

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Washington, 8.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gen. Sol. Meredith as Surveyor-General of Montana and Idaho.

New York, 9.

The Stephens wing of the Fenians in this city have issued another appeal for more money and more men, particularly the former.

The Great Eastern has arrived.

Orders have been received from Washington to fit out a United States steamship immediately, to carry a cargo of corn and other provisions to the poor of the south.

The Republicans carried the charter election in Newark, New Jersey, yesterday; the Democrats carried Trenton and Morristown.

The *Herald's* Charleston special says the conference between Sickles and the Governors of his district, North and South Carolina, resulted in an amicable agreement. The Governors will continue to appoint officers to fill the vacancies which, have heretofore been filled by executive appointments. No elections will be held at present, but the registration of voters will proceed.

The *Herald's* Marion, Smithe County, Va., correspondence says the Union meeting held there on the 19th ult. was broken up and dispersed by armed men, who organized a meeting and passed resolutions denouncing Congress and urging, as the sense of the meeting, that the President should use his military power to protect the people of the south against congressional usurpation. These resolutions were presented to the publisher of a Union paper in the town; he refused to publish them, and was informed that it would not be safe for him to publish any other report of the meeting.

The deed from the Corporation to the United States, for the land of the City Hall park for a postoffice, was executed to-day.

Washington, 9.

The Senate this afternoon ratified the Russian-American treaty, which gives Russia \$7,000,000 for her possessions in America.

New Orleans, 9.

The news from the Louisiana levees is very discouraging; the destruction of property is very great.

London, 9.

The Liberal party in the House of Commons has split on the reform question; it is now thought that the Derby government is safe.

It is now known that Napoleon, deeming the possession of Luxemburg indispensable for military service on the French frontier, not long since began negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of this Grand Duchy. This strong fort of Europe is held by a Prussian garrison, and the Prussian Government, backed by the whole of Germany, firmly objects to the transfer of the Duchy to France. The King of Holland has withdrawn from any further negotiations on the subject, and the French Emperor insists that his propositions shall be carried out and the treaty completed. The national pride of France has been deeply wounded, and a wild anti-Prussian feeling has arisen in the country. In the meanwhile both Prussia and France are making military preparations; this threatening state of affairs is the cause of the financial panic which now exists in London, Paris and all the principal centers of Europe.

Easton, Pa., 9.

St. Bernard's Catholic church was destroyed by fire this afternoon; loss, \$30,000.

Wilkesbarre, 9.

A fire to-day destroyed twenty buildings; loss, \$100,000; insured, \$50,000.

Mobile, 9.

The steamboat *Benefit*, with 200 bales of cotton, was burned on the 7th, on the Alabama river.

Albany, 9.

The Democratic ticket is elected by some 1,700 majority.

New York, 10.

Destitution and want are prevailing to a very painful extent among the people engaged in the Fenian rising in the south of Ireland.

The *Herald's* special says Gen. Sully, who is on his way to investigate the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre, reports that on his passage out from Laramie he has observed decided indications of a hostile gathering of the Indian tribes in that region.

London, 10.

The Spanish Government refuses to yield to the demand of England for indemnity and satisfaction in the case of the steamer *Tornado*.

Columbus, Ohio, 10.

The manufactory of the Ohio Furniture Company was burned last night; loss \$50,000; small insurance.

Washington, 10.

The continental domain occupied by the Russian-American treaty contains 389,000 square miles; the islands may increase the domain to 450,000. The United States are to pay \$7,200,000 in gold at the Treasury in Washington within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications, which are to be exchanged at Washington before the 30th of June, or the treaty fail.

New Orleans, 10.

There was another crevasse west of Baton Rouge Parish yesterday.

New York, 11.

The quarterly statement of the New York city national banks shows a decrease of \$2,500,000 in resources as compared with the January statement.

New York, 11.

The carpenters maintain their strike, and have appointed committees to engage work direct from parties desiring to build. Engagements are made to extend pecuniary aid to those who need it.

St. Louis, 11.

The *Democrat's* correspondent with Hancock's Indian expedition, at Fort Harker, on the 2d, writes that a council was held at Fort Dodge, March 24, between Major Dodge and several chiefs of the Kiowas. The latter professed much friendship for the whites and desired peace. It is stated that the Blackfeet, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches are determined on war and will have it. They spoke about several northern tribes banding together for war, and making overtures to the southern tribes to join them, and predicting that the whites will have their hands full. Indications are in favor of a grand Indian confederation and a bloody war.

Cincinnati, 11.

Foote, Nash & Co.'s distillery was burned this morning; loss, \$300,000, partly insured.

Portland, Maine, 11.

It is reported that a fire in Freeport last night destroyed half of that village.

Louisville, Ky., 11.

The Union Democracy to-day nominated Hon. Aaron Harding for Governor and Judge H. B. Kinkead for Lieut. Governor.

Washington, 11.

In the Supreme Court this afternoon O'Connor asked leave to place in the hands of the clerk the bill of complaint of Georgia, to enjoin Secretary Stanton and Generals Grant and Pope from executing the Act for the more efficient government of the rebel states. Attorney General Stanberry gave notice that he should be ready to resist the motion. The bill differed from that of Mississippi in the fact that the President is not named.

The Senate has ratified the treaty recently made with the Chippeway bands of the Mississippi Indians now residing in Minnesota.

Madison, Wis., 11.

The Legislature has passed a resolution in favor of so amending the state constitution as to give women the right of suffrage.

London, 11.

The Princess of Wales is at the point of death; a surgical operation upon the bone of the knee is necessary, but she cannot endure the pain, and is too weak to take chloroform. This news is carefully kept from the public, and the Prince of Wales haunts the theatres as usual.

Dublin, 11.

Patrick Condon, otherwise called Gen. Massey, a leader in the late Fenian insurrection, has turned informer and is not indicted.

Berlin, 11.

Count Bismarck has sent an energetic note to Paris, demanding of Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says Prussia holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step, and asks an instant cessation of warlike preparations.

Ranstadt, 11.

The Prussian garrison of this fort has been reinforced.

Stuttgart, 11.

Orders have been sent from Berlin to the principal railway stations in Wurttemberg and Baden to send cars for the transportation of cavalry horses.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LONDON—THE PROJECT OF THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

The *London Spectator* says: The *Standard* published on Christmas day a very remarkable paper, which, probably, was very little read—an account of the reconstruction of fashionable London, now in progress under the order of the Grosvenor family. Owner of the soil from the west side of Bond Street to Sloane Square, in Chelsea, of an estate, that is, which includes all Tyburnia, all Belgravia, and all Pimlico, boasting the finest and most secure rent-roll in Europe, and possessed with the passion for business, the Marquis of Westminster is, in his own district, almost as powerful as M. Haussman in the Department of the Seine. Landlord of the House of Commons, and with whole batches of Peers among his tenants, any application of his for a private act is sure to meet with attention, while his right of destruction as ultimate landlord is, as the leases fall in, more complete than that of the Parisian Prefect.

M. Haussman could not leave great spaces uncovered in Paris, for if he did, the evicted might murmur loudly, and the Emperor interfere, but the Marquis can. He could within 20 years render West London uninhabitable by a mere fiat, and it would task the whole powers of Parliament to interfere with his caprice. Fortunately he is a sensible man, who loves money and has some great ideas, and he is taking advantage of the falling-in of his leases to make South-west London a city worthy of the richest if not the most illustrious aristocracy in the world. If the writer in the *Standard* is not misinformed, and he must have derived some at least of his facts from the ruling architect, for he details the plans as yet not commenced, the Grosvenors will, before 1880, have turned a camp of brick and stucco into a city of Portland stone. As each batch of leases falls in, the houses are to come down, even Grosvenor Square being doomed, and the lease-holders either rebuild them on the plan framed by Mr. Cundy, and approved by the Marquis, or the landlord does it himself. Stucco and sham generally, are strictly forbidden, and the plan as described seeks a kind of congruity of stateliness which, unless it is wisely restricted, may interfere a little too much with comfort. A city needs buildings other than palaces and stables. The guiding idea of that plan is to make the Grosvenor estate the residence of the rich; to cover it with houses which, in any other city, would be called palaces; to exclude meanness and ugliness, as well as all sources of disease, and make of West London the most aristocratic city in the world.

There is nothing whatever to hinder the realization of the plan. The Marquis is as rich as a city himself, the family can afford to spend a generation or two in their great work, for under our system, a Grosvenor succeeds a Grosvenor, the list of expectant tenants is endless, and there is no possibility of resistance from without. If the poor are provided for—which will, we trust, be the case, the public have no right to complain; and if they had, the complaint must be loud indeed which would induce Parliament to interfere with a great proprietor's right to do as he will with his own. An outside observer may think that a system under which an individual can own a whole city, can order an entire aristocracy to live in the houses that seem to him best, can even compel them to spend a sum of almost national importance, because he holds certain ideas of architectural propriety, is not a system calculated to endure. The privileges of property hold their ground, however, while the privileges of rank decay; the Senatorial families doubled their property after the Senate had ceased to reign, and power like that of the Marquis of Westminster, if only wisely used, may survive our grandsons, or, for that matter, theirs.

The Marquis of Westminster has the reputation of being one of the keenest and hardest men of business in the kingdom, who can subscribe £1,000 to a fund, but who can also resent being cheated of a half-penny. He is not rebuilding Grosvenoria in order to impoverish his grandchildren, we may rely on that. Too despotie? It is only by a despotism as strong as that which the Marquis exercises, that we shall ever accomplish the end in view, an end much greater than that for which we are even now investing the Metropolitan Board of Works with all the

powers they require. That Board is about, we are told, to pull down the street in which we write, and rebuild it, to the grave annoyance and loss of every single individual in the street, simply because it breaks what would be a handsome line of houses from the Thames side to the Strand.

SELL ONLY THE POOREST STOCK.Coleman's *Rural World* says:

"Sell your poor stock, and keep the best. Sell your poorest even if you get but a trifle—give it away rather than keep it, if it is quite poor. This will seem strong language; but it is all in theseeming.

"Are you not persuaded yet that it will cost as much to keep a poor creature as a good one? Are you not persuaded that it will cost more to keep a poor than a good brute? You ought to be, for this is the fact. And when the season is over—the season of risk with your poor cow, your frail colt, and your weak sheep—and you thank your stars that it is, with the loss of but a few head perhaps—what have you then—what but poor stock hardly able to walk to pasture. And you know well enough it will take all summer to get this stock in a passable condition, with little growth, the strength mostly going to support life, and bring up to the normal condition. Such stock is unprofitable, whether milch cows, or sheep, or horses, or swine. Why then keep it? Why keep the useless expense? Simply because it is the habit to keep them—the habit of those who know no better; those who know better have no such stock; you can pick them out here and there; they always have what is good and they are always prosperous; while, on the other hand, the men of poor stock are unprosperous, more or less, relying on something else for success.

"Off with your poor stock, then; do not winter it; do not summer it; let those do it who have a hankering after carrion. Give the food you intended for this to the rest of your cattle and sheep that are good, and make them better,—and what you cannot use sell. You will then have fodder-money in your pocket, and money for your stock, with such an improvement in the spring as will surprise you. Such milk and butter, and such growth, and such pasture as you will have! Then buy for the money you have and get good. Buy any time when you can get it improved and have fodder and stabling or pasture enough.

NEW UNDERGROUND LONDON.—The latest statistics of the new Metropolitan Main Drainage Works are very curious. The total length of new sewers at present completed is 82 miles, and the works, when finished will have cost 4,200,000. The drainage intercepted and carried off by these sewers is derived from an area of about 117 square miles, and a population of 2,809,000. The amount of sewerage carried off on the north side of the Thames amount to 10,000,000, and on the south to 4,000,000 cubic feet. In the construction of the work 318,000,000 bricks and 880,000 cubic yards of concrete have been used, and about 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth excavated. This grand system of sewerage has been constructed under buildings, and over and under canals, rivers and roadways, from 25 feet above to 75 below the surface, without any important casualty or interference with the public convenience or traffic. The structural arrangements of the metropolis would appear to be more wonderful and successful below the surface than above.

HEAVY SNOWSTORMS IN EUROPE.—The Winter has been as severe in England and on the Continent as in the United States. A private letter from Paris, dated on the 13th of January, reports that the cold is intense and everything is covered with frost and snow. The heaviest fall of snow for many years took place in Scotland on the 12th and 13th of January; railways were blocked up and one fatal collision occurred. In London, on the 18th of January, another heavy snowstorm occurred. The mercury fell to two degrees below zero, navigation on the Thames was suspended and the public works at Blackfriars bridge and the Thames embankment were stopped. No boats had arrived at Dover from Calais for three days, owing to the blockades of the French railroads by snow and the consequent detention of passengers. The English coal traffic was also impeded.