THE DAILY BEE.
C. A. WEBB, Editor and Publisher.
S. HARBY, N. DUFOUR.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,793.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22.

PRESERVING PUBLIC HEALTH.

From the complexion of the mortuary returns we may indulge a confident hope that the pestilence which has so long afflicted our city is at length subsiding. In the course of a few weeks the advent of a frost will number yellow fever among the things that were. Nothing will be left of it save the mournful record of an appalling calamity; the humble mounds that cover the mouldering remains of its victims, or the costlier monuments erected to their memories. Yes, something still will survive. The desolation and woe inflicted by the scourge on hundreds of families will not be easily effaced. Parents bereft of their little ones, orphans weeping for the loss of cherished parents, widowed hearts stricken with the keenest sorrow, will long recall in sadness and in gloom the recollection of this terrible season. Soon, however, the rush and hurry and activity of reviving business will banish from many a thoughtless mind the sickness and memories of the past, and people will plunge into the pleasures and excitements of the approaching winter, as if the future contained no augury of recurring misfortune.

Nevertheless, now that we have a prospect of returning health, we are strongly admonished of the expediency of devising ways and means by which, if possible, New Orleans may be shielded from subsequent epidemic visitations. We need not dilate upon the unspeakable importance of this topic. Every one is aware that the prevalence of yellow fever in our city is the chief drawback to our prosperity; that but for this haunting apprehension our summer population would not be materially reduced, nor would the tide of business recede from our shores. The progress, the wealth, the development of New Orleans, already so marked, would be decupled, if our city were absolutely free from the terrors of the epidemic. It is therefore our duty as good citizens, as well in behalf of suffering humanity as for the promotion of the interests of New Orleans to consider deliberately whether some plan of action cannot be framed which will lead to a grand and glorious result.

Amidst the multitudinous theories respecting the cause of yellow fever there is one view that seems eminently plausible. The researches of medical gentlemen of vast experience, who have patiently accumulated and compared the observations of a series of years, have induced a strong presumption, amounting almost to positive conviction, that one of the leading sources of yellow fever in New Orleans is the extensive disturbance of the soil during the summer months. Dr. E. H. Barrow, a physician of uncommon sagacity, who has devoted much valuable time to the investigation of this subject, and who has laboriously collected a vast mass of statistics bearing upon and elucidating it, drafted some years ago an elaborate report in relation to the origin of the fever, in which this view was sustained with remarkable force of reasoning, and an extensive array of facts. The theory is intelligible enough. It is maintained that by large excavations, and extensive upturning of the soil of our city, prodigious quantities of vegetable detritus are exposed to the rays of a tropical sun; that thus decomposition is speedily effected, liberating miasmatic effluvia which fill the atmosphere and engender febrile disorders. In confirmation of this view, it is stated that prior to the expansion of our commerce and the large increase of our population, yellow fever was a disease unknown amongst us; that thirty or forty years ago New Orleans contained a limited number of inhabitants, and spread very slowly and gradually; that although the river rose annually, and the heats of summer were intense, and communications with infected ports were not unfrequent, the city was not liable to epidemic visitations. Yellow fever has advanced *pari passu* with the growth of New Orleans, especially in the rear, where swamps are continually drained, and the decaying vegetation of years subjected to the influence of a blazing sun. The inference, therefore, is that if the competent authorities, while enforcing such other sanitary precautions as cleanliness, pure water, the prompt removal of offal, carrion and the like, would at the same time enact stringent ordinances prohibiting the disturbance of the soil during summer, the excavation of canals, the draining of the swamps, &c., we should be as secure from the infliction of the scourge as we were forty or thirty years ago.

Without professing the ability to express a categorical opinion touching this novel sanitary theory, we deem it sufficiently well founded to deserve a trial. It can be tested without serious inconvenience for three or four years, and the results will either verify or disprove it. Hence we earnestly recommend to the authorities of New Orleans a dispassionate enquiry into the subject, and the adoption of the necessary ordinances to carry the suggestions of Dr. Barrow into effect. Surely the paramount importance of the question justifies a fair and satisfactory trial of this plausible theory. Should it prove fallacious, we shall be no worse off than before, whereas its success would at once place within our grasp an infallible means for the entire protection of our city, and its future preservation from disasters such as have overwhelmed us during the present season.

The Elections.

Corrected returns present the following results:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Twenty opposition and five Democrats (regular and anti-Lecompton) elected to Congress. Both branches of the Legislature contain opposition majorities. The opposition State ticket is chosen by an immense majority, estimated at from thirty to fifty thousand.

OHIO.—The Congressional delegation consists of 14, perhaps 15, opposition, and 6 or 7 Democrats. The Legislature is Black Republican, and the opposition State ticket has fifteen thousand majority.

INDIANA.—Seven or eight opposition Congressmen, and three or four Democrats are elected to Congress. State ticket in doubtful—probably Democratic by a small majority. The Legislature is reported to be opposition.

IOWA.—One Republican and one anti-Lecompton Democrat elected to Congress.

STATIONERY, BLANK-BOOKS, &c.—The commencement of the business season will require the mercantile community in general to lay in a fair supply of stationery, and to open new sets of books. We therefore take pleasure in inviting special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. P. Durel & Co., No. 37 Chartres street. This well established and honorable firm have just received a large and extensive assortment of stationery of every description, which they are enabled to offer at remarkably reasonable rates. Their stock comprises blank-books of all sizes, letter-copying books, inkstands, wallets, writing-desks, paper, copying presses, gold pens, inkstands, diaries for 1859, and in fact every possible article appertaining to their line of business.

It is proper to add that attached to their establishment is an extensive job printing office, and the largest book bindery in our city. We can assure the public that Messrs. Durel & Co. are prepared to execute all commissions entrusted to them with dispatch, and at the most moderate prices. A visit to their establishment will satisfy every one that the favorable terms we use in reference to it are far from being exaggerated.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, T. Peterson & Brothers, through J. Gurgan & Co., for the following new works:

Courtship and Matrimony: with other sketches from scenes and experiences in social life, particularly adapted for every-day reading. By Robert Morris. The author of this volume is the able and high-toned editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and his work is the reproduction of his own mind—rich in moral experiences, the collected wisdom of an earnful and thoughtful life. It will be perused by every one with pleasure and profit.

Davenport Dunn—a capital story by Lever, fraught with the genial humor, brilliant wit, and endless invention of that popular writer.

Hayne and Webster's speeches on Foot's resolutions. The lovers of eloquence will be grateful to the publishers for presenting in a convenient pamphlet form these two celebrated displays of sensational oratory—as fine perhaps as any recorded in our annals.

A LIBERAL SUBPŒNA.—Speaking of Stewart, the well known dry goods merchant of New York, the *Courier and Enquirer* says: "The architect of his own fortune, he has gradually expanded from a small retail merchant of a few thousand per annum, until he has acquired a position which is in many respects unrivaled. It is said, and we do not doubt it, that his sales of silk goods have actually reached the enormous sum of ten millions of dollars per annum—a thing what is termed a purchase of every silk dress."

SHOCKING.—In the Philadelphia Inquirer we find the following:

By Telegraph.
[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

RESULT OF THE GREAT POUNDING MATCH.

MORRISSEY THE VICTOR.

BUFFALO, October 20.—Morrissey was the winner of the prize fight in twenty-two minutes' time, and in eleven rounds. The fight was a terrible one, and Heenan was very badly beaten.

THE CANADA SAILED.

BOSTON, October 21.—The steamship Canada has sailed with $33,000 in specie for Europe.

PLEDGED AND MISSING.

NEW YORK, October 21.—G. Beldsteen Halliday, of the Swedish navy, was recently fleeced by the hands of gamblers, and is now mysteriously missing from his hotel—the St. Nicholas.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Flour $4 20 to $4 35. Mixed Corn 70 to 71c. Oats 44 to 45c. Pork New York—Eastern $16 to $16 50. Lard dull at 10 to 10½c.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Flour dull; a small lot sold at $4 45. Whisky 18c. Bulk Sides 8c. Linseed Oil 75c.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The London *Globe* discredits the report that Lord Bury goes to Canada in relation to the federation of the British provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Great Western Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The London Stock Exchange was dull, but steady.

Cabin shares were quoted at £190 to £100.

The liabilities of M. Dahuni, who failed at Lille, were £200,000.

The Turin *Times* expects an extraordinary mass in the money market.

The Turin *Independent* says that the visit of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw is the prelude to an alliance between France and Russia.

Piedmont has become healthy in Australia.

Spain is building small war craft for the suppression of piracy among the Philippine Islands.

The reduction of the Austrian army is progressing rapidly.

The Montenegrins have hoisted their flag, in defiance of Turkey, at Saterina, on the Adriatic.

A Trieste telegram says that Lord Stratford has been instructed to express the regret of the English government for the bombardment of Djidda, and also its intention to indemnify the sufferers.

It was reported that England will ask to have rented to her the Island of Perim for one hundred years.

A large portion of Auckland, in Austria, has been destroyed by fire.

The chess match between Morphy and Harwitz, at Paris, has been brought to close by the illness of Harwitz—the game standing: Morphy 5, Harrwitz 2, drawn 1.

An admiral of the French fleet has left Paris with emphatic orders to protect French citizens and their property in Mexico.

The King of Prussia is alarmingly ill.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—Cotton—The quotation for Middling Orleans is 7¾d. Flour—Western Canal is 24s. Ohio 32s. to 34s. Red Western Wheat 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d. White Corn 32 to 33s.; Yellow 33 to 34s. Beef dull, but steady; the government contracts were mostly given for American at 60 to 61s. Pork—Irish 57 to 58s. Lard dull at 60 to 61s. Butcher's Tallow 50s. 6d. to 51s. Sugar dull, and the markets slightly cheaper. Coffee firm and quiet at an advance of 1d. Linseed Oil 32s. 6d. to 33s.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Pacific.

Cotton Steady—Consols Advanced.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., October 21.—The steamship Pacific, Capt. Thompson, of the New York and Galway line, has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 12th—on her way to New York—three days later than the Europa.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—The steamer Persia's advices reached Liverpool on the 10th: the Vigo's on the 11th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—The sales of the two days were 14,000 bales, 1000 of which were taken by speculators and for export. The market generally closed steady.

The circular of Messrs. Clare & Sons says the market generally closed with an advancing tendency.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed at 96¼ to 96¾.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs were quiet. The market generally was unchanged, and quotations were nominal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions were dull.

CHOLERA RAGING AT MECCA.

The cholera has been raging at Mecca, and 30,000 of the inhabitants have fallen victims to it.

SHIPWRECKS IN GERMAN OCEAN.

Several shipwrecks, with loss of life, have occurred in the German ocean—but none of the vessels were American.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Arrived, the steamboat Champion. Departed, the Cora Anderson, the Harrison, and the Gunnison.

EXPENSES OF FLORIDA WAR.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars is the amount required to pay the volunteers against the Florida Indians, previous to the removal of Billy Bowlegs.

The remaining six millions are authorized to be raised by a loan, but it will not, probably, be put into market before January next.

SOUTH AMERICANS ALARMED.

Private letters received at Washington speak of the alarm of several of the South American republics at our demonstration against Paraguay, fearing that it will ultimately be directed against them.

INDIANA ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—The official returns of the Second Congressional District show that English's majority is 1916.

HERNAN AND MORRISSEY.

BUFFALO, October 21.—It is understood here that Heenan has offered to fight Morrissey again for a heavy purse.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Whisky 19½c.

EUROPA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 21.—The steamship Europa arrived here to-day.

THE PICCOLOMINI FUROR.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Piccolomini was greeted last night, on her debut, with immense applause.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Ohio Flour $5 30 to $5 40. Western meal $4 20 to $4 40. Corn 67 to 68c. Mess Pork—Eastern $16 37½. Lard steady, 10¼ to 10½c. Whisky 27½c.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—The river at this point is unchanged. The Illinois is rising.—The upper Mississippi and Missouri are falling. At Dubuque there are 2 feet water, the upper Rapids there are 3½ feet; at the lower Rapids 3½ feet.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Colonel Miles is organizing two columns against the Apache Indians.

The Northern district is quiet.

Judge Bowne has arrived at Santa Fe.

Capt. Pope and his party will probably winter at Galisteo.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Flour dull at $4 25. Wheat very dull—90 to $1 01. Corn steady; yellow 60c. Oats dull at 56 to 61c. Hemp firm at 9 to 95c.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We invite attention to the appeal of this philanthropic association for relief, and our citizens should be as prompt and liberal in extending it as they have to older, but not worthier societies.

MORPHY IN PARIS.—The *Press*, of the 20th ult., says:

As we announced yesterday, Mr. Morphy commenced playing ten blind games, and eight skillful chess players. The adversaries of the youthful American were as follows: Messrs. Daubier, Burnwith, Bonnemain, Cuffer, Lequesne, Pouly, Pratt and Boguin. The match commenced at 12¼, and continued without interruption until 10 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Morphy displayed no hesitation, and conducted his forces in the eight games (he won six) Messrs. Cuffert and Lequesne alone had the good fortune to draw their games.

This signal triumph was received with outbursts of enthusiastic applause.

THE POST-OFFICE STAMP BUREAU.—For the quarter ending the 30th of September last there were issued from this bureau the following:

One cent stamps	2,400,000
Three cent stamps	30,445,600
Five cent stamps	127,600
Ten cent stamps	757,930
Twelve cent stamps	331,250
	41,133,000
Stamps returned	62,900,000
Total stamps	41,070,100

which cost the government $7302 62.

Stamped Envelopes.—There were 241,150 note size, three cents; 6,454,350 letter size, three cents; 42,850 ten cent envelopes; 100 official stamps. These envelopes alone make an aggregate in money of £217,737 04.

NATIONAL COURTESIES.—H. M. frigate Valorous arrived in our port on Thursday afternoon from Fayal, Madeira, bringing with her forty-two of the passengers by the ill-fated steamship Austria, who were taken to Fayal on the French bark Maurice. Arthur secured the frigate Sabine, flag-ship of the Paraguay expedition, now lying at quarantine. The Valorous received a salute, which she promptly returned, both vessels displaying the banting of the two countries.

The passengers by the Valorous have nothing to tell about the great Indian ocean, Commander and Mrs. Maury (Mr. Maury and his wife are in the hospital at Fayal) are expected home in the next steamer from Liverpool. Mr. Maury is the author of the sublimest work ever written on the physical geography of the ocean.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, J. D. Bulloch, commander, from New York via Havana, arrived early yesterday morning, having left New York on the 12th, arriving at Havana on the 17th, and sailed again on the evening of the 18th. She has encountered much heavy weather since leaving New York. From Havana we learn that preparations are quietly being carried on to fit the fleet for service. The bark Ardenissa, of New Orleans, has been stopped by the acting U. S. Consul-General from going to sea. She had cleared for the coast of Africa on a trading voyage. It has created some excitement.

The health of Havana is now very good. The U. S. steamer Dispatch, Lieutenant-Commanding E. G. Parrott, was lying in the harbor—all well on board. Off the Morro, on the 18th, passed an American ship from Portsmouth; could not make out her name.

Freights in Havana very dull, and nothing offering for the United States or Europe. Stock of Sugar 85,000 boxes, against 195,000 last October—prices had advanced, but it was thought they would recede. Molasses, short stock. Exchange—New York 4 to 4¼, New Orleans 5 to 5¼, London 15 to 15¾.

The Cahawba brought the following passengers:

S Hopkins, Jr., lady and child, Mrs Ferguson and servant, Mrs Mathews, Mrs J S Beebe and child, Mrs M Green, Capt W C Barry, Capt Paine, H Mulcahy and servant, J. Van Infar, R Oliver, J C Mcshane, R Hernandez and P Egan.

We have received by the Cahawba Havana files to the 17th instant. The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 16th. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 21,491, $100,000; No. 12,448, $50,000; No. 25,051, $30,000; No. 8002, $15,000; No. 22,377, $10,000; Nos. 6581, 7273, 12,209, 16,471, 20,101 and 20,380, each $2000; Nos. 261, 1765, 3033, 9008, 10,126, 20,340, 20,793, 23,919 and 25,485, each $1000.

Another Disclosure.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary of Kansas under Gov. Walker, in a late speech at Lawrence, made the following statement:

In the *Weekly Civilian*, of the 5th instant, we stated the entire number of deaths by yellow fever, up to that date, at 112. The edition of the 12th increased this number 57, making a total from the 4th of September to the 11th of October, a period of five weeks, 169. We now append our weekly report up to the 18th, forty-two days, by which it will be seen that the interments have reached 226, or an average of over five per day.

The last week the disease has been more fatal than any previous week since the outbreak of the epidemic. There remained in the hospital on Saturday evening 12 cases of yellow fever, and 40 patients afflicted with other diseases. Also, 12 yellow fever cases at the Ursuline Convent.

The average number of deaths by yellow fever during the week ending last been seven per day.

The fever still lingers in Houston, and there are a few cases in Indianola.

The *Civilian*, of the 16th, says:

The cancels will be landed on St. Cyr's wharf next Monday. People, with drays or carriages, who do not enjoy the excitement of a stampede, had better keep their horses out of the way when those ships of the dead heads on the lapel; for their sudden and strange appearance never fails to excite a desire to leave suddenly in horses unaccustomed to the bell.

INDIAN FIGHT.—The San Antonio *Ledger*, of the 10th, publishes the following, received by express:

We are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Withers, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the following items:

"WICHITA VILLAGE, October 1, 1858.—An engagement between the United States troops and the Wichita Indians took place here to-day. Fifty-six Indians were killed, three hundred horses captured, one hundred and twenty lodges burnt, with their contents.

"Lieut. Col. Van Dorn and Capt. Canby were slightly—shot through the heart with an arrow. Major Van Dorn was severely wounded. Three soldiers were killed and seven wounded. Mr. Ward, the agent, and Mr. Rouse, the Indian agent, were also both wounded.

"It is impossible to state the number of Indians wounded; probably a great number."

The same paper says:

Deputy United States Marshal Mattson left town for Austin yesterday morning, with Dammart and Schmidt, the post-office robbers. They will remain in confinement there until the next term of the Federal Court.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EPIDEMIC.—The deaths by yellow fever during the 24 hours ending Thursday noon, as reported by the Board of Health, were only 16—an astonishing decrease, and one which gives good ground, apparently, for the hope that the scourge will soon pass away entirely.

THE WEATHER.—For several days past the skies have been occasionally cloudy, while the atmosphere has been balmy and pleasant. On Wednesday night the clouds thickened, and since then it has undergone a decided change in the weather was looked for; but by noon yesterday the sun shone out again with considerable power, and no one is weather prophet enough to tell when and what the change will be.

RELIEF.—The Howard Association having announced that its treasury was exhausted, the City Council, at its last meeting, promptly donated the sum of $2000 to the association, and since then other contributions have been flowing in from the community generally—$1060 being the amount received on Wednesday last. The Young Men's Christian Association also received a donation of $1000 from the City Council, and we observe that the proceeds of the performance by the Varieties Dramatic Association, on Saturday evening, had amounting to $132 50, to be handed over to them. Unfortunately the Dramatic Association had to pay an expense of $100, in advance, for the rent of the St. Charles Theatre on that occasion, which reduced their benevolent fund considerably. Mr. F. F. Proctor, proprietor of the Woods House, corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, generously dedicates the proceeds of his popular establishment today to the Howards, and we hope to see others following the good example, so that the hands of those who are engaged in the noble cause of relieving the poor and suffering may be strengthened to the end of the epidemic. The appeal to the public of both the Howard and the Young Men's Association will, we hope, be heeded promptly and effectually responded to.

FUNERAL OF REV. M. G. LE MERCIER DU QUESSAY.—The solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Church were performed over the remains of this excellent man at the St. Louis Cathedral yesterday. The solemn mass was sung in the morning, and the funeral services took place in the afternoon, in the presence of large numbers of those who knew, respected, and deeply regretted him. When a good man dies, his works remain to sanctify his name in the memories of his friends: and the multitude which gathered at the Cathedral yesterday evidence how warm place the deceased occupied in the affections of his people. After the funeral cortege had passed through several of the streets below the Cathedral it moved up Chartres street, and we believe the remains were deposited in the vault of the Cathedral.

BOY SHOT AND KILLED.—A boy named James Callenan was shot in the head and killed, on Fourth street, between Fulton and Chippewa, yesterday morning by a man named Matthew Maher, under the following circumstances: It appears that a drunken fellow was trying to force himself into Maher's house, who, to prevent it, took a double-barreled shot gun and fired it at the intruder. A number of boys had been attracted to the spot by the affray, and when the gun was fired, young Callenan, who was only nine years of age, received the contents in his head, the left side being blown entirely away, and his death resulting instantly. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict against Maher as the author of the boy's death. Maher was arrested.

A SINNER.—A man named John B. Sinner has been arrested in the Fourth District as accessory to the assault upon Mr. N. D. Marvel, on Monday night last. Several others are suspected of being concerned.

GREAT GOOD LUCK.—It is currently reported that a paying teller in one of our city banks is the fortunate holder of the number that takes the $100,000 prize in the last Havana lottery.

A BAD FALL.—Charles Blos, a sailor on board the ship Carlotta Smith, fell yesterday morning from the mainyard to the deck, and was severely injured in the back and loins.

BADLY HURT.—About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Fulton street, a drayman named Edward Hagan fell under one of the wheels of his dray, which was loaded with ten bags of coffee, and was very badly hurt. He was taken to the Charity Hospital by officer Stammeyer.

BOY RUN OVER.—A f. b. c. named George Prisby, aged 6 years, was knocked down, or run over by a milk wagon, at the corner of Xavier and Bienville streets, yesterday afternoon. A physician gave a certificate that the boy was not seriously hurt, but the driver of the wagon, Pierre Ferran, was arrested, and his mule and wagon were sent to the pound.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—*Before Recorder Summers.*—James Kelly, principal, and Pat. Kelly, accessory, in beating Peter Cardoy with iron knuckles, on Girod street, were committed to prison—Cardoy being able to appear. Wm. Livingston, charged with the assault, on the 28th inst., on the charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $22 50 from Geo. Thomas's grocery store, Triangular Buildings, Dennis, who was at Pulaski, was awarded twenty-five lashes for stealing two barrels of flour from the front of A. T. Bennett's warehouse, in front street. Eating Cauphlin, for assaulting and obscenely abusing Margaret Cauphlin, was fined $10. Wm. Smith, arrested for cutting Jack Hamilton, was found to have committed only a $5 offence, and Hamilton was held to answer the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

Before Recorder Wilz.—Edward, slave of Mrs. Desforges, charged with having in his possession a stolen piece of cotton and a piece of calico, was dismissed, no evidence being produced of the truth of the charge. Cornelius Jackson, also dismissed from the charge of wife beating, she not appearing to prosecute.

Before Recorder Adams.—Matthew Callan was arraigned on the charge of abusing and causing the death of Matthew Callahan, a boy, 9 years of age, on Wednesday evening last, and was committed for examination on the 28th inst.

Before Recorder Long.—Black, Charlotte and Zulme, the three negroes charged by Mr. A. C. Morel with being accessory to the kidnapping and robbery of his boy Jerome Marie, who mysteriously disappeared on the 30th ult., were yesterday brought up for examination. The accusation against the negroes was based upon their near intimacy. Black having stated that he saw the child every day, and that he knew where it was; the others declaring that Black had so told them. No proof, however, was adduced that the accused knew any thing of the child's disappearance or its whereabouts. They were accordingly discharged; and the fate of the child is involved in as much uncertainty as ever. An affidavit was made by Lieut. Simon, upon information received, against the mate of the ship Gallender, for the murder of Daniel Andrews, on board, during the passage down the river. A warrant was accordingly issued for his arrest as soon as he should be brought to the city; the witnesses in the matter, John Lucenbach and John Illey, being already here. Xavier Gracey and wife had a warrant sent after them to appear and answer the charge of having combined to whip and abuse N. Noldy, in his own blacksmith shop on Magazine street.

MANUFACTURING DIAMONDS.—One of the most curious sights in Paris is said to be afforded by a visit to the vast atelier of M. Boergnignon, where the whole process of transforming a few grains of dirty, heavy-looking sand into a diamond of the purest water is daily going on, with the avowed purpose of deceiving every body but the buyer. The sand employed, and upon which everything depends, is found in the forests of Fontainebleau, and enjoys a great reputation in the trade, that large chandeliers are exported. The coloring matter for imitating emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, is entirely mineral, and has been brought to high perfection by M. Boergnignon. Many operations are employed which continue for months, in the various stages and fires, the finer results with the finest assay and care; the coarser of the compound being sent to a cooler part of the furnace. Very many of the stones are produced from the sand, which is reduced first to the red, then to the white heat, and finally to the vitreous state.

Gen. Robles was on board a Spanish vessel of war off Vera Cruz, and was not allowed any communication with the land. The officers of the vessel had been detected in giving assistance to the Conservatives.

Lieut. Jones also brings a letter from our consul at San Luis Potosi, which depicts the state of the country as miserable in the extreme. An impression seemed to prevail that a large Spanish fleet would soon be on the coast to demand redress.

Mr. Forsyth says that he will sail from Vera Cruz for the United States on the 18th instant.

Matters in the Land of the Mormons.

Letters from Great Salt Lake City, to the 11th ultimo, have been received. On the 24th of August, the Judges and Secretary of the Territory, under an escort of dragoons, started from the camp of the army in Cedar Valley, on a journey to Fillmore, the legitimate capital of the Territory, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the courts, and examining the condition of the capitol building. This building cost the United States government $30,000, which passed through the hands of the shrewd Brigham Young, and, of course, but a very small portion of it was applied to the purpose for which it was intended. Having the interests of the Church to look after, and also a large and increasing family, Brigham made the poorer portion of the Saints work out their tithes on the capitol, and set his own price upon their pious labors, which price the government paid. Shortly after it was finished, Brigham discovered that it would be for his interest to have the seat of government at Great Salt Lake City, and he therefore, through the nominal action of the legislature, had it removed to that place. Here a building styled Social Hall was hired for a capitol, the same also being used for balls and a theatre. It belongs to the Church, and a rent of $1000 per annum has been paid for the portion used by the government. The building is a poor one, and could not have cost over the amount charged to the national government for a year's rent. The capitol at Fillmore had ceased to be used for any government purposes, and nearly all the furniture had been carried off, and the dogs of library destroyed, although Gov. Cumming had instructed the party to endeavor to prevent the destruction of the apartments locked, except the Secretary's office, and that was used for the printing office of the *Deseret News*, and the pictures were all at work. It is completely hard to the records have been scattered, that it is doubtful whether evidence of the passage of an act of the Legislature prior to 1850 can be found. The incidents and discoveries of the party on their journey were not of a remarkable character. In all Cedar Valley only one small Mormon settlement was met with, consisting of half a dozen houses.

In Tenilock Valley they came to the town of Goshen, consisting of 70 families. There was but one polygamist in the town—Bishop Pitmans Cook, who had but two wives. They went came to Nephi, on South Creek, with a population of 750, under Bishop Jacob Bigler. A fine healthy-looking girl, about sixteen years of age, brought some of the party some milk. She said she came from Westchester, in New York, with her parents, when she was eight years old, and that she and her sisters were wives of one man. She retained some sense of shame, for she blushed when she mentioned the latter fact. Her parents lived in the same house. The most lovely portion of the Mormon settlements is on the eastern border of Lake Utah—a bottom on which have been built up the towns and settlements of Payson, Spanish Fork, Springville, Provo, Provo Ranch, Battle Creek, American Fork, and Summit Creek, the aggregate of the population being about 12,000. The women work in the fields, as in European countries, and many of the towns look more like the villages in Wurtemburg or Bavaria than American towns.

On their return, the party fell in with Judge Drummond's sister, at Cedar Springs. She is a large, raw-boned woman, and perfectly insane on the subject of Mormonism. She prophesied that God would deliver the Philistines (the troops and the United States authorities) into the hands of the Saints, to be smitten during the coming winter, as Joshua smote the men of Ai.

Morris at Great Salt Lake City are at a low ebb. The Church owns the Salt Lake House, and controls it. It is the head quarters of the gambling and lounging men. In front of it a few weeks ago, Parman R. Pratt, recently returned from his mission, and previously married a plural wife, knocked two gamblers down, each other, after the manner of Congress, the chief of the twin of Congress, the chief of the twin of Congress, the chief of the twin