

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY!

No. 26.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, July 31, 1872.

Vol. XXI

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY

One copy one year.....\$5 00
" six months..... 2 50
" three months..... 1 25

THE DESERET NEWS: SEMI-WEEKLY

One copy one year.....\$6 00
" six months..... 3 00
" three months..... 1 50

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

One copy one year.....\$10 00
" six months..... 5 00
" three months..... 2 50

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Subscribers understanding this will be able to renew their subscriptions prior to that time, so that their papers may continue without interruption.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

SARATOGA, 22.—Josie Mansfield, who is here to testify in the Barnard impeachment case, was refused admittance to the Grand Union Hotel and Congress Hall.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—Senator Schurz delivered a long and elaborate speech to-night, at the Liberal Republican meeting, held at Temple Hall. He commenced by saying that he deemed it his duty to give his constituents an account of his public conduct, the motives which had governed it, and the ends which it was intended to subserve, and then proceeded to review his political course since the war, reiterating what he had, before said, that he never considered his party the arbitrator of his duty. He said that when elected to the Senate he expected to support the Administration then coming into power. He gave at length his views of the work of that Administration which was the reconstruction and restoration of the South. Passing to the questions upon which he had opposed the Administration, he went over the same ground traversed by himself and others in the Senate. When speaking of the San Domingo matter, he made a statement which he said he had been often before tempted to make, but which he had withheld till he had seen the recently published statement of President Grant that the reason he (Schurz) opposed the San Domingo and other projects was, that he was not given all the patronage he wanted. The statement was to the effect that during the pendency of the San Domingo matter six gentlemen enjoying intimate relations with the White House came to him, and each separately assured him that if he would support the scheme, or refrain from opposing it, he should have all the patronage he wanted, and that one of the parties subsequently qualified for position. Once settled that it is not eligible to patronage, and civil service reform will be comparatively easy. In reference to the support of Greeley, Schurz said he was not his choice as a candidate, and nothing attached him to his fortunes but his belief in his honesty, his great ability and his opportunity to do good. He declared nobody need be afraid he (Schurz) would lead them into the Democratic party, for he didn't go there himself, and unless he mistook the signs there would soon be no great Republican camp to go from, and no great Democratic camp to go to. He rejoiced over the patriotic action of the Democratic party in their selection, and declared impossible their ever re-

turning to the old grooves. Grant was never able to fully appreciate the difference between a military command and civil administration; indeed, he doubted whether it had ever become clear to his mind what the presidency in our system of government was. He evidently looked upon it as a sort of national reward, a place in which, with his military experts, he might make himself comfortable. He denounced the President for nepotism, for the appointments of unfit men to office, bargaining in offices with corrupt politicians. He here mentioned the names of Cameron, Chambers, Morton, and Butler. In regard to the issue of the campaign, he urged the necessity of a policy of reconciliation toward the South, which should restore a true union of States, and the great need of civil service reform. In the latter connection he read a letter from himself to Greeley, asking an expression of his views on this subject of civil service reform, with Greeley's reply. The latter says, in his opinion the matter should commence by limiting the President to one term making him independent of politicians in placing him beyond their reach, placing them in a position where we would need no subsidized support, and no hired organs, and where he can, and naturally will, select officers and counselors from those best qualified for the positions. If it is once settled that the President is not eligible to re-election, civil service reform will be comparatively easy.

NEW YORK.—The Herald's Washington telegram says dispatches were sent from St. Louis last night to the President and members of the cabinet, requesting an authoritative denial of Senator Schurz's assertion that he was approached with offers of patronage to support the San Domingo scheme. A full and authorized contradiction of the Senator's story is promised by the President's friends as soon as their present knowledge is confirmed by his arrival from Long Branch.

A Wilmington, N. C. despatch says the killing of Lowrey, of the Swamp Angel gang, was inflicted by the brothers of the murdered Col. Wishart and James McKay and James Campbell. Lowrey was on his way to a political meeting, when the avenging party emerged from behind and fired on him simultaneously.

A number of discharged strikers yesterday assaulted a body of Italian workmen, who were employed in their places in Long Island City. After a fight of half an hour, the police scattered the disturbers. There is scarcely a vestige visible now of the haunts of the laborers.

The Tribune denies the stories published in some Republican papers that Greeley ever conferred with Seymour relative to selecting any one officer, that he ever desired any to get up a meeting for him, or that he ever asked anybody to try to get him nominated to the Presidency.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., 23.—The strikers' riot is effectually suppressed. A body of 800 State militia, under Gen. Merrill, arrived here this morning, and a number of persons were arrested, including Greery, Birmingham, Whitlaw, and Blake, leaders of the labor reformers. The streets are full of people, but order is preserved.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The charge made last evening by Senator Schurz, in his St. Louis speech, to the effect that he had been offered official patronage by President Grant and his friends, to vote against his convictions in regard to the annexation of San Domingo, was laid before the President by Secretary Belknap, on his arrival here this morning. The President pronounced the whole statement, as far as it attempted to reflect upon him, absolutely unfounded in fact. In no way was any one ever authorized to tender to Schurz or any other senator the control or use of patronage for his approval of the San Domingo annexation policy, or any other measure of this administration. The President expressed an earnest desire that Schurz will at once publish the letter, which he claims to have, in relation to this pretended proffer, in order that if any one has so imposed upon the senator it may lead to a full exposure of the dishonest motives and character of such person.

SPRINGFIELD.—The University race which was postponed until to-day on account of the weather, was won by the Amherst crew, by one and a half boat's length, in 16 minutes 32 four-fifths of a second. The freshman race was won by the Middleton crew in 17-7 one-fifth.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The President appointed Jas. R. Prondfoot, surveyor general of New Mexico; H. W. Knowles, associate judge of the supreme court of Montana; L. S. Dyer, of Oregon, agent for the Indians of the Klamath agency; A. J. Simons, of Montana, for the Indians of the Milk River agency; W. D. Crothers, of Indiana, for the Moquis and Pueblo Indians, Arizona; R. A. Wilburne, of New York, for the Papagos Indians, Arizona; J. H. Stout, for the Pimols and Maricopa Indians, Arizona; J. A. Tanner, of Delaware, for the Indians on the Colorado River, Arizona.

John Potts, chief clerk of the War Department, died in this city to-day.

The Spotted Tail delegations of Indians, accompanied by Gen. Walker, commissiener of Indian affairs, and Mr. Risley, their agent, called on the President this morning. The usual friendly speeches were exchanged. Spotted Tail's principal request was for permission to change the location of his agency. Risley testified to the peaceable disposition of the Indians of his agency and to Spotted Tail's efforts in behalf of peace. Spotted Tail, before the close of the interview, said he had heard that there was to be an election of a new President, and he hoped President Grant would be successful, as he had been very kind to his people. He hoped there might be no change in the Indian policy.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 24.—The University race took place at noon, and was the finest ever rowed. Harvard led until the last half mile, when Amherst made a magnificent spurt and crossed the line one and a half boat's lengths ahead. Harvard second, Amherst Agricultural third, Bowdoin fourth, Williams fifth, Yale sixth. The result was wholly unexpected; the favorites being beaten in both races.

The World's correspondent from Geneva says serious embarrassment has been caused to the board of arbitration by the English protest against the consideration of any evidence or argument throwing animus on Great Britain. England insists that the introduction of this evidence practically admits the consideration of the spirit of the indirect claims, which were presented only to prove other claims which otherwise it would be impossible to substantiate. Should this evidence be excluded few cases can be received.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—General Rocha telegraphed from Monterey to Matamoros this afternoon, that President Juarez died on the night of the 10th from an attack of apoplexy, which seized him at 5 o'clock that afternoon. The news was received by all classes with astonishment, and was not credited until confirmed by a second dispatch from General Rocha. The presidency will devolve upon Lerdo de J. de Lejada, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and until recently the secretary of foreign affairs in Juarez's cabinet, until Congress orders an election to fill the vacancy. Lejada has lately been in opposition to the government, and regarded as sympathizing with the revolutionists, although remaining in the City of Mexico and taking no active part with the insurgents.

ST. PAUL, 24.—A mob last night, at Brainard, Minn., took out of jail and hung in Middle street two Indians, for murdering Miss M. C. Arthur.

NEW YORK, 25.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock last night, in the carpenter shops of the Erie Railroad Co., Jersey City, and spreading with fearful rapidity, in two hours time swept away the entire shops of the company, including the repair shops, machine shops, blacksmith shops, carpenter and paint shops, together with general storerooms of the company, altogether occupying an entire acre of ground. In the repair shops were thirty-three engines, some nearly new, several of them fine express locomotives. The machinery in the various shops, which was very costly, consisting of trip hammers, one alone of

which cost \$30,000, boilers, furnaces, etc., with immense quantities of tools, patterns, etc., was all destroyed. The shops were brick, two stories high, recently built, and cost eighty thousand. The estimated loss is three and a half millions; all except the tools were insured. During the fire James McCarty, an engineer of the fire department, was crushed to death by a falling wall. Charles Nagle, stoker of the same engine, was badly hurt from the same cause. A machinist employed in the shops entered one of them and endeavored to save the tools, and it is feared he was burned to death, as he has not been seen since he entered. The premises occupied fifty-six acres, and upwards of 1,100 hands were employed. The origin of the fire is unknown, some of the workmen saying fire was left in the blacksmith shops when they quit work at 6 o'clock; others say a barrel of oil exploded from some unknown cause, and there are hints that the fire was the work of revenge by some discharged strikers, who had made mysterious threats.

LOS ANGELES, 24.—A railroad committee of thirty met to-day and adopted the following resolutions:

"This committee recognize the justice of the terms proposed by the S. P. R. Co., and recommend them to the favorable consideration of the people of Los Angeles County, and we pledge our individual efforts to secure their adoption and assistance, and that the proposition be carried to the board of supervisors for favorable action thereon.

Col. A. Von Schmidt has received contract for running the eastern boundary line of California and Nevada, and will commence the work immediately.

NEW YORK, 26.—The Herald has another letter from Livingstone, cabled from London, addressed to Mr. Bennett. The following is an extract:

"In trying to make the Eastern African slave trade better known to Americans, I indulge the hope that I am hastening, though in a small degree, the day when slavery as well as piracy will be chased from the world. Many have but a faint idea of the evils that trading in slaves inflicts on the victims, and of the atrocities of which the slaves are the victims. They, generally, and especially those on the west coast, at Zanzibar and elsewhere, are tremely ugly. I have no prejudice against their color, indeed any one who lives long among them forgets that they are black and feels they are just fellow-men; but the low retiring forehead, pug nose, long jaws, lark heels and other physical peculiarities common among the slaves and the west African negroes always awaken some feelings of aversion. I would not utter a syllable to press down either class more deeply in the mire in which it is already sunk, but I wish to point out that these are not typical Africans any more than typical Englishmen, and that the natives on nearly all the high lands of the interior continent are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity. I happened to be present when all his head men and the great chief, Nisama, who lives west of south of Tanganyck had come together, to make peace with certain Arabs who had burned their chief town, and I am certain that one could not see more finely formed, intellectual heads in any assembly in London or Paris, and their faces and forms correspond finely with the shape of the heads. Nisama himself had been a sort of Napoleon for fighting and conquering in his younger days. Many of the women were very pretty, and like all ladies would have been much prettier if they had only let themselves alone. Fortunately the dears could not change charming black eyes, beautiful foreheads, nicely rounded limbs, well shaped forms and small hands and feet, but they must adorn themselves, and this they do by filing splendid teeth to points like cats' teeth. They are not black, but of a warm brown color. The Queen of the Moria, Nyombe by name, would be esteemed a real beauty either in London, Paris or New York, and yet she had a small hole through the cartilage, near the tip of her fine and slightly aquiline nose.

Banished revolutionists returning to Mexico.