

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

San Francisco, 16.—A company is organizing in the city for the purpose of connecting Marin and San Francisco counties by a suspension bridge across the entrance of the harbor from Lime Point to a place near Fort Point.

Chicago, 17.—A furious rain storm, accompanied with violent wind, thunder and lightning, passed over this city last night. The telegraph wires refused to work, and no news have been received from the east. In the north division of the city a house has been blown down; one woman was instantly killed, and a man probably fatally injured.

St. Patrick's day is being enthusiastically celebrated with a procession, &c., notwithstanding the bad state of the weather.

The *World* says twelve hundred laborers sailed on the *Henry Chauncey* for San Francisco in search of employment.

Washington.—The Supreme Court has decided unconstitutional the State law of Nevada, levying a tax of one dollar on each passenger leaving the State by coach or railroad.

House.—A number of bills were introduced, but the proceedings have not been received, owing to the storm.

Naples, 16.—The *Herald's* special says Farragut left this city to-day for Rome, and was escorted to the railroad station by the principal citizens of Naples.

Havana, 16.—Wm. Moran, a Mexican editor, committed suicide at Orizaba.

Another conspiracy against the government of Juarez has been discovered at Morelia. The debt incurred for furnishing supplies to hospitals and prisons, during the empire, has been recognized as legal.

The Mexican Congress adjourned till March 25th. Many points of legislation were left untouched. The railroad concessions had not been discussed, and it was feared the English contractors would be deprived of their rights, and the roads be seized by other parties.

The general situation of affairs is unsatisfactory. Fears of trouble are universal. Incendiary fires, robberies and murders are frequent in the capital; and the streets of the city are unsafe at night.

New York.—A Lansingburgh dispatch says there is a terrible freshet, and the aqueduct at the Crescent has been swept away, carrying with it thirty canal boats.

At Schenectady the bridges have all been carried away, and the destruction of property is immense. The Hoosack, Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad bridge, near Waterford, is destroyed. The water is receding.

London, 7.—Recent developments lead to the belief that the attempts of the Fenians to induce soldiers of the regular army to forsake their allegiance and join the ranks of the organization have not been relaxed, but are still carried on in Ireland, England and Scotland. A man named Mahon, said to be a Fenian military organizer, is just arrested in this city, charged with having endeavored to swear in soldiers stationed here as Fenians. It is rumored that Mahon's efforts have not been unattended with some success; that evidence will be produced on his trial to show that disaffection prevails to an alarming degree in some of the Irish regiments.

Chicago, 17.—Washington specials say the Senate foreign affairs committee had under consideration to-day the treaties for the purchase of Samana and St. Thomas, which were discussed at great length; no decision was reached in either case. It is probable that both will be reported upon adversely.

The impeachment managers are in session to-day completing their arrangements for the coming trial. No more witnesses will be examined. The committee feel confident that it will not be necessary to withdraw any of the articles. The President has nominated John Hancock, of Philadelphia, brother of Gen. Hancock, for Collector of Internal Revenue at Orleans, to succeed Gen. Steedman.

The House foreign affairs committee had a long session over the Alaska appropriation, but reached no conclusion, as considerable diversity of opinion exists among the members on the question.

House.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for continuing the Freedmen's Bureau. Adams spoke against the bill until the morning hour expired when the bill went over. The House then proceeded to consider the bill for the admission of Alabama. Several members addressed the House in opposition to the bill. Stevens, of Pa., rising at the clerk's

desk, said "Mr. Speaker, after a full examination of the returns from Alabama, I am satisfied that to force a vote on this bill and admit the state against our own law, while there is a deficiency of twenty odd thousand against it, would not be doing such justice in legislation as would be expected by the people. That being the case I move that the bill be recommitted." The motion was agreed to. Poland introduced a substitute which was also referred. The House soon after adjourned.

Chicago.—Reports are arriving from all directions of the damages by the storm last night. It seems to have been general all over the country. Houses were blown down, and railroad tracks badly damaged. From fifty to fifty-five buildings were blown down, and a number of others more or less damaged in this city. Several lives are reported lost in various places.

San Francisco.—Acapulco advices to March 7th, say that General Alvarez, having received arms and ammunition from San Francisco, had taken the field against Jimenez. The town of Chilpancingo was occupied by Alvarez, contributions having been levied upon the citizens. Jimenez is preparing to meet him in an open battle, and has already occupied Chili, Paucingo, and the adjacent villages. Several horrible outrages on children have been committed in the vicinity of Acapulco. Two boys hung three little girls, after having committed outrages on their bodies, which were afterwards thrown into a well. The perpetrators of this last deed were arrested.

The Irish citizens of San Francisco celebrated the anniversary of St. Patrick with a civil and military procession, a public meeting and banquet.

The charter election at Marysville yesterday resulted in the success of the Republicans.

London.—The Commons have resumed the debate on Irish reform. Mr. Gladstone said that Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvements on their farms. As to the church it was the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to make out and submit a definite plan of treatment on that subject, and that in the meanwhile Parliament itself should lose no time in taking action in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained the hope that the ministry fully realized the gravity of the crisis. It was in vain to rely upon time as a cure for the evil, as seven hundred years have already been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented, and the great reason of their content was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor and enjoyed civil and religious equality; but in Ireland discontent was wide spread. The alleged material prosperity of Ireland was a proof of this, notwithstanding the condition of the country as described by some of the gentlemen who had preceded him. No one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of Ireland by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country, and it was the imperative duty of the government to give this question their early attention. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review, one by one, the measures of relief which the ministry had proposed, and said the only one he approved of was that for political reform. He said that in 1845 the adoption of the bill for the relief of the Irish tenants was urgently pressed by Sir Robert Peel, but without success, and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated inquiry into the Irish church establishment. It was well known that the system was generally disliked, and he ridiculed the excuses for delay in this matter given by the government. His speech closed with an eloquent appeal to the House to take immediate action. Disraeli followed. He commenced by saying that he had reason to deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years standing had to be settled. The ministry which preceded that of Lord Derby had neglected the wrongs of ages. He went on to combat the arguments of Mr. Gladstone and denied that the action of the Fenian organization had controlled events, or affected the plans of the ministry. Fenian outrages should prompt no measure, hasten no policy. The members, he hoped, were not alarmed by the speeches of men, who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches, some for Ireland and some for the Irish church establishment. He declared, that if pressed to an issue on the question, government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There

had already been too many measures of violence, and to much confiscation of property in Ireland and no measure could be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men. Disraeli concluded by accusing the House that the ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, all they asked for was time. Mr. Maguire's resolution was withdrawn and the debate ended. Lord Stanley stated that the government could not, at present submit the papers in the Springbok cases, as they were in the hands of the law officers of the Crown.

Thompson and Millady have been convicted at Manchester of being accessory to the murder of police Sergeant Brett, they were sentenced to be hanged.

Rome.—The recent ordination of the Bishops of Louisville, Erie and Buffalo was publicly proclaimed by the Pope.

Paris.—The Papal government has rejected the advice of the Emperor for the pacification of Italy.

Chicago, 18.—The storm on Monday night raged throughout Ohio and all the states north of the Ohio River, to the Mississippi, also through Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri etc. Great damage is reported. The draw of the great Mississippi Railroad bridge on Rock Island was lifted from the pivots and broken in two, falling into the river. One man was killed and three badly injured.

New York, 18.—The *Herald's* special at Havana says, that when Madame Ristori was announced to play the character of Teresa, the Bishop of Havana interfered and denounced the performance to the authorities, but was not much heeded. The Bishop, in consequence, ordered the curates in all the districts through which General Torsundi was to pass on a tour through the country, not to ring the church bells. His Honor Torsundi returned and telegraphed to Madrid, when he received a reply to make himself be respected. The Bishop has been put under arrest by his own police, but will probably be sent to Porto Rico to await orders from Madrid. The Cadiz mail steamer has been detained one day by General Torsundi to take on board two refractory curates. An audacious church robbery has taken place here. Torsundi has returned and ordered the Bishop to leave the Island for his insubordination to the first authority of Cuba.

Several Spanish officers in the Mexican service have been implicated in the late conspiracy; the plan was connected with Santa Anna, the Marquis Solozque and others, who had for their object the proclamation of Ortega. Some will probably be shot. Jurazec will probably send a commission to General Torsundi asking him to observe the neutrality laws.

Cincinnati, 18.—The steamer *Magnolia*, the regular Cincinnati and Maysville packet, which left here at noon to-day with about a hundred cabin passengers, exploded her boilers about twelve miles above the city; the boat afterwards took fire. About forty persons were killed, several being burned to death.

House.—Eroomall moved to reconsider the vote for referring to the judiciary committee the bill to guarantee to the several States of the Union a Republican form of government. The preamble recites the form of government as follows:

Sec. 1. Several of the States are not republican because, by the constitution and laws of such States, the political rights made dependent upon parentage or race, whereas it is the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, therefore be it enacted that all provisions, enactments, State constitutions, or laws which make a distinction in political or civil rights among their citizens on account of parentage, race or color, or deny such rights to any citizens are hereby declared void and of no effect.

Sec. 2. If any person shall prevent any qualified citizen of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage at any election of such State, under the pretence that such citizen is disqualified by the constitution or laws of such State, or on account of parentage, race, or color, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

A long political discussion ensued. Stevens, of Pa., addressed the House in favor of the bill. After speaking a few minutes he had the remainder of his speech read by the clerk. Stevens closed by offering a substitute, providing that every male citizen of lawful

age, born or naturalized in the United States, or who has declared his intention to become naturalized, shall be entitled to vote upon all national questions in any State, and that no distinction shall be made between the citizens except for treason, felony or any other infamous crime. After further discussion Broomall withdrew the motion. The bill, pending the amendments, will remain with the judiciary committee. Farnsworth, from the committee on reconstruction, reported a bill to admit Alabama to representation in Congress; he said he would ask to have it considered and passed to-morrow. The bill provides that Alabama shall be admitted when the legislature shall ratify the fourteenth article of the Constitution, and directs the General commanding the district to notify the legislature chosen at the election held on February last, to meet within thirty days after the passage of this act. Washburne, from the committee on conference, reported the consular appropriation bill, reported, which was agreed to and the House soon after adjourned.

Washington.—The military district of Alaska has been made a separate military department; Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been assigned to the command in accordance with his Brevet rank.

San Francisco, 18.—The *Colorado* and *Panama* sailed to-day for New York, the former having on board 705,000 in treasure and the latter 676,000.

The workmen of the New Alameda quicksilver mine have struck against the management; operations are suspended.

The *Oscola* has sailed for Liverpool. Flour quiet; extra, \$8.25; superfine, \$7.50; wheat, \$2.60 to \$2.70. Legal tenders 72½.

Chicago, 19.—At the Michigan Republican Convention held yesterday at Detroit, delegates were selected to the National Convention; resolutions were passed in favor of impartial suffrage, condemning the granting of public lands to corporations, approving the impeachment of the President, and declaring for Grant as President, and Colfax for Vice-President. Nothing was said on the finance question.

A number of former army officers, both radical and conservative, living in Tennessee, denounce the statements lately telegraphed that a conspiracy exists to overthrow the State government by armed force. Gov. Brownlow has telegraphed to General Grant that such a conspiracy does not exist, but says if it should exist he will be able to defeat it without the aid of United States forces. The officers who signed the card mentioned above very positively deny that any danger exists; they say the statement was originated for the purpose of preventing immigration to Tennessee.

The *Tribune's* special says that Hancock telegraphs that he will arrive at Washington on Friday.

The *Times'* special says that McCulloch has written a letter to the Chairman of the Senate finance committee, strongly opposing the bill abolishing the tax on manufactures. He says if the bill passes he estimates that the revenue for the next fiscal year will fall short from one hundred to one hundred and twenty millions of the amount required.

Havana.—Jamaica dates of the first state that the government has appropriated six thousand pounds yearly for the education of the Negroes. Quarantine is enforced against vessels from St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Santa Cruz. Vessels are consequently in demand. Franklin, the agent of the International Telegraph Company has applied for permission to land a cable to connect Cuba with Jamaica and Aspinwall, and also put up a land line across Jamaica.

Hayti.—Advices say that President Salnave and his army were surprised thirty miles from Cape Haytien and defeated; they were pursued by the armed peasantry in overwhelming force and sustained great loss. The French Admiral has demanded the payment of the Haytien arrears to France for three years past, and in case of an unsatisfactory reply he will seize the Custom House and collect payment himself. The conscription is active and seems to be specially designed against wealthy families.

New York.—The *Herald's* Havana special says that information has been received from the American naval station at Calloa, stating that a hostile expedition is preparing to descend on Cuba; the authorities appear to know of the affair.

Tennyson is to have \$10,000 for twelve poems in Good Words, which is \$833.33 per poem.