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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30.

THE FEVER.

The existing epidemic adds another to the manifold evidences of the impossibility of predicting the advent or the absence of yellow fever from known meteorological conditions, or from the circumstances usually preceding and characterizing that disease. It has been said that the fever is apt to occur during a low stage of water. It broke out this year when the Mississippi was overflowing its banks in all directions. Theorists have associated its prevalence with extreme heat, with uncommon dryness, or extraordinary moisture of the atmosphere, with accumulations of decomposing animal and vegetable debris; in short, with almost every possible phase of climatic and social peculiarity. The yellow fever mocks at these hypotheses. Let the summer be wet or dry, excessively hot, or singularly cool; let the city be remarkably clean or intolerably filthy, yellow fever appears, or stays away, according to laws of its own—mysterious and unpalpable phenomena regulating its accordance which have thus far defied the explorations of science, and even set at naught the aggregate observations of experience. As we know just enough of ourselves to be enabled to ascertain our ignorance, so our knowledge of the strange and fatal malady barely suffices to convince us that we know nothing respecting its etiology.

The variations in the disease itself, in the period when it makes its appearance, and in the type more or less malignant and intractable which it assumes, are not less curious. The general belief, founded on the repeated observations of many years, has been that the earliest cases of the fever present themselves in the month of July, and that it seldom takes an epidemic form before the middle of August. Nevertheless the memorable and devastating fever of 1853 began on the 28th May—far in advance of its usual development—and when a raging epidemic in the beginning of July. This year the earliest case was remarked near the end of June, and the mortality increased very slowly until the last week in July, the whole number of deaths in the latter month amounting to 132. Again, the fever commonly lasts a definite period, attaining its maximum of fatality at the end of the ninth week, and thenceforth declining. This year has exhibited a departure from the rule. We are now at the end of the tenth week, and cannot say that the epidemic has reached the highest point, the mortality having steadily increased up to the present time.

The treatment of the fever is another stumbling-block to the Faculty, and this arises from the mutations which its type undergoes. Some epidemics yield only to the heroic method of the old school; others are subdued by the prompt and energetic employment of quinine; others again are most successfully cured by the expectant treatment, in which little medicine is administered and symptoms are combated as they are developed. There are cases in which the fatal tendency of the disease cannot be averted by any known remedy—in which the patient seems dead stricken from the very incipiency of the attack. Many such have been and died during the epidemic now raging.

Although the absolute mortality this year will bear no comparison whatever with the desolating results of the fever of 1853, we are inclined to think that the relative mortality is just as great—in other words, that there is the same proportion of deaths among the unacclimated. The apparent difference is to be explained by the meagreness of material now compared with its abundance in '53. The fever of that year broke out after a total exemption for five years, and the consequent vast accumulation of unacclimatized subjects. Those who were spared in 1853 underwent the acclimating process during the succeeding epidemics of 1854 and 1855—so that in 1858 there was probably but a small percentage of the population liable to fever. There no doubt has since been a large increase during two years of safety, but we question greatly whether the actual number of the unacclimated at the commencement of the summer of 1858 equalled one-third that of 1853. Allowing for this great disparity, we have little doubt that the epidemic is just as severe now as then.

It is insufficient that in spite of learning, wealth, renewed analysis and profound reflection, the medical faculty have much, very much to learn respecting yellow fever. Its obscure origin; the variety of phases it assumes; the discrepancy of treatment it frequently requires; the prophylactics, if any exist; the antidote, if nature contains one—all are yet hidden from its profession. In vain has sagacity wearied itself with investigation, and science erected theories. Nothing has yet been discovered elucidating clearly and convincingly the cause of the disease, or settling fully and satisfactorily the principles upon which it may be resisted and expelled.

The prevalence among the cattle of neighboring States—particularly Alabama—of a disease known as the "Black Tongue," has caused quite a panic in our city. Most of the butchers of New Orleans have abandoned entirely the use of fresh beef, and some have ceased taking milk. The assurances of respectable dealers in cattle and of extensive butchers that no appearance whatever of this malady has been observed in the beef brought to the various markets have failed to allay the apprehensions of the community. Rumor, with her thousand tongues, disseminates all sorts of prodigious and terrifying stories of disease and death resulting from the consumption of morbid beef. We have taken considerable pains to investigate this alleged mortality, and cannot discover that it has the least foundation. We do not believe that a single individual in New Orleans has died from eating diseased flesh, or that any sickness whatever has been produced by its cause. We are assured by one of the largest butchers in our city—a gentleman of reputation and intelligence, whose opportunities of examining cattle are unsurpassed—that he has not beheld a symptom of the black tongue in the beef killed for our market. The precautions taken by the people are well enough. Prevention is doubtless better than cure. But we really think the danger grossly exaggerated, and cannot imagine why the citizens should allow their meals to be harrowed by fear at the idea of eating a rich and juicy sirloin or a fine underdone porter-house steak.

The Sheriff sells to-day, for account of the creditors, Chip's Bayou.

At this hour, A. M., on the premises, in block, the contents of the establishment No. 46 Theophilus street, First District, consisting of the brass and sheet iron ware, &c.; together with the mechanics' tools, machinery and patterns used in manufacturing the latter, and contained in said establishment.

2 At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, a regular Approval in the rear of the United States Barracks, and above Henderson. See advertisements.

James Egan, a gentleman who has been the General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company since its formation, died of heart disease on the 23d instant, at Burlington, Vermont.

Extensive Fires in St. Joseph.—On the 16th instant a fire occurred in the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, which resulted in the destruction of several large mercantile houses, involving a loss of about $50,000 worth of property. The following are the principal sufferers: J. W. Crane & Co., dry goods merchants; C. Hrar, wholesale grocer, loss heavy; R. W. Welch, tinner; Fremont Bowling Saloon, J. L. McLaughlin's and D. J. Reakon's building.

Pennsylvania Politics.—The First Congressional District has espoused in the Democratic Convention. Forney is renominated by his friends, and Dr. Niebinger by the anti-Lecomptonites. In the Second District George H. Martin has been nominated; in the Third James Landy, and in the Fourth Henry M. Phillips.

Peter O'Leary at New York.—*Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide*, of June, has on page 17 a "time indicator," which shows the difference of time between various cities in the United States. When it is 12 o'clock in New York, it is—

At Boston, Mass.	.....	12 minutes past	12
At Portland, Me.	.....	16	12
At Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	44	11
At Baltimore, Md.	.....	50	11
At Richmond, Va.	.....	48	11
At Norfolk, N. V.	.....	40	11
At Charleston, S. C.	.....	36	11
At Pittsburg, Pa.	.....	36	11
At Wheeling, Va.	.....	26	11
At Cincinnati, Ohio	.....	30	11
At Augusta, Ga.	.....	36	11
At Detroit, Mich.	.....	24	11
At Columbus, Ohio	.....	54	11
At Cleveland, Ohio	.....	20	11
At Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	54	11
At Louisville, Ky.	.....	14	11
At Chicago, Ill.	.....	6	11
At New Orleans, La.	.....	56	10
At St. Louis, Mo.	.....	18	10
At St. Paul, Minn.	.....	44	10

Ex-Governor Mason has been nominated for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Quitman.

By Telegraph.

[PUBLISHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH STAR OFF CAPE RACE.

FURTHER FROM INDIA.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC POSSESSIONS

COTTON DECLINED.

St. John's, N. F., August 28.—The American steamship North Star, of Vanderbilt's Havre, Southampton and New York line, has passed off Cape Race, with Liverpool dates to the 18th instant, four days later than those by the Canada at Halifax.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, August 18.—The sales of cotton for three days amount to 17,000 bales, of which speculators took 1900 and exporters 1000 bales.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Middling qualities declined 1-16d., and the lower grades declined 1-16 to ⅛d.

Holders were offering freely, but showed no disposition to press sales.

BREADSTUFFS.

The breadstuffs market generally is reported steady, with no material change in prices.

Flour was very dull, and a decline is reported on some inferior qualities. Wheat was quiet. Corn dull at nominally unchanged prices.

Provisions.—The provision market was generally unchanged and closed steady.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The advices from Manchester were of a favorable character. The demand for manufactured goods continued good.

THE WEATHER.

The weather had been unfavorable for the crops, but the harvest had been nearly all secured.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The cotton market closed quiet but steady. Sugar closed steady. Rosin steady. Turpentine dull.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S PROGRESS IN GERMANY.

The Queen and Prince Albert on their way to Berlin were very warmly greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations from the people of Germany.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND

The House of Commons had ordered a return of the lands of Vancouver's Island to the Crown.

It has been proposed to put a line of vessels on the route between Liverpool and the new colony in British Columbia.

GOVERNMENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The British government has determined to send a corps of engineers to Fraser river to build roads and bridges and erect a block of government houses for the reception and safe keeping of gold.

They also have issued instructions for the organization of a military post in the new colony.

INDIA.

Accounts from Indore report that an outbreak was expected at Indore, but in other sections of the country the rebellion seemed to be settling down. There were, however, thirty thousand Sepoys still in the field.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAPTURED SLAVER.

Charleston, Aug. 29.—The Africans captured on board the brig Echo have been landed at Castle Pinckney. It is supposed the captain and officers of the Echo will be taken to Boston by the U. S. brig Dolphin, which has arrived from Key West.

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

There were thirty-nine deaths from yellow fever in this city during the week.

THE BRAZIL SQUADRON.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Commodore Shubrick has been appointed to the command of the Brazil squadron, to relieve Commodore Forrest.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Capture of a Slaver.—Charleston, August 28.—The Mercury & Echo, of Baltimore, has arrived in our harbor with three hundred Africans on board.

She was captured a few days since off the north coast of Cuba, by the United States brig Dolphin, and brought into port by Lieut. Bradford.

The Bark Starlight.—Southwest Pass, August 28.—The bark Starlight, forty-seven days from Rio de Janeiro, has arrived with 4,500 sacks of coffee. She is consigned to Messrs. Mar & Co.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The U. S. mail steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Miner, left New York on the 18th, Havana on the 25th, and Key West on the 26th instant, and arrived yesterday at noon.

She brings forty-five passengers and a full cargo of merchandise. On the 25th instant, at 3.30 P. M., forty miles north of the Moro, passed schooner George Harris. At 9.30 P. M., the U. S. mail steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, left Key West for New York. She had not a single case of sickness on board.

On the 26th, at 4 P. M., the U. S. mail steamship Granada, Capt Gerry man, arrived from New York, bound for Aspinwall, with a full complement of passengers. She was coaling when the Daniel Webster left, and was to sail the same evening.

In Havana it is generally supposed that the American brig Nancy will not be condemned as a slaver.

The stock of sugar on hand counts 120,000 boxes. Prices are tending upward, and some engagements for new crop have been made at $2¾ 50 to $2? 50 per box of 400. The health in the city is very good.

The following is the list of passengers by the Daniel Webster:

From New York.—Capt J B Emmerson, Capt J E Barlow, M S Miner, Jno B Pope, F Heal, F Lonie, M Lonie, S Fisher, and family.

From California.—A Maurice, J Davis and wife, A W Rankin, wife and four children, T L Hall, T Hayes, T Cubbage, J W Brophy, W Harper, T Hopkins, J H Johnson, R Justus, A F Hoover, W Crouch, H B Wilson, Jr., J Hamilton, J W Hall, H Adam, J Smith, T M Dennan, L Risk, L Landy, J B Hood, A J Collins, J Maides, J R Howe, M Alexander, Wm Osborne, H Bullock, 2 in the steerage.

The purser of the Daniel Webster brought no California papers, and the mail having reached the Post-office after 11 o'clock, was not distributed.

We have one Havana paper of the 24th, but it contains no news.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Chas. Morgan we have received Texas papers to the 26th instant. We take the following from our exchanges:

We understand that the new cotton is beginning to come in, in amounts nearly sufficient to make a fair showing. We shall show in a report, and we shall commence our usual reports as a day or two more. Some 400 or 500 bales have probably already been received. The block for a pretty brisk business by the middle of September.

A gentleman reports, to the Austin *Intelligencer*, having seen 500 horses under the charge of friendly Indians, at the Horse Head crossing of the Pecos. They were driving towards Mexico. There being only three whites, no effort could be made to overhaul the Indians.

The Austin *Gazette* has received some beautiful specimens of native marble found in that vicinity.

Specimens of the white marble has been presented for the Lunatic Asylum.

Minerals in Texas.—The *Western Texan* says that travelers report that between San Antonio and El Paso there are almost literally mountains of iron in some places; and by building fires beside the rocks, the pure ore will melt and run down in gudgies. In many places there are silver mines that were deserted years ago by the Spaniards, and large boulders rolled into the shaft—intending, of course, to return when they could be protected from the Indians; but these mines have never since been opened.

The San Antonio *Ledger* commenced on the 18th inst. to publish in English or daily, which is a spicy, sharp, well edited little sheet, and a credit to its proprietors. It evidently deserves the liberal patronage of its neighborhood.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 19th, states that during the past week a co-mando had arrived from the interior of Mexico with the large amount of $1,400,000 in silver, destined for shipment.

To the Gymnastic Lovers of Jump.—It is perfectly surprising to witness the inconsistency of man's nature. The same individual who, under certain circumstances, forms up his nose at the one species of speculation, simply for the reason that a set of sharpers have been caught making villainous use of the same, defrauding the community, will, on the other hand, be ready to commend to the skies another species of speculation infinitely worse, simply for the reason that those who engage in it do so *en masse*, and are enabled on that account to pursue their vocation with impunity. This remark we are led to make in consequence of the cry which has been raised by designing parties against the *legalized* lottery of S. Swan & Co., of Augusta, Ga., (an institution protected by the Legislature of that State, and the respectability of whose managers is unquestioned) while the authors of the cry would have that in the transactions of this most reputable firm it is impossible to find a solitary breach of either law or morality. They have a very moot faith, fully and honorably dealt out "prizes" to those who have been fortunate enough to secure the winning tickets, having more than once paid out $70,000 for $10 received.

[Baltimore Register.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, speaking of Madame Pauphilet's husband, says:

He came to America a hale, hearty gentleman, but our climate told upon him, as it did upon poor Rachel. On Wednesday, he and his wife left for Europe, he being at that point of death. He has been wasting away with something very like consumption, symptoms he survived, I learned.—On the day the steamer sailed he had to be carried from his hotel to a carriage, and was taken almost a corpse to the steamer. Travel is very often found that he can live. His wife is thereby compelled to give up all her engagements in this country, just as she was winning both fame and fortune.

THE ANGLO-SAXON'S NEWS.

The screw steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool the 11th inst., arrived at Quebec on the 23d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Great anxiety was felt in regard to the Atlantic cable. The first regular message from Newfoundland was received at Valentia on the night of the 5th. The speed of transmission is said to be greater than was attained at Plymouth, and the currents were apparently as strong. The shares continued to be quoted at £20. No messages, except the government ones, can be sent during the electrical experiments, which were expected to occupy several weeks.

Victoria and Albert embarked at Gravesend on the 20th to visit their daughter, the Princess Frederick William.

At a meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company it was resolved to receive offers for the purchase or charter of the ship, and to advertise her for sale at auction, and in the mean time to raise money on mortgage.

Thomas Pamberton Leeg is gazetted to the Peerage.

The London *Times* reviews editorially the lamentable condition of Mexico, and concludes as follows:

"It seems there is nothing left for the United States but to consummate the work they have begun, and annex the land of Montezuma to the Union. Even a nation under the lash of the slave driver, will not regret the illusion of the liberty of the Mexican Republic."

The telegraphic communication between the English shore and the Channel Islands had been successfully completed by a submarine cable.

As the Arabia was leaving Liverpool for New York, on the 7th, an absconder from Manchester, named James Fitten, who was doubling on his pursuer, by returning to America, was arrested by the police and lodged in jail. Nearly $30,000 in American securities was found in his possession.

A prospectus has been issued by the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company to complete the Mediterranean portion of the line to India. The project is to submerge a cable from Malta to Candia, whence lines will diverge to Constantinople and Alexandria.

The *Times* reiterates its objections to the Chesbrough demonstration, and argues that defensive measures on the part of England are absolutely necessary.

Latest by Telegraph.—*London*, 11th.—The *Daily News* reports the funds fell yesterday at 1-16 decline, owing to the non-appearance of the government broker as a buyer. Choice bills were discounted at 2½ @ 2¾ per cent. The supply of money continued large.

Paris letters describe decidedly more confidence on the Bourse.

The *Times*'s city article says funds closed firm notwithstanding the slight fall during the day.

Sir John Lawrence, who is on his way home, has accepted the proffered seat in the new Indian Council.

The principal papers published to-day give long accounts of the voyage of the Agamemnon. The *Times* asks whether it would not be worthy of the nation to confer rewards upon her officers and crew.

Office—Hong Kong, dated June 23, and Pei-ho June —. The gun-boats had advanced to Tien-Sin without opposition, and encamped on the river and great canal. The English and French Ambassadors were located ashore, near Tien-Sin.

The American and Russian fleets had followed the allies up the river.

A Mandarin of high rank, the second officer in the Empire, had arrived from Pekin as special Commissioner to negotiate a treaty.

Reinforcements continued to be dispatched from Hong Kong.

Canton continued much disturbed—several Europeans and Sepoys are reported as having been murdered.

California per Hong Kong, 4th ult.; at Shanghae, 6th. 1d.

FRANCE.—The papers teem with accounts of the Cherbourg *fêtes*, which had concluded with a banquet on board the Napoleon, in proposing Victoria's health, made a very amicable speech. He said the fêtes proved that peaceful sciences, aided by a few unfortunate incidents, did not succeed in altering either the friendship existing between the two crowns, or the desire of the two nations to remain at peace. He entertained a sincere hope that if attempts were made to stir up the old resentments and passions of former days, they would break to pieces upon common sense.

Prince Albert responded, expressing the most friendly sentiments on behalf of the Queen. He said she was happy at having an opportunity, by her presence at Cherbourg, of lending in endeavoring to strengthen as much as possible the bonds of friendship between the nations, a friendship based on mutual prosperity, which, he trusted, Heaven would not be denied. He concluded by proposing a toast to the Emperor and Empress.

Queen Victoria left on the 6th under a triple salute.

The *fêtes* were continued on the 7th by the inauguration of the Napoleon dock and the launch of the screw line of war, the Duke. The consumption of gunpowder during the *fêtes* was enormous.

It was rumored that Napoleon will return Victoria's visit in a private friendly way at Osborne during the autumn.

The Emperor has ordered a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock to perpetuate the Queen's visit.

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The Imperial visitors embarked for Brest on the 9th.

Changes in the Diplomatic Corps were again much talked of.

The Emperor had definitely decided on the construction of a commercial port at Brest, and also the improvement of the port of L'Orient.

The Paris corn market was dull and drooping.

The negotiations between the government and the railway companies had been concluded by the government guaranteeing the interest at 4½ per cent. on the amount expended on the net line. Until then, the dividends on the old lines are reduced in a certain proportion.

The Paris Bourse was firm under the peaceful influences of the Cherbourg demonstration. The three per cents closed on the 10th at 69f.

SPAIN.—Reports were current of ministerial changes, owing to Gen. Rose de Olano having been summoned by Gijon to meet the Queen.

Saragossa had been declared a fortified place of the first class, and new fortifications were to be raised at once.

ITALY.—The wheat crop in Naples had proved in general good, but the oats and barley had completely failed. The maize crops were very large.

The Salerno prisoners had been conveyed to their places of punishment publicly in irons, and the proceeding caused considerable indignation among the people. Government persecution was being directed against the advocates of the prisoners.

HOLLAND.—Letters from Cadiet in positive terms the alleged intention of the King to abdicate.

TURKEY.—The English and French governments had decided on the prosecution of the assassins at Djidda, and commissioners were to be sent out by the respective governments.

AFRICA.—Late advices from the west coast report that the British steamer Trident had brought into port as a prisoner the American ship Ella Gibbs, filled with slave decks and stores.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mails to June 15th had reached England, but there is nothing of importance in addition to the telegraphic accounts

Mexican News.—We are indebted to the kindness of A. A. Lewis, Esq., for the following intelligence contained in a letter received by him this morning, dated Monterey, August 6th.

General Vidaurri has marched to the interior with eight pieces of artillery and about 1500 men. Miramon had taken Guanajuato with 3000 men, obliging Arramberi (General) to retreat.

Zuazua is entrenching his position in San Luis, and requests Vidaurri to hasten his arrival.

Colonel H. Gonzales, one of the officers belonging to Carbajal's expedition against Monterey in 1850, has been shot.

Robbery has committed many cruelties on the Vera Cruz road, murdering all the poor travelers that have been met on their way to and from Vera Cruz.

Alvarez, with 4 00 men, is marching on Mexico. Parrodi is the General in command of the forces in the city. The latter says:

"At this moment the mail from Mexico has arrived, informing us that the troops of the capital have pronounced for the Constitution of 1824, with some reforms, proclaiming Gen. Vega as President, and in favor of a standing army."—*San Antonio Ledger.*

Robbery at the United States Mint.—On Wednesday last two well-dressed young men visited the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and whilst in the building succeeded in robbing the cabinet of coins. As attendant accompanied them through several departments, but while in the "specimen room," or cabinet, where there is a very large collection of old and new valuable coins, no one was in their company. After passing about twenty minutes at the Mint they took their leave, and returned their thanks to the officers for the kindness afforded them in having been permitted to inspect the many objects of interest therein exhibited. But shortly after their departure it was discovered that one of the cases of the cabinet had been opened by means of a false key, and the following articles feloniously taken therefrom: A square slug of gold, valued at forty dollars; two fifty dollar gold pieces; four twenty dollar gold pieces; one twenty five dollar gold piece, and a twenty dollar California gold piece. Information was forwarded to the Office of Secretary Rush, where a description of the stolen property, and those suspected of the robbery, was given to detective officer Jayard and Capt. Lee, who, within an hour after the robbery, arrested two persons giving the names of Charles Merrins and Charles Norris, and by positive evidence succeeded in fixing the crime upon them. The prisoners are both young men of refined address, and when questioned as to their places of residence refused to give it. It is thought that the names which they have given are assumed ones. They were committed in default of $2500 bail each.

Hymen and Neptune.—Boston, Saturday, August 21.—The whale ship Junior arrived at New Bedford last evening, bringing on board as close prisoners eight of the seamen who were implicated in the murder of Mate Holmes and the subsequent mutiny of the ship. The Junior, under a new captain (Gardner) and a new crew, sailed from Sydney for New Bedford on the 26th of April. While there she was short with a whale gun.

From the St. Joseph Gazette, Aug. 16.

Salt Lake Rumors—Great Indian Battle—Interesting Particulars.

Early in the afternoon of Saturday 14th instant, Dandridge A. Burge arrived in this city from Salt Lake direct from Utah. He left Salt Lake City on the 5th of July. The news is quite important. All of the Mormon Elders have returned from the Provo River country. They were sent up to poor to get away. Brigham Young has shut himself up in his residence, and a strong Mormon guard are stationed around the house night and day. He was afraid of being assassinated by his own people.

It has been very unfavorable in Utah. Small grain looked well. Vegetables were plenty, but sold at a very high price. Gen. Johnston is going to break up his present encampment, remove a short distance, and fix for winter quarters.

Col. Hoffman had not received his instructions, and was still at Fort Bridger when the mail passed. Some of Ferry's trains were met crossing the mountains. The returning volunteers were overtaken and passed at Fort Bridger. Major Eastman's command was met at Sweetwater. Heavy rains had fallen between Cottonwood Springs and Fort Kearney.

Plum Creek was past fording, and it was with great difficulty that the mail party succeeded in crossing.

A band of 700 Pawnee Indians, who had been ruined from their reservation by the locusts, were encamped on the Big Blue. The Pawnees had fought a three days' duration. The Pawnees in the engagement had four warriors, seventeen squaws and one papoose killed and wounded. The Cheyennes succeeded in killing fifteen Cheyennes and two Arappahoes and wounding several others. They came on with the mail as far as the Little Blue, where they encamped.

Large herds of buffalo were seen on the mail party between Cottonwood Spring and Plum Creek. Mr. Fillmore, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Mr. Sedney, leader of the band of the 7th infantry, Mr. Noe, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mr. Bunch, of Weston, Mo., came passengers.

[From the St. Joseph Gazette, Aug 16.]

The Salt Lake mail arrived in this city on the 14th instant, bringing the mail regularly of time from the "Land of Saints." We hear no news of speculation. The Mormons are all at home, and humble as a whipped cur—only barking and snarling at those whom he knows fear him. Brigham is confined to his house, and keeps him all the time, not, however, to protect him from an attack by the United States forces, but from the vengeance probably of his own people, who are for the most part more inclined to punish him for his arrogance and folly than to defend him from the civil officers of the government. That Young will not be tried by a Mormon jury is a settled fact, and as the cub will be made to bleed for his parental folly, tends greatly to alleviate his distress, as it is generally believed that he has accumulated large sums of money, entrusted by the church, but really for his own private aggrandizement. Provisions and goods of every description are high, and money scarce. California pays 4 per cent. The civil officers of the government are scarcely able to maintain their position, and will not return to Utah, as they cannot expect good men to fill these important offices unless they are much more remunerated. Judge Kinsley was one of the one hundred mules on the road, and probably entered upon the discharge of his duties as associate judge by this time. The following is a list of those who are peaceably and quiet. Roads good.

Frightful Railroad Accident—*Mail Despatch Agent Killed.*—A terrible accident happened upon the western division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about 14 miles east of Vincennes, on Friday morning last, about 4 o'clock. The construction train had been sent out from Olney to bring in some laborers, and for the purpose of strengthening as much as possible the bonds of friendship between the nations, a friendship based on mutual prosperity, the presence of Heaven would not be denied. He concluded by proposing a toast to the Emperor and Empress.

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The Emperor had definitely decided on the construction of a commercial port at Brest, and also the improvement of the port of L'Orient.

The Paris corn market was dull and drooping.

The negotiations between the government and the railway companies had been concluded by the government guaranteeing the interest at 4½ per cent. on the amount expended on the net line. Until then, the dividends on the old lines are reduced in a certain proportion.

The Paris Bourse was firm under the peaceful influences of the Cherbourg demonstration. The three per cents closed on the 10th at 69f.

SPAIN.—Reports were current of ministerial changes, owing to Gen. Rose de Olano having been summoned by Gijon to meet the Queen.

Saragossa had been declared a fortified place of the first class, and new fortifications were to be raised at once.

ITALY.—The wheat crop in Naples had proved in general good, but the oats and barley had completely failed. The maize crops were very large.

The Salerno prisoners had been conveyed to their places of punishment publicly in irons, and the proceeding caused considerable indignation among the people. Government persecution was being directed against the advocates of the prisoners.

HOLLAND.—Letters from Cadiet in positive terms the alleged intention of the King to abdicate.

TURKEY.—The English and French governments had decided on the prosecution of the assassins at Djidda, and commissioners were to be sent out by the respective governments.

AFRICA.—Late advices from the west coast report that the British steamer Trident had brought into port as a prisoner the American ship Ella Gibbs, filled with slave decks and stores.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mails to June 15th had reached England, but there is nothing of importance in addition to the telegraphic accounts

Mexican News.—We are indebted to the kindness of A. A. Lewis, Esq., for the following intelligence contained in a letter received by him this morning, dated Monterey, August 6th.

General Vidaurri has marched to the interior with eight pieces of artillery and about 1500 men. Miramon had taken Guanajuato with 3000 men, obliging Arramberi (General) to retreat.

Zuazua is entrenching his position in San Luis, and requests Vidaurri to hasten his arrival.

Colonel H. Gonzales, one of the officers belonging to Carbajal's expedition against Monterey in 1850, has been shot.

Robbery has committed many cruelties on the Vera Cruz road, murdering all the poor travelers that have been met on their way to and from Vera Cruz.

Alvarez, with 4 00 men, is marching on Mexico. Parrodi is the General in command of the forces in the city. The latter says:

"At this moment the mail from Mexico has arrived, informing us that the troops of the capital have pronounced for the Constitution of 1824, with some reforms, proclaiming Gen. Vega as President, and in favor of a standing army."—*San Antonio Ledger.*

Robbery at the United States Mint.—On Wednesday last two well-dressed young men visited the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and whilst in the building succeeded in robbing the cabinet of coins. An attendant accompanied them through several departments, but while in the "specimen room," or cabinet, where there is a very large collection of old and new valuable coins, no one was in their company. After passing about twenty minutes at the Mint they took their leave, and returned their thanks to the officers for the kindness afforded them in having been permitted to inspect the many objects of interest therein exhibited. But shortly after their departure it was discovered that one of the cases of the cabinet had been opened by means of a false key, and the following articles feloniously taken therefrom: A square slug of gold, valued at forty dollars; two fifty dollar gold pieces; four twenty dollar gold pieces; one twenty five dollar gold piece, and a twenty dollar California gold piece. Information was forwarded to the Office of Secretary Rush, where a description of the stolen property, and those suspected of the robbery, was given to detective officer Jayard and Capt. Lee, who, within an hour after the robbery, arrested two persons giving the names of Charles Merrins and Charles Norris, and by positive evidence succeeded in fixing the crime upon them. The prisoners are both young men of refined address, and when questioned as to their places of residence refused to give it. It is thought that the names which they have given are assumed ones. They were committed in default of $2500 bail each.

Hymen and Neptune.—Boston, Saturday, August 21.—The whale ship Junior arrived at New Bedford last evening, bringing on board as close prisoners eight of the seamen who were implicated in the murder of Mate Holmes and the subsequent mutiny of the ship. The Junior, under a new captain (Gardner) and a new crew, sailed from Sydney for New Bedford on the 26th of April. While there she was short with a whale gun.

HOLLAND GIN—8 pipes "Star" brand; 15 do Palm Tree do; 4 do Rendleaf do. For sale by
ROTHERG THOMAS & CO.
aug30 No. 1 Bienville st

KIRSCHWASSER—20 bbls. Rudolf & Keller; 10 do Schmidt & Co.; 20 do Schiebe do; 20 do Le Lamm & Co.; 20 do Hennessy & Co.; 20 do Hennessy & Co.; 10 do Hennessy & Co.; 10 do Hennessy & Co.; 10