

SOUTHERN UTAH.—In conversation with Bro. Jos. W. Young, who is up from "our Dixie," we learn that the people are prosperous in that part of the Territory. Locusts have not made their appearance there. The wheat crop is good; cotton and other field crops middling. Fruit crop very good. On the Muddy wheat was all harvested some four weeks past, and probably thrashing is about over by this time. The prospects on the Muddy are very flattering. The new towns of St. Joseph and Overton are growing finely, many good houses having been built in each, this Spring.

A drain ditch, two and three-quarter-miles long, eight feet wide and three feet deep, has been completed this season, and the design is to continue this drain two miles farther up. When fully completed about fifteen hundred acres of choice land will be brought into cultivation, which is now a useless swamp. This swamp land it is believed will make the best cotton field in Southern Utah.

Bro. Joseph speaks in high terms of praise of the Saints who are on the Muddy, and says that no better, or more determined people can be found. The faint hearted and weak-kneed have about all run away from the mission; and they who are left, there, having persistently continued the work they were set to do, in the face of so many discouraging circumstances, are worthy to be classed among the good and great.

The Spring and Summer crops on the Santa Clara will be light in consequence of scarcity of water; but there will be sufficient to save the fruit crop, and, with late Summer rains, a tolerable crop of corn may be raised.

The people of Washington and Kane counties have established a Co-operative stock herd, which bids fair to be a success.

Bro. Young visited the Kanab country just previous to starting up. He represents this as a fine stock-raising country; that is wherever water can be found. But the scarcity of water in that region will not allow of any extensive farming operations unless the Lord shall see fit to send the former and latter rains upon it. The few brethren at Knab, Pipe Spring and Pahvan are doing a great work in raising large quantities of vegetables and some grain which will be found very convenient and valuable, should it be necessary to garrison those places this winter to protect the stock from the Navajos.

Matters on the Meadow Valley Wash are a little mixed. The Latter-day Saints in those valleys are doing well, living their religion as well, perhaps, as the best of us; but a great many who are called "Mormons" flocked to the mines about Meadow Valley last winter, and much of their conduct is anything but good. Many young men from the settlements south of this city have been allured from their homes by the phantom of hidden treasure, and once from under the restraints of home and parents, they become debauched and run into all kinds of vice.

This is lamentable, and should admonish parents to make home pleasant and to encourage boys to stay and labor there. The gift of an acre or two of land and a horse or a cow might save many a boy from ruin.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

Ramsey reported a bill to establish a trans-atlantic postal telegraph; messages to be transmitted by American cable to Belgium, on which the rates shall not exceed five dollars, gold, for ten words, and thirty cents for additional words. Special rates to be established for press reports. The Post Office Department to receive a percentage of the receipts on business sent through its agency over the cables.

Morrill, of Maine, from the committee of conference on the Indian appropriation bill, reported that the committee could not agree in consequence of the flat denial of the House, of the authority of the Senate to make treaty stipulations with the Indians, which will bind the House. A new committee of conference was also ordered on the post office appropriation bill.

The Senate refused to adjourn over Monday.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to amend the patent and copyright laws was adopted.

The bill to amend the naturalization laws was discussed at length.

The funding bill was received from the House finance committee.

Rose, from Indiana, reported a joint resolution for the removal of the Cherokee Indians. It provides for the payment, to each Indian, of \$53, with interest thereon, as stipulated in the treaty of 1835.

Morrill, of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported, without amendments, the fortification bill.

On motion of Harris, a resolution of inquiry into the cause of the removal of Collector Casey, of New Orleans, the management of the Customs House there since 1865, &c., was adopted.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad bill was briefly considered and amended so as to make the action of the Senate conditional upon the completion of the entire road in 1876.

The naturalization bill was taken up. Sumner's amendment, striking the word "white" from the naturalization laws having been adopted, the question was upon Williams' amendment to exclude Chinese from its benefits.

Stewart conducted the remarks against placing the Chinese upon an equal footing with other foreigners, and said that while he would protect them in their rights he would never sanction the introduction of a system of slave labor into competition with white labor. He would not interfere with voluntary Chinese emigration, but he would never agree to invest with political power unpopular coolie slaves, brought here under contract.

Conklyn appealed to Sumner to withdraw his amendment, which he said would jeopardize the whole bill.

Trumbull said the policy of the Republican party having been to make freemen, he could not understand how that party could refuse to admit Chinese to citizenship.

Sumner declined to withdraw his amendment. He read from the New Testament relative to Peter denying his Master, and remarked that the Republican Senator, meaning Stewart, had thrice denied the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and like Peter, he might weep bitterly. Stewart replied that the charge of apostasy applied with much greater force to the Senator from Massachusetts, as he had read his Christian Bible in support of his proposition to commit our institutions to the control of Pagans, the enemies of Christianity, who could not be bound by a Christian obligation or oath. Williams contended that the Declaration of Independence did not mean that heathen and cannibals were to be allowed to enjoy political rights under our laws. He remarked that Sumner's interpretation of that instrument was foolish, and it was the duty of the nation so to organize the laws of the government as would seem to be most likely to effect its safety and happiness. Williams then made a lengthy argument against giving Chinese the benefit of naturalization.

In the consideration of the tax bill a motion to strike out the income tax was rejected by a tie vote. Cole, Corbett and Stewart voted to strike it out, and Nye and Williams against. An amendment was adopted imposing a duty of forty per cent, *ad valorem*, on telegraph wire. The bill passed, 43 to 5.

HOUSE.

Julian reported a bill to confirm to James Hutchings and James C. Lamon, pre-emption claims in Yosemite Valley. The bill occasioned a discussion involving the validity of the act, ceding the valley to the State of California, in trust, to be preserved as a national park, in the absence of a title in the claimants who settled in the valley before it was surveyed or opened to settlement. Randall expressed an idea that in the case of the squatters or pre-emptionists, who had improved their claims, it would be far better to compensate them for their improvements and land than to turn over to them the land on which they or their successors would be expected to establish a mammoth lager beer garden or distillery; or to lay out bridle paths and cow yards, which would be a blotch on the locality which it was desired to preserve. The bill was finally, on motion of Randall, laid on the table, yeas 105, nays 51.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 6.—A Washington special to the *Tribune* says it is rumored and credited in official circles that Hamilton Fish has tendered his resignation. Fish has been urging the President to accept his resignation, as he desires to retire from public life in this country. The President has said that he would not permit him to retire if he could by any means keep him in the State Department as he regarded his staying as a personal favor. It is generally understood that Fish will succeed Motley at the court of St. James.

At the meeting of the quarantine commissioners yesterday, a committee of merchants, headed by Kirkland, read their remonstrance against what they regarded as an exorbitant tax put on vessels arriving at this port. A spicy discussion took place between several of the merchants and Mayors Hall and Kalbfleisch. The board finally adopted the rates as proposed by the doctor's bill.

It appears by the report of the register of vital statistics, to the board of health, that the death rate of this city last week was higher than that of any corresponding week for the past fifteen years. There were 38 deaths from sunstroke or other direct effects of heat. A genuine case of Asiatic cholera, which resulted fatally, occurred in the 8th Ward. But one case of small pox was reported.

A platform crowded with children, of the Roman Catholic Presbytery, at Westchester, N. Y., gave way on the evening of the Fourth of July, as the children were witnessing the discharge of fireworks, and precipitated the mass of human beings to the ground. Over forty children and several adults were severely, and some fatally wounded; among the latter were a monk and two Christian brothers.

NEW YORK.—Chief Justice Daley, in the court of common pleas, yesterday administered the oath of office to three additional judges of that court, whose election was provided for by the recent amendment to the State Constitution. The new judges are Hamilton W. Robinson, Richard L. Larrimore and Joseph T. Daley.

The female clerk and colored messenger, who were sent here by Treasurer Spinner to identify the man that the detective has arrested for stealing \$20,000 from the Treasury Department, several days since, were unable to identify the prisoner.

General Sherman having received official news, from Gen. Sheridan, of the appearance of Arapahoes and Sioux along the Pacific Railroad, beyond Fort Sanders, has replied and strung the line of the road, as much as possible in that quarter, with infantry, and to so dispose of the cavalry that they will be on hand and ready. The fourteenth infantry can be transferred to General Augur. Sheridan has also notified Sherman of the receipt of information from the Vice Consul at Pembina, relative to a movement of hostile Sioux from the Winnipeg country in the direction of Benton. All the friendly Indians have been driven in by these Indians and war parties of Arapahoes and Yanceton Sioux, and in consequence thereof an attack on small parties of white men is already reported. All the available military in Washington and vicinity were, this evening, dispatched to Gen. Sheridan.

Dispatches state that Earl Granville has been nominated for the foreign department; Earl Kimberly to that of the Colonies.

CHICAGO.—General Butler is preparing a speech on the labor question, which for the main part will compose his Fourth of July address at Woodstock. In regard to the Chinese he will take the position that while they have the right to come here, no contracts by which gangs of them are imported should be allowed.

RICHMOND, 2.—The scene at the execution of Louis Kennedy, the negro who ravished and murdered Mrs. Stewart, and afterwards killed John Baker, her farm manager, at New Kent Court House yesterday, was horrible; one rope broke twice, and the miscreant died after a prolonged struggle.

DENVER, 2.—A letter from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the *Daily Post*, from Grant county, N. M., says the new silver mines are located about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is a population at Ralston, the new village, of about two hundred; this is about twenty-five miles from the nearest river. Two hundred and eighty-five ledges have been discovered, and over fifty miles of claims are located. Many of them, not being made in conformity with the Territorial laws, are being thrown out, but they are relocated about as fast as they are open. A municipal government has been formed, and a recorder elected. There is no doubt of the immense wealth of a great many of the claims. A canal and railway company, with a capital of a million dollars, has been formed to take ore to the mills at the river, and carry the water, in the canals, to the mines. The mines are in the heart of the Apache Indian country, and the settlement will be a security to pioneer settlers and travelers. New and very rich silver mines have been discovered.

Delightful showers of rain have fallen at intervals during the past two weeks. The crops, at one time regarded as almost a failure, now give promise of a full average yield.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The town of Oroville, Cal., was nearly destroyed by fire to-day; the buildings were of wood and burned rapidly, the people barely escaping the flames. Loss heavy, partial insurance.

NEW ORLEANS.—One hundred and

seventy-five Chinese have arrived to work on the plantations.

HARTFORD.—The Presidential party arrived this afternoon, and was received enthusiastically. There was a public reception at the Allen House, subsequently, and a private one at Jewell's House in the evening. The President and family will be the guest of Jewell over Sunday, and will leave on Monday morning for Woodstock.

HELENA.—The *R. D. Lee* passed here at 4.30 and the *Natchez* at 5.24 p.m.; the latter broke her pump last night, and lost three hours.

OIL CITY.—A fire at midnight destroyed several frame buildings on Main street. Loss from \$25 to \$30,000; little or no insurance. The daily *Oil City Times*, located there, was burned; loss from \$5,000 to \$7,000, no insurance.

PARLOR GROVE.—A few miles below the city a Mr. Daley was shot and killed by some unknown person; an old man at the same place, unknown, who was in a skiff, was drawn under the steamer *Groesbeck* and drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The New Zealand government has guaranteed Collie, Webb's agent, a subsidy of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to aid the Australian steam service. The Victorian government entertained the project of paying the whole amount required, four hundred thousand, and collecting the postage from other colonies. The Administration at Melbourne received Collie's proposition with great favor, and individual members promised a subsidy if Melbourne be made the terminus.

Floods continue. Twenty persons have perished, and they have caused immense damage to property. The overflow exceeds anything known since this country was a dependency of England. West Maitland has been flooded five times since March. Shocks of earthquake were felt April 24 and May 5th. The Parliament was prorogued June 14th.

The Spanish consulate at Sydney has been abolished.

The ship *Walter Hood* was totally wrecked, a hundred miles from Sydney, April 26th, on a quicksand.

The Parliament opened on the 26th of April.

The rainfall is unprecedented; in March it was over forty-nine inches.

The Victoria parliament re-assembled May 10th.

The contract for the first fifty-six miles of the North Eastern railway is closed.

Tom Thumb had left Melbourne for Tasmania and South Australia.

There was a shock of earthquake May 22, in Tasmania.

The greater portion of Gold Hill, Nevada, was destroyed by fire this morning.

Patrick Woods, the Richmond policeman, who assaulted Representative Porter, is still in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and lodges in the basement of the Capitol.

PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday morning the lace and kid glove store of Geo. W. Vogel was robbed of goods valued at eight or ten thousand dollars.

BALTIMORE.—A policeman named Jas. Murphy was killed, yesterday, by rowdies, one of whom he had arrested.

WOODSTOCK, 4.—The President and party left Hartford at 7.15 a.m. A large crowd had assembled at the depot, and Gov. Jewell introduced Grant to them and called for cheers, which were given enthusiastically. The President bowed his thanks, and the cars soon left for Woodstock. Pleasant receptions were given the President at all the stations along the road. The committee from Woodstock met him at Plainfield, and took charge of the party, Mr. Cleveland reading an address of welcome and resolutions of the citizens of Windham county. The President was introduced to the people and was received with round after round of cheers, to which he briefly returned thanks. At 9.50 the party reached Putnam, where carriages were ready to convey them to Woodstock, four miles distant. The people here too, were enthusiastic, and the procession was headed by two posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Groups of citizens gathered along the route and cheered the President as he passed. Grant rode the whole distance in a covered carriage. Mottees of welcome met the eye along the route, and every house was decorated. Festooned arches extended across the road at intervals. At Woodstock the scene was exceedingly animated. Thousands had assembled, and vehicles of every description stood by the way side. The grounds were beautifully decorated with banners, bearing the names of the generals of the

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