

SALT LAKE CITY AND RICH COUNTY.

The name of our city is changed. By an Act of the Legislature which was passed yesterday, and received the signature of Governor Durkee this afternoon, and which appears in another column, the name of this city is changed from Great Salt Lake City to SALT LAKE CITY. The name of the County undergoes the same change by dropping the prefix Great.

By another Act, passed by the Legislature to-day, and signed by Governor Durkee this afternoon, the name of Richland County is changed to RICH COUNTY.

DESTITUTION IN EUROPE.

The cry of distress and hunger is heard in London and throughout the manufacturing towns of France. The people are suffering for want of food. In London alone forty thousand persons are receiving out-door relief; but this does not cover the amount of destitution. There are others who suffer and go unrelieved, or receive but partial help, because the measures adopted are not sufficient to meet their wants.

The streets of London and the other large towns in England present, at the best of times, scenes of destitution and suffering enough to make a man, unaccustomed to witnessing them, sick at heart. What must their condition be now, when the distress, as to-day's dispatches say, is so vast and heart-rending? No wonder that the suffering districts are demoralized by the amount of pauperism which prevails there. When employment falls among the working classes in densely populated countries like England and France, no mind can comprehend or pen describe the suffering which ensues. Living from hand to mouth and frequently consuming their wages before they are earned, the people are in no condition to take care of themselves. Unless relief is extended to them, they must starve.

In the towns of France dense throngs fill the streets and clamor for bread or employment; hunger and destitution are making sad havoc among the operatives! What terrible pictures do these words bring before the mind! In France the government will have to look to the people. It has been the policy of Napoleon to keep bread cheap in Paris, and he has taken the necessary measures to insure the Parisians that article of food at low rates. The dispatches say that the distress is very great in Paris; but that public and private benevolence is very active. To neglect the inflammable population of that great city in the hour of their suffering would be attended with more disastrous results to Napoleon and his dynasty than a warlike combination of the great Powers of Europe would be. Any apathy on the part of the reigning family and the aristocracy would in all probability be attended with more serious results in France than among the more phlegmatic English.

Stagnation of business, and consequent distress, seem to be very prevalent just now in more lands than one. Some think that we have hard times here; but when they read about the sufferings which the people of other lands endure, they should cease all complaining and indulge in no other feeling than one of thankfulness for the circumstances which surround them. If there is a single person in this country who lacks bread, or any other necessary of life, it is not known, or such wants would not go unrelieved.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN ATTACK AND KILL WHITE CONSTABLES!

CUTTING DOWN THE DEPARTMENTAL ESTIMATES!

STEAMER SUNK; FOUR LADIES DROWNED! LOSS, \$235,000!

Congressional!

ANOTHER FENIAN ATTEMPT!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN CHICAGO!

J. ROSS BROWNE MINISTER TO CHINA!

THE ABYSSINIA EXPEDITION AGAIN IN MOTION!

Virginia, M. T., 28.—1 p.m. Thermometer 30 above zero. Clear and pleasant, with about two inches of snow.

Helen, 28.—1 p.m. Thermometer 8 above. Clear and pleasant.

London, 21.—The trial of Sir Cullen Eardley, for bigamy, concluded to-day. It was proven that he married in London while his wife married in New York was still living. The Judge decided that the New York marriage was valid, and sentenced the accused to eighteen months imprisonment with hard labor.

Havana.—The famous Imperial General, Marquez, arrived yesterday from New Orleans. He escaped from Mexico some weeks ago in disguise on a South American vessel. Dispatches from Mexico say that Romero has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. Senor Searco declines the Ministry of the interior.

The New Orleans steamer Emerald, bound for Cincinnati, sunk on Saturday; three lives are reported lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Jackson.—A squad of freedmen, from Jasper county, Mississippi, waylaid a posse of constables who were searching for thieves, and three white men were killed and five severely wounded. One negro was wounded and captured.

Havana.—It is reported that the Captain General has assured Juarez that Santa Anna will not be permitted to undertake any filibustering expedition. Mexican Congress will adjourn on March 7th.

A committee to inquire into the railroad concession granted to an English company, has reported the whole affair a stock jobbing speculation.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the bill removing the disabilities from R. M. Patton.

New York, 28.—The Tribune's special says the Committee on Appropriation will report appropriation bills for the Legislative and Executive departments soon. They will cut down the Secretary of the Navy's estimate twenty millions. The estimates of the other departments will be decreased in the same proportion. The Committee have been making a thorough examination of all the departments, and have recommended a large reduction in the clerical force, and the abolition of a number of offices which they deem useless. A number of those now holding fat offices under Government will find no provision made to pay their salaries.

Cincinnati, 28.—Particulars of the sinking of the steamer Emerald are received. Four lives were lost, all ladies. The cargo consisted of sugar and molasses, and was insured. The total loss is about \$235,000.

House.—Pomeroy from the Committee on Banks and Currency reported a bill for the taxation of the shares of National Banks in States where located, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct. After considerable debate, Pomeroy moved the previous question, and the bill passed. Pomeroy also reported back a bill regulating the deposits of public money in National Banks. It provides that money shall not be deposited in National Banks in places where there is located any Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States. The bill passed, with an amendment, extending its provisions to collectors of public monies within fifty miles of a City where there is an Assistant Treasurer.

Logan introduced a bill to provide for a bureau of civil service.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill declaring forfeited certain lands to be granted to aid in the connection of southern railroads. Julian concluded his argument in support of the bill; and in reply to a question said the bill did not apply to railroads now completed. A long discussion ensued, in which Chanler, Blaine, Eldridge, Trimble, Washburne, McClary, and others participated. Several amendments were offered, exempting particular roads, but the House adjourned without taking a vote.

Senate.—Petitions from the Constitutional Conventions of Virginia, and Mississippi were presented, asking modification of the bankrupt law.

Edmunds introduced a bill to regulate the procedure in cases of impeachment, and to enforce the orders of the Senate in such cases.

Several other bills were introduced, afterwards the reconstruction bill was resumed, and Frelinghuysen took the floor.

London.—The Martello Tower at Dunkannon, near Wexford, Ireland, was attacked last night by a body of Fenians. The garrison fired upon the assailants, who fled, after returning the fire; no casualties. The Fenian Shaw has turned Queen's evidence, and has positively identified Barrett as the man who fired the fuses at Clerkenwell.

Chicago.—Two of the most destructive conflagrations which ever visited Chicago have occurred to-night. The fires broke out at seven o'clock in the store of T. G. Gregg & Co.; the largest book selling and publishing house in the west. This store and the two adjoining it in the immense iron block on Lake St., were very quickly consumed. The loss by this fire is probably a million of dollars. While this conflagration was at its height, another broke out on Lake st., between Michigan Avenue and Wabash Avenue in the wholesale drug house of Lord & Smith. This was still raging at twelve o'clock. It seems probable that the whole block will be destroyed. These fires occurred in the most costly and magnificent business houses in the city, and which were occupied by the heaviest dealers. They must prove a severe blow to the prosperity of the city. The loss cannot be estimated to-night; it seems probable it will exceed two millions.

Washington.—The President has nominated J. Ross Browne as Minister to China. The Senate have confirmed the nomination. He also nominated Luther E. Webb Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico; also Henry E. Worthington as Judge of the District Court of Nebraska.

The Committee of Freedmen's affairs will report a bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau one year from July next. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to discontinue the operation of the Bureau in any state which is fully restored in constitutional relation.

The Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs have decided to recommend the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, also the confirmation of S. S. Cox, as Minister to Austria.

Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to-day which provides for suspension from office, during a trial for impeachment, by the vote of two thirds of the Senators present, on the application of the House, which may be enforced by any officer of the civil, naval or military service, with all the force at his disposal. Any officer disregarding such order of the Senate shall be deemed guilty of contempt and be punished by fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars or by imprisonment for twenty years.

London.—Dispatches from Senafe announce that the expedition is again in motion. General Napier will immediately put himself at the head of the column and push on to Arta the capital of the Tigre District.

Havana.—It is reported that the Captain-General has ordered Santa Anna to leave the Island.

The Charleston Convention has fixed the pay of members at eleven dollars per day and twenty cents mileage.

Chicago.—Later. The fire appears to be checked. Seventeen or eighteen of the largest business buildings in the city are destroyed. Each of the five stories above the ground were severally occupied by a number of firms. The total loss is probably not much short of four million.

San Francisco, 28.—Advice from Alaska to Jan. 18. The weather is mild, and the daily average of the temperature during December and January was about 27 Fahrenheit. The effects of the Russian fur company were sold for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Several arrivals from Victoria and Puget Sound have furnished supplies of vegetables to the garrison and people. There has been one death among the new colonists, caused by whisky. There is no mention of trouble with the Indians. The bark Nepamoth is expected to sail in a few days for the Siberian coast with the late Russian garrison and other passengers. Considerable trade is springing up with Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Legal tenders, 72.

Senate.—The Senate insisted on the

amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill, and another committee of conference. A third conference committee was appointed on the bill to repeal the cotton tax, the House having refused to concur in the Senate amendment exempting from duty foreign cotton.

New Orleans.—The Convention is at a stand still on the question of disfranchisement without the prospect of immediate settlement. The life was given yesterday in debate.

Baltimore.—Mrs. Edward A. Pollard shot Dr. A. G. Moore to-day, not dangerously. She is committed to jail. Pollard has been gone some time and his wife wanted the Doctor to tell her where he was.

New York.—The Cincinnati express left New York on the Hudson River railroad, and ran over a broken rail. Five passenger cars are badly smashed and several persons injured, but none fatally.

The steamship City of Antwerp brings dates to the 16th. The London Times describes the distress in the east end of London as vast and heartrending. Forty thousand persons are receiving out-door relief, but the measures adopted fail to meet the need of those actually suffering. The increase in the amount of pauperism is demoralizing the district.

Very sad tidings reach Paris from every part of France. The manufactures of Lyons are paralyzed from various causes. Hunger and destitution are making sad havoc among the operatives of Nantes, Rouen and Bordeaux. Dense throngs fill the streets, clamoring for bread or employment. The distress is very great in Paris; but private and public benevolence is very active.

Albany, 29.—The Academy of Music was burned this morning; loss estimated at 40,000 dollars.

New York.—The steamship Georgia from Vera Cruz has arrived. A decree has been published abolishing all the interior custom houses in San Luis, the revenue to be raised hereafter by taxation.

AN ACT

Changing the names of Great Salt Lake City and Great Salt Lake County.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the name and style of Great Salt Lake City, wherever it occurs in the Charter and on the Corporate Seal of said City, and elsewhere, shall hereafter be Salt Lake City; and that all questions, rights, property and interests pending and accrued under the former name and style shall be continued and deemed of the same force and virtue under the new name and style of Salt Lake City; and that the name and style of Great Salt Lake County, wherever it occurs in the records and on the Seal of said County and elsewhere, shall hereafter be Salt Lake County; and that all questions, rights, property and interests pending and accrued under the former name and style shall be continued and deemed of the same force and virtue under the new name and style of Salt Lake County.

Approved, Jan. 29th, 1868.

CHARLES DURKEE, Governor.

AN ACT

Changing the name of Richland County to Rich County.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the name and style of Richland County, wherever it occurs in the records and on the seal of said county and elsewhere, shall hereafter be Rich County; and that all questions, rights, property and interests pending and accrued under the former name and style, shall be continued and deemed of the same force and virtue under the new name and style of Rich County.

Approved, January 29th, 1868.

CHARLES DURKEE, Governor.

LOCAL ITEMS.

VERILY So. The Idaho Statesman has the following on Montana news items, which is applicable to other sources of news. The telegrams often received over the wire would lead people to imagine that the Associated Press Agent must be very badly off for items, with the whole range of eastern and foreign news to select from, much of that which comes being bosh, and of little interest to the reading public. "The most amusing and silly instance of waiting to keep the courage up is to be found in the case of the Montana telegraphic weather reports. It appears that for the want of something else to say they load the telegrams with 'Half an inch of snow,' 'Mercury thirty-one below zero,' 'Wind N.E.' 'Four feet more snow last night,' etc., etc. Montana must be hankering for local news, but then a weather item is better than no excuse at all to get before the public with."