

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 1.—Nothing is yet done about deposing Cameron, except a committee of conference.

An adjournment of the National committee will be taken until two o'clock p.m.

It is reported Conkling, Logan and Cameron met the committee and conceded everything the anti-Grants demanded. Mr. W. C. Chandler had been selected by the opposition to take Cameron's place. It now remains to be seen what will be done since concession has been made by the senators. Members of the committee say that in the meeting proper, no vote, not even one that may be considered as indicating the relative strength, has yet been taken.

It having been announced that Massachusetts would cast twenty votes on the first ballot for Sherman, that being the Edmunds' strength, Judge Hoar was seen as to the correctness of the statement. He said they would give their first vote to Edmunds as instructed, after that to Sherman.

The Blaine vote in the Ohio delegation numbers nine and they will vote on the first ballot for Blaine.

To-night at least twenty-three Pennsylvania delegates will publish their determination to oppose Grant's nomination, despite the unit rule.

The Pacific Coast delegates, including Washington and Wyoming Territories, have consolidated for united action on the Chinese question. They still stand solid for Blaine, and have strong hopes of his nomination.

A rumor is now abroad that Cameron agrees to obey the will of the majority of the National Committee if he fails, Chandler will succeed him.

The national committee reconvened at 2.30 p. m., and adjourned after two hours' session. A member of the committee says the conclusions reached were that Cameron should remain chairman of the committee; that the regular delegations from Louisiana, Kansas, Utah and Illinois should be admitted to the temporary organization; that contests in these States should be submitted to the committee on credentials, and that the unit rule should be enforced or not at the pleasure of the convention; that Conkling, Logan and Cameron have pledged themselves to interfere in no way in regard to the action of the convention respecting the unit rule. The committee decided to distribute the tickets at 9.30 to-morrow morning.

The New York delegation had a long and stormy session to-day over the unit rule question. Conkling insisted that the State would vote as a unit, and refused to believe in the authenticity of the signatures to the manifesto mentioned in last night's dispatches, until personally assured by the various signers that they had actually signed it. He made personal appeals to the so-called "kickers," with the exception of four, whom he warmly accused of perfidy, and who responded as warmly in their own defense. Finally, after four hours' session, a vote was taken on the question of sustaining the unit rule, and stood 45 for, and 23 against, two not voting.

The anti-Grant men say the rule is now beaten, even if a vote is taken by States, for many of the States have decided to-day to vote against that rule, despite the fact that a majority of their number favor General Grant. If the unit rule is abolished, as it will undoubtedly be, the opponents of Grant claim that the individual vote would make a majority against it of over 100.

The Pennsylvania delegation took a vote on the chairman and elected Cessna by a vote of 35 to 21 over Beavens. The 21 votes were all from Blaine men and the vote is regarded as a test of the feeling respecting the unit rule. A paper similar to that signed by the members of the New York delegation was circulated to-day among the Pennsylvania delegation and received 21 signatures. It offshot the break in those two States, the Grant managers are canvassing among Southern delegates and claim gains the Grant leaders have made.

If the Illinois contestants fail to gain seats, their chances for nominating Grant are assured, and that danger of defeat will be passed.

The friends of Sherman and Blaine, on the other hand, express equal confidence that they have made gains other than those in New York and Pennsylvania.

The National Republican Com-

mittee, which met this afternoon, did not decide that Louisiana should be admitted to the temporary organization. That question is undecided. It was not decided that the regular delegation should be admitted as was stated in an earlier dispatch. They also decided to admit regular delegations from Illinois, Utah, Kansas, and West Virginia.

Little change in the situation to-night, except that Blaine's promised vote on the first ballot is believed to be already largely increased, and many accessions to Washburne are promised conditionally if Blaine's nomination should fail.

Grant's vote has been so much diminished that it is believed he would be withdrawn already except for the conviction that the Grant managers can't hold the vote together to any considerable degree in such event.

The Edmunds vote is also increasing, but hardly sufficient yet to justify much hope of success. While I do not share the extreme confidence in Blaine's nomination, his forces remain wonderfully compact, and their bold, earnest and enthusiastic spirit and perfect organization give them great promise of victory unless some new and unexpected element enters the canvass.

Don Cameron's retreat from yesterday's position in the National Committee, under the advice of Senator Jones and others, has avoided all danger of the disruption of the convention.

The committee has agreed unanimously to accept Hoar for temporary chairman of the convention, and to allow all subsequent controverted questions to be settled in the house itself. This destroys the unit rule, and takes from Grant about 60 votes in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio alone.

The Grant managers' meeting to-night comprised 327 persons, of whom 316 were delegates to the National Convention. They claim that this does not represent their strength, although they do not claim a nomination on the first ballot. Nothing was said at the meeting of the compromise, but on the contrary, determination was expressed by the two speakers, Conkling and Logan, to stand by General Grant. They spoke confidently, predicting his nomination.

The Blaine delegates also held a caucus. They set up the claim of 300 on the first ballot, with a probability of subsequent gains.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell admitted to a reporter to-night that his count left Gen. Grant forty to fifty short of a majority.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Very little interest in legislation is felt at the capital just now, Congressmen of both parties generally occupying one-half of the time in discussing the situation at Chicago, and the other half in trying to learn something of what is going on there. The prevalent impression here this evening is that the third term movement has lost strength immensely during the last two days, and that the defeat of the ex-President in the convention is highly probable, if not almost certain.

Blaine's friends claim that he gains new strength with every defection from the Grant forces, but the feeling between the champions of the rival candidates is so bitter that grave doubts are expressed by expert politicians of the success of either of them.

The Senate to-day agreed to the various amendments reported on the bill increasing the House amounts for the Sacramento River from \$30,000 to \$15,000.

The Senate also agreed to the amendments offered by Farley directing the Secretary of War to cause to be made such examination and surveys as may be necessary to devise a system of works to prevent further injury to the navigable waters of California from the debris of the mines, and report to Congress an estimate cost of such works.

Senator Booth to-day submitted an amendment which will be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, to increase the amount for the completion of the Mare Island dry dock from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

Senator Vance, on behalf of the majority of the exodus committee, submitted a report stating that much of the evidence given was of such a character as would not be received in a court of justice. The report says: The testimony proves that the exodus was induced largely by northern politicians and by negro leaders in their employ and in the employ of railroad lines.

The public debt statement shows a decrease during May of \$15,928,033.87; cash in the Treasury, \$206,613,516; gold certificates, \$3,505,103; silver certificates, \$2,224,270; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$12,810,000; refunding certificates, \$14,131,100; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency, \$15,592,034.

In the Christianity divorce case to-day, Judge Hagner allowed defendant, Mrs. Christianity, \$150 per month and council fees, \$300, commencing May 1st. Plaintiff's counsel is debating the propriety of dismissing the bill of divorce rather than abide by this decision.

The President sent the Senate the following nominations: Lucius Tewksbury, of San Francisco, consul at San Salvador; Abraham Neece, postmaster of Santa Rosa, California.

BANGOR, 1.—The democratic State convention met here to-day. The chairman made a speech, declaring that if Grant was re-elected, he might be elected to the fourth and fifth rounds.

At the afternoon session the following delegates at large were elected to the Cincinnati convention: Darius Allen, Jno. B. Redman, Arthur Sewall and Byron Bradbury.

The convention ratified the nomination of the greenback convention for Governor, Harris M. Plaisted. The committee on resolutions submitted the majority and minority reports. The minority report favored the local option liquor law. This created intense excitement so the speaker was totally unable to keep order. After arguing pro and con it finally decided to lay it on the table. The convention voted to leave the election of Presidential electors in the hands of the democratic State committee, who are to act in conference with the greenback State committee. The convention then adjourned *sine die* without adopting any resolutions.

The greenback State convention met here to-day. John B. Foster was made temporary chairman. General Harris M. Plaisted was nominated by acclamation.

Columbus, S. C., 1.—The democratic State convention met to-day, J. S. Cothren presiding. Senators Hampton, Wade and Butler, Major Barber and Gen. Bratton were elected delegates at large to Cincinnati.

DENVER, 1.—The Tribune's Leadville special says: This morning, as Deputy Sheriff Parsons was endeavoring to pacify a crowd of strikers who were bull-doing miners on their way to work, he was assaulted by the strikers, one of whom drew a revolver and refused to put it away, when Parsons fired several shots, wounding one seriously and two others slightly, when the sheriff arrived and the disturbers were arrested. Parsons was put in jail for safety, as threats of lynching were freely made by the strikers. Mooney, president of the strikers, was present and did much towards preserving order. It is rumored he is to be superceded.

The strike is not so near ended as supposed. The situation to-day is more precarious than since the strike began. Where a thousand men applied for work yesterday, there is not 20 to-day. The Chrisolite and Little Chief are the only mines that are being worked, and their managers are strengthening the fortifications. Much excitement prevails.

GALVESTON, 1.—The News' special from Dallas says: A desperate attempt at robbing occurred near Clear Lake, Collins County. A farmer named Bradley left \$200, received for cattle, with his wife for safe keeping. A stranger asking to stay all night was given a pallet in the gallery. At midnight he saw two men, supposed to belong to the family, enter, and hearing cries of murder, looked through the blinds and saw a woman on the bed with her throat cut. Snatching a six-shooter the stranger sprang towards the door and fired, killing both parties. Mounting a horse he rode to the nearest neighborhood, and accompanied by a party of four returned. Mrs. Bradley and both robbers were dead, one was shot through the heart, the other through the head. The robbers proved to be Mrs. Pruett and daughter, the former 60 years old, and owner of considerable property, independent of an inheritance of \$17,000.

The proceedings were closed by the announcement that the Exchange was ready for business. A sumptuous lunch at Delmonico's followed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 1.—Governor Miller received a dispatch from Texarkana yesterday advising him that a mob attempted to take from jail and lynch a negro arrested for

attempted rape. The friends of Cromwell, the prisoner, fired on the mob. The fire was returned, and eight persons are reported wounded, some fatally. It is supposed the prisoner had been previously removed to the jail at Washington, the sheriff apprehending danger. The sheriff reports all quiet again.

DENVER, Col., 1.—Governor Pitkin to-day received a telegram from General Pope, saying he discredits the report that the Indians are now in North Park, as he has information from Los Pinos Agency that the White River Utes are there attending races on Ouray's farm, and that Ouray denies that any of his Indians are in North Park or have molested the whites.

SAN ANTONIO, 2.—Sergeant Rudd, of the State troops, has secured four of the 12 Mexicans who murdered Bishop and plundered his store. They were caught in Mexico. Mexican and Texas officials combined to bring them to punishment. They have been depredated on the border for years.

NIAGARA FALLS, 2.—Louise, Leopold and party spent the day on the American side, purchasing many souvenirs, which they carried about in their walks. They leave Thursday evening for Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, 2.—About seventy puddlers struck to-day, throwing out of employment about four hundred other laborers. The prospect for an early adjustment of the difficulty is not favorable, as the proprietors of the rolling mills, rather than continue at existing rates would prefer to remain closed all summer.

CHICAGO, 2, 11.40 a.m.—The Exhibition Building in which the National Republican Convention is being held presents a scene of striking interest. The platform occupies the south side, right under it being a section arranged for the committee-men, guests, reporters, correspondents, who are here by hundreds. The roof and sides and every available point of the building are handsomely decorated. At the extreme north end is a large picture of Abraham Lincoln in the centre of a canvass strip, bearing the celebrated motto, "And that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the face of the earth."

At 12.30, the delegates are generally in the seats, but the galleries are filling slowly. No signs yet of calling to order.

At five minutes after one, Chairman Cameron, of the National Republican committee, called the convention to order and called upon Rev. Dr. Ketteredge, of Chicago, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Chair said: "I have been requested by the National Committee to designate Hon. George F. Hoar as temporary chairman. (Tremendous cheers.)"

The Chair appointed Gov. Davis, of Texas, Mr. Frye, of Maine, and Gen. Raum, of Illinois, a committee to wait on Mr. Hoar and conduct him to the chair.

Temporary chairman George F. Hoar was elected unanimously and addressed the convention.

On motion of Hale, of Maine, the roll of States was called for the appointment of committees on resolutions and credentials, Utah being excluded on the roll of States and Territories.

Frye asked that it be included. Conkling objected. The chair decided that it be called.

All questions on the contending delegations have unanimously been referred to the committee on credentials and the protests of the contending delegations from Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana and Pennsylvania were presented and referred to the committee on credentials.

On motion of Logan a resolution passed granting 500 seats daily to veterans of the war.

Conkling moved that the convention adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Hale opposed the motion but it was carried.

Correspondence.

Rambles in Southern Utah.

MARYSVALE, May 24, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Having just arrived from "Antimony City," a short letter may prove interesting and also instructive by increasing the geographical knowledge of many of your readers, for "Antimony City" is not down on the old maps of Utah.

Starting from this place, we travel 20 miles up the Sevier to "Junction,"

the county seat of Piute, and which is situated in the north-east corner of Circle Valley at the junction of the "East Fork" with the "South Fork" of the Sevier River. Junction is a small place, consisting of a grist mill and a few farms, but is regarded as a place of considerable future importance, as it contains the ponderous and valuable records of this prospective "booming" mining camp.

From Junction we follow the windings of the East Fork for 12 miles, and thank our "lucky star" that the fords and treacherous quicksands are passed in safety, and that we can loosen the tight grip on our nasal organ, which has been an absolute necessity to prevent suffocation from the awful and horrid stench that proceeds from the festering carcasses of dead stock lying by the road side, and an additional 50 head, whose bloated forms are lying in the river.

By the way, as this is a rambling letter, allow me to diverge for a moment and state a rather unpleasant fact, though one that should be known by those interested, viz: between Circleville and Marshall's Ranch,—and it is reported on the best authority there are several hundred of those above-named putrifying carcasses in the Sevier River, poisoning the water for those that live below, and who, in the absence of wells, will be obliged to use this sickening water for culinary purposes. This stock perished through the late severe and long winter and many this spring, and although it was well known in the vicinity when the weather was cold and river low, no attention was paid to it, and now that the river is rising rapidly and the weather getting warm, it is impossible to pull them out. Not a person with any kind of a "smeller" could live through the ordeal of tying a rope to one of them. Will not the News kindly suggest to the Sevier Valley settlers some method of purifying by filtration or otherwise the poisonous stuff that flows down the Sevier.

The before mentioned 12 miles brings us to "Clover Flat" in Co-op Valley with its beautiful landscape of ponds and green meadows, which spread out to the north and south following the course of the river, which here "forks" again.

Five miles brings us to Coyote Creek, the almost extreme southern end of this valley, where several Beaverites and others are making farms, and are apparently well satisfied, as they have one of the necessary adjuncts to a Utah farm, viz., plenty of water. We follow Coyote Creek easterly about three miles, and enter the cañon, two miles further, and the suburbs of "Antimony City" loom up, consisting of the saw-mill of J. D. Wilcox & Co., and several houses. Forty rods farther up this creek brings us to the "heart of the city," which means one house with one room, which does as a hotel and general business office. To illustrate the rapid growth of the camp or city, it is only necessary to state the fact that the saw-mill thus far has been unable to supply the demand.

The formation is remarkable. The underlying, or lowest visible rock is a hard, conglomerated, composed of hard, smooth pebbles and boulders of quartzite, many being semi-transparent, and bearing no resemblance to the country rock of the district. "Capping the conglomerate is a strata of greyish sandstone, and the veins of antimony lie on top of this with a hanging wall of the same kind of stone, and overlying the whole is frequently found a bluish clay. Further up the cañon granite, which lies in place and unbroken, covers the whole mass, furnishing a geological problem worthy the consideration of those that assume theories to be facts, and thereon build sciences and lead astray those that are unaccustomed to reflect for themselves.

The veins of antimony crop out strong, and are almost pure, and lie nearly flat. Immense quantities of the ore has been uncovered by storms, frost, etc., and has rolled down the ravines. One slab, seen by the writer, would weigh about 3,000 pounds. Just how wide the veins are, is difficult to state, as "float" is found in abundance twenty to thirty feet above the ledge. From "indications" plainly visible the veins are certain to be permanent, and at the present advance in price of antimony, are valuable property. They were discovered last spring, and Mr. L. V. Loomis, a gentleman well known in Southern Utah as a stock buyer, became interested in their development, and made a shipment of several tons to San Francisco. His success though