

novel state of things, and bathers swim who never swam before. At different periods the skin of different persons is differently affected by the slimy wash; but the taste is always disgusting and offensive. Ordinarily, nothing is seen around the white shore, save a few thorn bushes and some stranded boughs washed down by the Jordan—and nothing heard but the faint sounds of a distant convent-bell; so that it is no lovely scene, but one of deepest solemnity—even in the glare of a brilliant noon, its whole look is deathly; and when the thunder rolls, and the earthquake heaves within these shattered mountains, upon this molten mass, no more fitting burial-place could be imagined for a Sodom and a Gomorrah.

LATEST NEWS!!

[From the Washington Union.]

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commander John A. Dahlgren, commanding the United States sloop Plymouth, giving the particulars of the visit of that vessel to Tampico, and of an interview with President Juarez at Vera Cruz. The date of the last letter is at Vera Cruz, Oct. 17th.

Commander Dahlgren had an interview with Gov. Garza, of Tampico, who assumed the responsibility for the forced loan upon Bastien, and that he was ready to make indemnity to him for the injury done. In reply to inquiries, Gov. Garza said that he had a great disinclination to practise similar molestations upon citizens of the United States, but necessity might compel him to resort to like contributions on all merchants, in which those of the United States would, of course, be included.—Commander Dahlgren remonstrated against the propriety of this course, and reminded Gov. Garza that the United States government had fully approved of the course of Mr. Forsyth in resisting similar exactions upon American residents at the city of Mexico; and that a continuance of such course would endanger the friendly relations between the two countries. Gov. Garza would bind himself to nothing further, but promised to write to his government, that of Juarez, for more particular instructions.

The Spanish war steamers are stationed in the river off Tampico for the protection of its consulate and merchants. An English force was also expected, as an English merchant had been forced to pay \$7,000, his house taken by soldiers, and himself put into prison.—Commander Dahlgren makes the following general remarks upon the condition of Mexico:

"I can hardly convey to the Department an accurate idea of the wretched state to which affairs, public and private, here [Tampico] and at Vera Cruz have been brought by the conduct of the parties that now distract the country with civil war. Nature has lavished her every gift of soil and position that can be desired to render the people happy and powerful; yet agriculture, commerce, and all industrial pursuits have been reduced to the lowest ebb by the feuds of the military banditti who wrangle for the last miserable vestiges of private and public resources. There seems to be neither patriotism nor a sense of common decency left in these self-constituted rulers that spring into power, plunder as far as their ability extends, and then make way for a new horde of adventurers. Liberty there is none; it is the worst form of military license that now stalks ruthlessly and without shame over the land. The time seems to be at hand when the United States will be bound by every consideration of humanity and policy to interfere and abate an evil which must threaten the peace of this hemisphere. The military leaders of Mexico are altogether reckless of any consequence that may ensue from the pursuit of plunder, and the citizens of other countries are made to suffer as well as those of the United States."

[From the Santa Fe Gazette.]

NEW MEXICO.

Headquarters Navajo Expedition,
Fort Defiance, New Mexico,
September 8th, 1858.

I. Since the arrival of the commanding officer at this post (2d inst.) sufficient time has been given the Navajo tribe of Indians to seek, secure, and deliver up the murderer of Major Brooks' negro; to atone for the insult to our flag, and the many outrages committed on our citizens. They failed to do so. Our duty remains to chastise them into obedience of our laws, and after to-morrow morning war is declared against them.

II. At eight o'clock to-morrow morning, the column designated by order No. 2, will be in readiness to march with twelve days rations, to fight the Indians wherever found.

III. The commanders of companies are cautioned not to place on one mule all of their ammunicions, but to distribute it to at least three packs.

By order of

LIEUT. COL. MILES.

T. W. WALKER, 2d. Lieut. 3d. Infantry,
Adjutant of Expedition.

The Indians have 250,000 sheep at least, and about 60,000 horses. These are their wealth. Their care and trouble now mostly is to secure them. Destroy them and they will become desperate. Unencumbered with their herds and they will enter the field with the full determination to fight it out. A second edition of the Florida war may be expected. Peace may be plead for to save the stock, but these lost and war to the knife will be the motto.—Mark the prediction.

S. M. YOST.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—The Santa Fe mail of the 29th ult. has arrived. Fort Defiance dates of Sept. 25th say that a fight occurred between a detachment of troops, under Captain Hatch,

and a band of Navajos, under Searzillos, in which Largos, a principal chief of the nation, and six Indians were killed. Col Miles would leave about the 28th, with his entire command, for Chuzco and Tunica, where it was thought the Indians would make a stand. They have heretofore retired before the troops, and are now driving their stock as far westward into the mountains as possible. The employment of volunteers is still urgently recommended.

ILLINOIS.

The Douglas democrats have a majority in the house of five, and in the senate of three.—The administration vote in the state is not over 2500.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 4.—The republicans here concede the triumph of Douglas by a majority of five in each house.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Tribune has a special dispatch from Chicago, which states that the Republicans have a majority of over 5000 in the popular vote of Illinois, though Douglas has undoubtedly secured a majority of the new legislature. The Republican state ticket is elected.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The number of deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday was thirteen, and for the week ending that day one hundred and thirty-five.—There was a good frost this morning.

The City of Tampa, Florida, has been almost depopulated by the yellow fever, and the flight of its citizens, the entire place wearing the appearance of a church yard.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY.—From June 27 to October 24, 7,286 people died in New Orleans; and of these, 4,684 of yellow fever. For the week previous to Nov. 1, there were 175 deaths of the same disease.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—A terrible tornado occurred in East Mississippi on the nights of Oct. 29th and 30th. The Mobile Mercury has the following particulars of its destruction of human life:—

That of Tuesday night occurred about four o'clock p.m., and passed through the western portion of Jasper county. In its course it struck the plantation of Josiah Moody, and the report that reaches us is that every house was swept completely away and their fragments scattered far along the whirlwind's path, and with them almost the entire family swept into eternity. Of thirteen persons in the house at the time, the lifeless and mangled bodies of nine were picked up by the neighbors who assembled the next morning. Some of these were carried a great distance along its track by the awful power of the storm. Two others, the wife of Mr. Moody and his little daughter, were found alive, but so severely wounded that no hope was entertained of their recovery.—But one of Mr. Moody's family, a little girl, escaped, who is expected to survive, but with considerable injuries.

A SERIOUS CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.—The conflict of jurisdiction between the U. S. Circuit Court and the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in the matter of the Trust Company, threatens to be a serious affair. It is intimated that the Circuit Court regards the act of the Superior Court as an usurpation, and that it will maintain its jurisdiction at all hazards. We learn that the United States Marshal Sifford wrote to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions, and that he received for answer that it was his duty to see that the process of the United States Courts be obeyed at all hazards. That is to say, it is his duty to summon the posse comitatus, and, if necessary, make a requisition for United States troops. Should the Superior Court maintain an equal determination, it will likewise devolve upon the Sheriff to summon the posse comitatus to resist force. Unless one or other Court recedes, the collision seems inevitable, and the consequence will be serious. The Marshal is bound to obey the command of the Court, and it is probable that the mandate will be issued on Friday morning.—[Cin. Commercial.]

FROST IN MOBILE.—We are in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the house of Fry, Bliss & Co., Mobile, dated Nov. 6, saying, "Hard frost this morning."—[Jour. of Com.]

APOSTACY.—Dr. Randolph, a celebrated spiritualist, has openly recanted. He says, after an experience of nine years, that spiritualism is one-third imposture, one-third insanity, and one-third diabolism (devilism).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE EAST.

The Agramer Zeitung, published in Austrian Croatia, contains more detailed accounts of the latest insurrection of the Christians in Bosnia, of which we have received intelligence by telegraph.

On the 6th inst., it says, the Christians in the Posavina (a district in the North of Bosnia), killed Reschid-Bey, of Gradowich. They then rose against their other oppressors. The insurgents, who may number 8,000 or 10,000 have divided themselves into three camps. In all the encounters they have hitherto had with the Turks, the Turks were beaten. The houses of the boys in almost all the villages have been given to flames. The collector of customs in Turkish-Samac has been disarmed, but has been permitted to withdraw with his cash and his accounts to Austrian-Samac, where, likewise, a great number of the wives and children of the insurgents have taken refuge. In the village of Obudowac (as already mention-

tioned by telegraph) sixteen Mahomedans were beheaded, but only two of the boys, the two richest and most distinguished, have hitherto perished. All this took place in the Nahia (hundred) of Gradovac, against which 100 Turks of the Nahia of Derwent have now marched. According to recent news, the Christians have made a certain Salih-Aga and six other Turks prisoners. Kiami Pacha, the Governor of Bosnia, has dispatched 500 men more, and will rally about 10,000 men in a few days. Near Zvornik the Turkish authorities have seized 10,000 cartridges and some guns.

The Greek Christians in Bosnia, who have been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulman population, have a belief that they will be supported by France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the formation of a Greek Constantinopolitan state.

INDIA.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Calcutta Sep. 9, says:—

"The war, as a war, is confined to Northern Oude, the Gonda district, the route between Oude and Shahabad, and Shahabad itself. The former is to be settled in the forthcoming campaign, and the latter at once. Meanwhile Central Oude is settling down, and I have seen letters from Mr. Montgomery stating that the country, the moment our troops have passed through it, becomes as tranquil as if no rebellion had occurred. Maun Sing, however, is giving a great deal of trouble. He professes warm friendship, but will obey no order, take no advice, and, above all, will not go to Lucknow. He is playing a game which is too fine for his intellect, and I suspect has nearly worn out the patience of the governor general. In Shahabad affairs do not improve. The camel corps, under Col. Turner, on the 20th of Aug. cut up a party at Bulleah, and Brigadier Douglas, on the 21st, hunted another body, who had seized a European officer at Russerah, into the Gogra. The centre of the guerilla warfare, however, the wedge shaped territory between the Ganges and the Soane is still unapproachable. The commander-in-chief, however, has issued orders for the collection of a force adequate to the work. The European regiments will be posted so as to prohibit flight across the base line of the triangle, while two regiments of Sikh irregulars are sent to hunt the rebels through the jungle."

"A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Calcutta at 3 1-2 p.m. on the 24th of August. Earthquakes in Bengal are always slight, but this one shook the houses visibly, and is said by the natives to have been more severe than the one of 1842. The supreme court was shaken to such a degree that judge, bar, and prisoners rushed pell-mell out of the hall together. Yeh, in his great house at Alipore, was so frightened that, for the first time since he has been in Calcutta, he rushed into the open air.

I have just received official intelligence of the outbreak of cholera in the Cashmere valley. The Maharajah reports that upwards of 100,000 of his subjects have perished in a few weeks."

Bombay letters of September 24th, with the details of the late telegraphic advices, are received, but they add little of moment to them. Operations were being carried on without flagging, against the scattered rebels.

The Bombay Times says that the strength of the rebels in Oude and the adjacent districts is estimated at 70,000 men and 56 guns.

It was said that nine columns would be organized at Lucknow to traverse the country in different directions, while the Commander-in-Chief would remain at Lucknow to watch the progress of affairs.

The Times' correspondent writes that if any credence is to be attached to the number of Sepoys reported slain, not less than thirty-eight or forty thousand have been killed or executed, and that if to this is added the casualties by sickness, wounds and want, there is probably not more than twenty per cent. of the original Bengal army in existence, not including the disarmed regiments.

It is said there is to be a general amnesty on the proclamation of the Queen's authority. Advices from India state that the Gwalior rebels were still at Seronge, and it was thought they would make an attempt to cross the Ner-budda.

There were 3000 rebels engaged in the conflict on the island in the Gogra. They were driven out of their entrenched position; 1000 were killed, including two leaders. The British loss was trifling.

Bombay was quiet.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.—The committee of noblemen for the amelioration of the condition of the serfs in the Province of Wilna have marked out their plan of emancipation. They do not come up to the recommendation of the Imperial Government, which is that the houses, outbuildings and gardens occupied by the serfs shall be made their property. On the contrary, they expressly declare that this property cannot be separated from the estates on which it is situated, except by a voluntary, formal sale by the proprietor to the serf. They provide for a fixed rate of tribute to be paid by the serfs for twelve years, and for the establishment of a bank to aid the peasants to build houses for themselves.

IRELAND.

The Liverpool Post, of Oct. 27th, says:—"The old struggle between landlord and tenant in Ireland has again found development at the mouth of the musket. Orders have been issued for the transmission of large bodies of police and military to Donegal; and the greatest excitement prevails all over that country."

District Court.

[Reporter.]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Gen'l Ferguson being absent on account of illness, the motion to disbar was continued.

The Traverse Jury was adjourned to Thursday, 11 a.m., and the Grand Jury to Monday, Dec. 20.

Court adjourned to 11 a.m. of Thursday.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Court met, attended to reading the record, and adjourned to 11 a.m. of Monday, the 20th.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.

The District Attorney presented the Bill of Indictment found by the Grand Jury against Gen'l Ferguson, for using language calculated to intimidate Judge Stiles, as follows:—

"IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, OF OCTOBER TERM IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY EIGHT.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America empanelled, charged and sworn to enquire in and for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, upon their oath present that at the District Court for the Third Judicial District in the Territory of Utah, of February Term in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, then holden at Great Salt Lake City, before the honorable George P. Stiles, then one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and ex-officio Judge of the District Court for the Third Judicial District aforesaid; the said George P. Stiles then and there being such Judge as aforesaid and then there holding said District Court as aforesaid, for the February Term as aforesaid within the Third Judicial District as aforesaid, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled an act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah, commonly called the Organic Act of the Territory of Utah, approved September the Ninth in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and fifty, was then and there engaged in the discharge of his duty as such Judge as aforesaid, in the said District as aforesaid. And the said Grand Jurors upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that afterwards to-wit, on the Thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, at Great Salt Lake City within the Third Judicial District and Territory aforesaid, James Ferguson, late of Great Salt Lake City in the Judicial District aforesaid, Attorney at Law, did, then and there in the said District Court, holden as aforesaid for the February Term aforesaid, and while the said Court was in session, by threats endeavor to intimidate the said George P. Stiles, then and there being an officer in said Court, being then and there the Judge as aforesaid in the said District Court for the Third Judicial District in the Territory of Utah as aforesaid in the discharge of his duty as Judge as aforesaid. Contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Government of the United States of America.

And the Grand Jurors as aforesaid, inquiring as aforesaid, upon their oath as aforesaid, do further present that afterwards to wit, on the thirteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven at the February Term of the United District Court, holden at Great Salt Lake City within and for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah before the honorable George P. Stiles, then one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and ex-officio Judge of the said United States District Court for the said Third Judicial District as aforesaid; the said George P. Stiles, then and there being such Judge as aforesaid, and then there holding said United States District Court as aforesaid, for the February Term as aforesaid, was then and there engaged in the discharge of his duty as such Judge as aforesaid, in the said United States District Court as aforesaid. And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that afterwards to wit, on the thirteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, at the February Term of the United States District Court for the year last aforesaid holden at Great Salt Lake City for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah as aforesaid before the honorable George P. Stiles, then and there being the Judge of said United States District Court as aforesaid, the said James Ferguson, late of Great Salt Lake City as aforesaid, Attorney at Law, did, then and there in the said United States District Court, and while the same was in session before the said George P. Stiles so being such Judge as aforesaid, and engaged in holding said United States District Court as aforesaid, by threats endeavor to intimidate the said George P. Stiles, then and there an officer in said Court, being then and there the Judge as aforesaid in the said United States District Court for the Third Judicial District in the Territory of Utah as aforesaid, in the discharge of his duty as Judge as aforesaid, contrary to the Act of Congress in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Government of the United States of America.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER WILSON,

U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Utah." A True copy from the original indictment filed