longstreet, U. S. minister to Turkey, will present his credentials to the Sultan to-day.

Secretary Thompson has tendered his resignation to take effect when his successor is appointed.

The steamship *Republic* is reported disabled. She arrived in N. Y. to-day, in charge of tugboats.

Thirteen citizens of Exeter, Mo., were arrested for train robbing on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

A fire in Crook City, Dakota, this morning, destroyed Hobart's grist mill and a large quantity of grain; loss \$5,000.

Seventeen transports with 9,000 men left Africa on the 15th of November, to enter upon a campaign against Lima.

The pastor of the church of Notre Dame (Roman Catholic) Montreal, warned his congregation against patronizing Sara Bernhardt's performance.

The Treasury will reply to Myers resolution that it has paid Grant in all about half a million dollars. The idea is to discourage pensioning him for life.

Prince Russ has returned to Berlin from Friedrichstuh, where he had an audience with the Emperor and explained Bismark's views on the Greek question.

It is rumored the British government is about to arrest the leaders of the Land League, and the magistrates are about to be armed with extraordinary powers.

The democrats of the House have discovered that under the new rules they can pass the Morgan resolution regarding the electoral vote without further debate.

The Pope has conferred on D. J. Murphy, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, the hereditary title of Marquis, in recognition of his great services to religion in America and Europe.

The Brazilian Senate has passed a bill rendering naturalized foreigners and freedmen legible to seats in the chamber. The United States minister was attacked for his anti-slavery attitude.

The first part of the ceremony of striking a jury for the trial of the Irish traversers, took place yesterday. Forty-eight names were selected. Each party will strike off twelve names from forty-eight.

Gould, last Thursday, purchased the privileges of an international railway from San Antonio to the Rio Grande, and is now negotiating for the track of the same from San Antonio to Milan.

A Cape Town dispatch says a foraging party in Leribe district has been compelled to return with the 13 colonialists. The Boers are assembling in large numbers and threaten to resort to force.

The report of E. H. Walker, statistician of New York Produce Exchange sets forth the figures of the grain trade of the past eleven months. The port of New York has made a relative gain in grain movement.

The Pope, at a secret consistory, yesterday, spoke with some severity of the sufferings the church is undergoing in different countries. He made distinct allusions to France, but his words were prudently chosen.

The German progressists and democrats obtained a tremendous victory in the late elections at Altenburg. Herr Kaempfer was elected a member of the Reichstag by a majority of 8,500 in a district which never before returned a progressist.

Salvini, the famous Italian tragedian, began a short engagement in New York last evening, appearing at Booth's Theatre in "Othello." He was four times recalled, and at the close of the third act the house rose and cheered.

The proposal to settle the Greek question by arbitration of the European Powers has not been formally made, although France has sounded the Powers on the subject. Austria and Germany are unfavorable.

A great subject of interest in Paris is the newspaper warfare between Rochefort and Gambetta. In consequence of Rochefort's persistent abuse of Gambetta, the latter has caused certain letters to be published which Rochefort sought in humble terms the mediation of Gambetta and General Terochu in his favor.

The proposal of the Geneva Federal Council to coin 250,000 gold in 20 franc pieces has been rejected by the National Assembly on the ground that in the present state of exchange the operation would bring no profit to the country and would be regarded abroad as a step towards a gold standard.

Another explosion at the Cage Pit, Stellarton, Nova Scotia, occurred this morning about 8 o'clock, followed in a few minutes by a second blast. A strong force of men were on hand to explore the damage at the earliest moment. About 9 o'clock a third explosion occurred. No lives lost. At 10 o'clock the Cage Pit was on fire, and dense volumes of smoke were arising.

## Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, Ohio,  
November 28th, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Since my last communication to you, we have been steadily at work preaching in private and public, bearing testimony of the restoration of the gospel and warning the people of the judgments of God that will shortly be poured out upon the nations.

Since last writing, I have been laboring in company with Brother W. J. Bean until within the past month, when it was thought prudent by Bro. McDonald for him and Albert D. Thurber to start out together, which they did cheerfully and with a determination that I rejoiced to see; they are both worthy young men.

Our labors have extended over a large territory, and many people have been enabled thereby to hear our testimony, but we probably have not baptized so many as we would had our labors been more concentrated, but nevertheless there are many who believe in our teachings, and can see there is nothing outside of the gospel we preach, and express themselves to that effect; and one lady had the courage to step forward and get baptized, which took place on the 6th day of October. There being quite a company present to witness the ordinance, we took advantage of it and preached them a short sermon on baptism and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost, and there were present those who both saw and heard something they never did before.

On the 23d inst., we met Brother James H. Wells, who came to take my place and travel with Brother McDonald, I having been released to visit my father's relatives in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. I am now on my way there. I expect to spend a few weeks hunting up relatives and friends, and then return to Utah.

In my missionary labors I have traveled with five different Elders, and with the exception of one, had never had any acquaintance until meeting them out here, and have not failed to get along agreeably with all of them, never giving nor receiving a harsh or cross word.

I have endeavored to deport myself in such a manner as not to leave any obstruction in the way of other Elders who may be sent to labor in the fields I assisted to open. I have endeavored to be truthful in my statements with regard to the facilities of our country; I have not made it a point to preach beefsteaks and plum puddings to get the people to believe the gospel; but preached faith, repentance and baptism for the remission of sins, and laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and baptism for the dead, celestial marriage, also the law of tithing, always endeavoring to rouse my assertions by the scriptures.

We have made good use of our papers, always reading them ourselves, then we would send them to some of our friends, and by that means we have got quite a number to subscribe for the NEWS, and many other would take it, but do not feel as though they could spare the means at present.

I return my heartfelt thanks to Brother McDonald for his fatherly counsel to me, while under his direction. I have always carried out his

wishes to the best of my ability, and invariably found that when I did so, it turned out for the best, no matter what were my own views.

Our friends who take the NEWS I would also thank for their kindness to me. I have found the people of Kentucky generally very warm-hearted and hospitable, and there are many who will be gathered from that State to Zion and assist to build up the kingdom of God.

Ever praying for the peace and prosperity of Zion and the speedy gathering of the blood of Israel,

I remain,

Your brother in the gospel,  
LEVI P. HELM.

My address is—Burgoon, Sandusky County, Ohio.

ST. GEORGE, Nov. 28, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

A few days ago we had a slight snowfall, and some very cold weather, which made wood a very necessary and valuable article of home and office use; also made the trade in "winter goods" lively.

Sisters Snow and Young of your city are here organizing primary associations and relief societies; their presence seems to be appreciated by the sisters who dwell here, and great good no doubt will result from their labors to the sisters, and "little folks" of our community.

Our day school in St. George seems to be in a prosperous condition. Prof. Schappman seems well adapted by nature for the school room, having no difficulty in explaining his ideas to the children, who like his good nature and the interest that he manifests in their instruction. His present assistants are Mrs. Annie M. and Miss Isabell Romney. The school is held in the basement of the tabernacle, and numbers between 300 and 400 pupils.

We have also a Presbyterian school here, conducted by persons who offer to teach free, to all who will attend. Thus far their patience has not been taxed by the large number of children they have had to teach, as, for some time, the school room and teacher were present, but the scholars did not put in an appearance, though now one or two apostates have begun to send their children, because, they say, it is a free school. Yet their names are found among those who voted against a free school here about one year ago.

Miss Stevenson, Rev. A. B. Cort's assistant, appears to be a perfect lady, prepossessing in appearance, interesting in manner, talks

well, reads charmingly, and in fact, so far as intellect is concerned, seems far above most of the Revs., as several of them are eloquent only when silent and looking wise, with their hats on. So far as they are sincere we wish them well, and, in fact, their treatment here as well as in Washington has been all that strangers could ask.

That noted truthful (?) man who held a pistol in one hand and the Bible in the other while in Sanpete a few years ago, was here last week, and, after beholding his heroic (?) countenance, one does not wonder at his bravery in penetrating into the very heart of those awful people in Sanpete, with that dreadful weapon in his hand. I wonder if it was like the one Mark Twain describes as being laid in "Gambetta's large palm" at the time of his noted French duel, described in his "Tramp Abroad."

Business is dull, not much work for mechanics, most of them have to seek work in other places, and unless more enterprise is manifested than has been for several years, our town will not grow much larger. We must have water from some source in order to build up this place. We should have a first class academy in this place which would be well patronized from all the surrounding country if it was properly conducted. We ought to have the aid of our brethren in carrying out something that will assist in making this a self sustaining population.

Our leading men here seem to be overworked, are constantly engaged in the Temple, and have more labor than they can do justice to.

AMRAM.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.

Editor Deseret News:

To-day is a public holiday, and the Latter-day Saints in Auckland are going to amuse themselves in a grand picnic. There are nearly 60 in this branch, all told, so we will make a good show. (By the bye, babies are almost as numerous here