

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Senate judiciary committee, to-day, took up the nomination of Secretary McCrary to be United States circuit judge, *vice* Judge Dillon, resigned, and referred it to a sub-committee for consideration and report hereafter.

The Secretary of War, having decided that enlisted men who have served in Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of wars are entitled to wear a distinctive chevron for the service in the war, the following campaigns against hostile Indians have been selected and are announced as being within the scope of the Secretary's decision: The campaign in southern Oregon and Idaho and the northern parts of California and Nevada in '65-'68; the campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches in Kansas, Colorado and Indian Territory in '68 and '69; the Modoc war in '72 and '73; the campaign against the Apaches of Arizona in '73; the campaign against the Kiowas, Comanches and Cheyennes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory and New Mexico in '74 and '75; the campaign against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux in '76 and '77; the Nez Perces in '77; the Bannock war in '78, and campaign against Northern Cheyennes in '78 and '79.

CHICAGO, 9.—Facts have just come to light of a diamond robbery which occurred two weeks ago. At that time Mrs. Henry T. Murray, 545 Wabash Avenue, had a \$2,000 diamond ring stolen. A young gentleman friend of the family was suspected, but rather than injure him unjustly, the matter was kept quiet. Last Saturday afternoon during her absence from the house, her jewelry casket was rifled of its contents, being jewelry worth \$1,000. Suspicion was then diverted to a young woman, but no certain proof is at hand and no names will be given.

For two days the police have been busy arresting all known thieves in the city. The theory being that the robbery was participated in by several persons, and that the two perpetrators were only part of a gang. Colan, one of the arrested was seen in the vicinity of the corner where the daring act was committed on Saturday. The others have been identified as highwaymen. It is believed most of the money has been or will be found. Henson who carried the package of money which was stolen has been locked up on suspicion. The robbers were captured yesterday afternoon by the detectives. They are three well known thieves, James Colan, James Gillen and Mike Crowley. The police have kept the matter quiet until two o'clock this afternoon when it became known that a portion of the money and the highwaymen were captured. The amount of money recovered is \$1,725. It transpires the thieves had made several previous but abortive attempts to intercept the messengers.

PORTLAND, Me., 9.—Jos. S. Spring arrived this afternoon with a requisition from the Governor of California and will take Mrs. Clemens the notorious confidence woman back to the Pacific. She is the woman who forged the name of Senator Sharon for a note of \$135,000 but failed to negotiate it and who obtained \$300 from Mr. Spring in a confidence game.

GALVESTON, 9.—An Eagle Pass special says yesterday morning a company of Mexican infantry at Pádras Negras mutinied and fought their way through the guard at the gate. About 15 crossed to this side under heavy fire from loyal troops who continued firing after the deserters landed. Many balls struck the houses of this place. The fugitives surrendered their arms to the citizens and will be returned to Mexico. A number of mutineers were killed on the Mexican side. The cause of the desertion is that the troops have been six months without pay and nothing to eat.

DENVER, 10.—The railroad controversy between the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Denver and Rio Grande interests is assuming alarming proportions. The Rio Grande Road was leased to the Santa Fe Company six months ago, but the Rio Grande Company, since dissatisfied with the lease, has sought to break it. The Attorney General, acting upon the information of the stockholders of the Rio Grande, brought suit on the part of

the State, before district judge, Rowen, at San Luis, 300 miles south of Denver for an injunction to prevent the Santa Fe operating the roads in Colorado. On Saturday, Judge Bowen took the matter under advisement. To-day the governor received information that the Rio Grande authorities had taken possession of the offices of the road at Colorado Springs and Coal Banks, by armed forces, cut the telegraph wires, etc. He ordered the militia to be in readiness and the Chaffee light artillery, the Governor's Guards and the Mitchell Guards are here awaiting instruction. The Rio Grande people deny that there has been any violence.

SAVANNAH, 10.—A terrible riot took place yesterday afternoon at McIntosh, Liberty County, station, on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, between a party of negro excursionists from Bryan County and those belonging to the place. It began in a fight between two negroes, whereupon John Ranhall, captain of the negro militia company from Bryan County, and a part of the excursionists, ordered his company to charge, which they did, bayoneting everybody within reach. The captain himself killed one man by running him through with his sword. There was an intense excitement at this outrage. The Liberty County negroes rallied and drove the militia company into the cars, opened fire on them, killing four and wounding many more, only stopping the shooting when the train got out of the way, which they tried to prevent by tearing up the track. All the parties engaged were negroes.

NEW YORK, 10.—General Grant has written to Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, detailing his plans after arriving in San Francisco. He intends to make excursions to all places of interest on the Pacific Coast. Afterward he means to stop for a few days in Virginia City, Nevada, and on his way east will spend a little time in Salt Lake City and then take in Colorado where he expects to make rather an extensive tour. When he wrote he had evidently heard nothing about the plans for giving him a public reception in California, and in eastern cities, for he speaks of his Pacific Coast journeys as though they were to be quiet and enjoyable affairs, and urges Childs to join him in San Francisco with a few personal friends whom he names.

The Times to-day says: There are many indications that General Butler will make another attempt to capture the State convention of the Massachusetts democrats and secure the regular democratic nomination for the governorship. To that end he appears to have been working untiringly for months past and he has succeeded in capturing enough township and county organizations to seriously alarm the democratic leaders and give the republicans the prospect of another easy victory.

The Times Washington special alleges that Secretary Sherman is using federal officers to promote his plans for the Presidency in the south. It is a fact worthy of note that the gentlemen who hold the government positions in the south have recently begun to evince a marked interest in political affairs. Almost to a man they have declared in favor of Sherman for President. Notwithstanding the republican organizations have been abandoned in all the southern states except two, that section will send delegates to the next republican convention, and the Times correspondent believes influences are at work to select Sherman men. Georgia is now being canvassed in Sherman's interest by a son of Foster Blodgett.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.—The inhabitants of Djuma district are preparing to resist the return of the Turks when the Russians evacuate the district. They have sent away the women and distributed arms to the men.

The eruption of Mt. Etna has ceased, but the volcano continues to give forth smoke.

The French Chamber of Deputies, this afternoon, by a vote of 306 to 195, authorized the prosecution by the government of Paul De Cassagnac, after a scene of great excitement, during which Gambetta moved the expulsion of De Cassagnac from the house. But he afterwards withdrew the motion, M. De Cassagnac having withdrawn the word "cowardice" which he

had applied to the conduct of the government.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Hergenrother keeper of the archives of the Holy See.

The German protest against the decree of the Khedive of April 22nd says: There is an indirect violation of international obligations, and Germany must decline to consider it binding, and holds the Khedive responsible for all the consequences of his illegal proceedings.

LONDON, 10.—The scene in the French Chamber of Deputies during the balloting on the motion for a prosecution of De Cassagnac is indescribable. Levert (Bonapartist) and Morgue (Radical) actually came to blows, and had to be separated.

The amnesty to be proclaimed on the occasion of the German Emperor's golden wedding does not include recalcitrant priests, and ultramontanes are greatly disappointed in consequence.

Germany is seriously offended at the right of search claimed and exercised by Peru against German vessels and a strong protest demanding explanations is about to be dispatched to Lima.

Four soldiers and several civilians have been killed in disturbances occasioned by the collection of taxes at Calatabiano, Sicily. Troops have gone from Catania to suppress the disorders.

The waters of the River Po are subsiding, but the surrounding country is desolated.

A Bombay dispatch says: Three employees of the government book depot at Poonah confessed they set the recent fire, in order to destroy evidences of their defalcation. Two were sentenced to life-long transportation, and the other one to ten years transportation.

A Russian man-of-war will go to Brindisi to take the prince of Bulgaria to Constantinople. While there he will stay at the Russian embassy as the guest of Prince Lobanoff. When he goes to Varna he will go in a Russian man-of-war.

"Mycena" is now the favorite for the Ascot stakes at 100 to 30 against him. The betting against "Parole" is 4 to 1. "Parole's" decline is caused by the fact that he has also been entered for the gold vase and will hardly contest both races, although he is almost certain to choose the Ascot stakes. The recent rains have also made the course soft, thus operating against "Parole," who carries the heaviest weight.

The report is denied that Germany had decided to address a note to the European governments on the improper and inhuman character of the war in South America, and suggest a joint interference.

INTERESTING FROM ARIZONA.

SUNSET, ARIZONA,
May 29th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

As I have been traveling for a season as a missionary among the Saints and Lamanites in Arizona, and have taken observations of the country, men and things, I have thought perhaps a few dottings by the way would not be uninteresting to the numerous readers of the NEWS. After crossing over the great Colorado River at Lee's Ferry, and crossing the hog's back, which seemed to be the most difficult and dangerous road for loaded teams to pass over that I ever saw, I indulged in the thought and hope that not many years would pass before a suspension wire bridge would span that river many miles below its present crossing, which would save 50 or 100 miles of weary travel, and entirely escape the dangerous crossing of that terrible mountain.

We viewed the Colorado River far below the ferry, confined within its narrow bed by solid perpendicular stone walls 2,000 feet high, which made the stream look quite diminutive. It being a very dry season throughout the whole country, the wells, tanks and springs having dried up in a great measure, it makes it very difficult for companies to travel this season for the want of water for both man and beast. The distance from Willow Springs to Moan Copy is some 15 miles over a strange country of a barren desert of rocks, sand hills, mounds, gravel beds, and many curious rocks look as though they were hewed, some of them 20 feet long by 12 to 18 inches wide, and 12 to 18 inches thick, and hills of thin slate in a decayed state, rocks in

every shape of men, women, children and palaces, the country without water, grass, or soil, until we arrive at the Moan Copy wash bottoms, which contain a large quantity of good land, covered with vegetation and soil suitable for wheat or any cultivated crops.

The present settlement, in a fort form, is located on a hill a hundred feet above the cultivated land, in the midst of sand hills. A good spring of water is a hundred feet below the fort, which is brought into the fort by a hydraulic ram, placed there by John W. Young, which saves much labor of both men and women from bringing water a hundred feet up a steep hill. There is a townsite laid out two miles north of the fort, called the City of Tuby, which stands upon a plat of good soil, with good springs of water. A number of families are building upon the new location. I consider Moan Copy a very important location in many respects for a settlement of the Saints, as an outpost, and especially its connections with the surrounding Lamanites of the Moquis and Navajo tribes. I held many interesting meetings with both the Saints and Lamanites, with their chiefs at Moan Copy.

The great change which has of late come over all the tribes of Indians in Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, from war to peace, is visible to every observing mind and could only have been accomplished by the power of God. A few years ago neither "Mormon" nor "Gentile" could travel with any safety among the Navajo, Apache or other Indian tribes of this country, while to-day any white man can travel either singly or in company, with safety, if he will attend to his own business and not interfere with the Indians. Many of the Lamanites are uniting with the Saints at Moan Copy, Sunset and other settlements in cultivating the earth, raising wheat, corn and vegetables, and the brethren are doing what they can to help them. A young man by the name of Polakkah, son of the Chief Cashaby, has a prospect of being a benefit to his tribe; he speaks seven different languages, including good Spanish and some English. He is raising wheat at Moan Copy, and learning English, is smart, intelligent, and active, is trying to understand the geography of the earth, the Indian tradition being that they have a new sun every day. But while he was trying to understand that the earth rolled upon its axis and we have but one sun, his faith was tried, while on a visit to San Francisco, to see the sun sink into the sea and the water put it out. He could not see for awhile how it could come out again, but being informed the earth was round, and the sun was hidden from view by the rotation of the earth, he became reconciled.

Brother John W. Young has established a trading store at Moan Copy, and is furnishing the Lamanites goods for their wool and the brethren goods for their labor, which is a benefit for both the Saints and Lamanites. He pays a liberal price for wool and sells goods very reasonably. This brings the Moquis and Navajo tribes, both chiefs and people to Moan Copy to trade. He has bought some 30,000 pounds of wool this season, baled it up and sent it to Utah to be manufactured. He laid the corner stone of a woolen factory at Moan Copy on the first day of May, and it, with its surroundings, dedicated to the Lord. The walls will be built of stone, plenty of good rock can be obtained within a few rods of the building. The walls were rapidly being erected when I left. If the factory proves successful in its operation it will be a great blessing to both the Saints and Lamanites.

In company with John W. Young and several other brethren, I left Moan Copy, on the 17th of April, to visit the San Francisco Mountain country. We camped at night upon the Little Colorado River, and found the stream rather low. On the 18th we visited the Black Falls, where both the bed of the river and shore were composed of black volcanic rock. A short distance above, the river could easily be taken out, without any dam, to irrigate a good deal of land, supposed to be suitable for cultivation, and the surrounding country is very suitable for an extensive herd ground. On the 19th we nooned at the Grand Falls, the main fall we judged to be about 100 feet. On the night of the 20th we camped at Turkey Tanks, which are composed of hard volcanic rock; the one we watered at, is about 100 feet

by 25 wide and 10 feet deep; the water formed from rain and snow, was clear, cold and good; another tank, twice the size was about 300 yards below, our barometer gave the altitude 6,900 feet. The country abounds with deer, antelope and turkey which drink at these tanks. We saw 20 antelope and heard the turkeys gobble before we were out of bed.

We entered on the east side of that noble pine forest which surrounds the San Francisco Mountain and spent the night of the 21st at the Flagstaff Springs, eight miles south of San Francisco Springs. We found three men at the Flagstaff Springs, building and farming; they were raising good wheat, potatoes, early corn, squashes and vegetables without irrigation, their altitude being 7,575 feet. On the morning of the 22d, we drove eight miles to San Francisco Springs, which have been purchased by John W. Young, who has erected two buildings and done a good deal of fencing; his house and springs stand at the north end of one of the finest parks, either natural or artificial I ever saw; it contains about 4,000 acres, without stick, stone or bush, with a soil as black and rich as the Missouri bottoms; it is shielded on the north, east and west by the San Francisco mountains and hills, and open to the south, and is surrounded on every side by that immense forest of giant pine timber. I look upon this as one of the finest bodies of pine timber in America, there is no underbrush and the trees stand from six inches to four feet in diameter and from 50 to 150 feet in height, and a good deal of it from 20 to 40 feet to the first limb. The whole face of the earth, both forest and parks is covered with a heavy body of good nutritious bunch grass, even to the very top of the highest volcanic cones, that we visited to the height of 10,000 feet, and there seems to be range enough to support tens of thousands of horse, cattle and sheep. We rode our mules on to the top of a cone some 2,000 feet above the Park, where we had a view of all the surrounding country as far as the vision of the eye could extend and we saw the same immense forest interspersed with parks from 100 to 10,000 acres. The altitude of San Francisco spring was 8,040 feet, still the men eight miles south, who had spent several winters there, said they had but little snow and that the stock kept fat all the year round. All this country abounds with game. Brother Young's men had commenced plowing to put in wheat and spring crops. We had to travel as the road ran in a circle nearly all around the mountain about 120 miles from Moan Copy, when if a road could be looked out on the north side of the mountain to the Little Colorado River, Moan Copy could be reached in half the distance.

I left Moan Copy on the 18th instant to visit Sunset. On my arrival at the Little Colorado River, found a great change had taken place; the drouth had almost entirely dried up the river for 30 miles, no water running at Black or Grand Falls, only a little found in pockets sufficient to water our horses, some herders having removed their stock from the Black Falls, not getting water for their to drink. Brother August Wilke accompanied me to Grand Falls at which place he turned west to the San Francisco mountains. I continued on south until I arrived at Sunset on the evening of the 17th inst., where I was welcomed by Brother Lot Smith and many Saints. I here found plenty of water in the Little Colorado River irrigate all the cultivated lands and run the grist mill. I was agreeably disappointed in the general appearance of the country surrounding Sunset and Brigham City. I should not have formed a correct idea of the country from any description had ever heard of it. I found these two settlements standing on the borders of the Little Colorado River, surrounded by a large open country, covered with the very best of grass for scores of miles upon every hand; ten thousand head of horses and cattle could keep fat without going many miles from the settlements, and there is a belt of good thrifty forest of cottonwood timber, a mile wide, for 50 miles up and down the Little Colorado River, and sufficient dry wood strewed along the bottom to supply the settlements with fuel for many years, without cutting any green timber. The cottonwood groves are sufficiently dense to give