

MUSICAL.—The instruments which arrived on Friday for the 10th Ward Brass Band, consisted of one silver E flat cornet, patent light valve (gilt in parts); one E flat Ventilhorn, soprano; six alto Ventil horns; four Ventil horns, E flat tenors; two B flat Ventil horns, baritone; two champion B flat euphoniums; two monster champion counter basses; one patent snare drum; one bass drum, and one pair Turkey cymbals. The instruments are pronounced by professionals to be the best in the country. The diameter of the bass drum is 32 inches. It has on its front a splendid badge of a bee-hive, in the background mountain peaks, surrounded with flags, bayonets, cannon and balls, crowned with a large watchful eagle, while on the bottom of all are the words "Deseret," "Tenth Ward Brass Band." The euphoniums and counter basses encircle the body, and the bells of the monsters are each fourteen inches in diameter.

The cost of the instruments was over \$1,000, greenbacks, and it is hoped that the boys will be persevering and make themselves as proficient as the instruments are good.

It is proposed to make an effort in the 1st Regiment to obtain uniforms, so that the Band may be a complete honor to their Regiment on occasions of drill.

The Kaysville Brass Band also received five cornets, six Sax horns, one bass drum and one pair of Turkey cymbals.

The instruments were all purchased from Henry Distin, of London, by Prof Geo. Parkman for these Bands. This is the fourth Band which Bro. P. has purchased for in this Territory, and his personal acquaintance with the firm for ten years in England, and doing business with it here for five years, places him in the position of a reliable agent for any bands that may wish to obtain instruments in the future. His present selection is a credit to him. We understand he has also had quite a selection of specimen music sent to him.

HORSE THIEVES KILLED.—The Frontier Index of the 22nd instant tells of the arrest in Green River City, on the 14th inst., of two horse thieves, named James King and E. Orfield, alias Bannock Jim; also the killing of two others of the same profession on the 20th. It appears that one of the two arrested on the 14th "blabbed" of three others who were camped about eighty miles west. Deputies sheriff Gilman and Turner started on the 15th in pursuit, and overtook their game on the 20th. The robbers enquired about, and learned the nature of the officers' business, but preferred to fight to a surrender. The officers, being obliging, gratified them, and the encounter resulted in the killing of two of them named Sam Conner and Henry Coon. The third, named John Orford, was arrested, taken to Green River, and lodged in durance vile, to await the action of the authorities there.

Died:

On the 15th inst., of mountain fever, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Hines Judd, of Cubington, Warwickshire, England, aged 16 years, 10 months and 22 days.

Deceased arrived on the 15th inst., with Capt. Gillespie's train, and was spared to embrace her father and mother, who had come from St. George to meet her. She conversed with them and received their blessing; and having been a true follower of her Redeemer through the Gospel, she sleeps in Zion to awake with the Saints in the resurrection. [Com. Mill. Star, please copy.]

At Morganville, Morgan County, September 19th, Laura Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Snedaker, aged 11 weeks.

In Richmond, Cache county, Sept. 14, of whooping cough and teething, Nancy, twin daughter of Jesse and Sarah Thobson, aged one year, nine months and 12 days.

In the 14th Ward, in this city, Saturday, 26th inst., Daniel Williams, son of Edward and Emily Stevenson, aged 13 months and 5 days, of canker and teething. The funeral took place at the residence of the parents on Sunday, at 1 p.m.

In the 6th Ward, Sept. 23, of inflammation of the bowels, Andrew Peter Materson, son of Natalie and Andrew Peterson, aged 4 months and 8 days.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

Pittsburg.—The Republican torch-light procession, to-night, was brilliant and imposing; it was an hour and ten minutes passing any given point. The city was alive with excitement.

Montgomery.—Smith and five members of the legislature left for Washington, this forenoon, with a memorial to the President, asking for troops. The Democrats held an indignation meeting to-night, and denounced the memorial as false; they have no objection to the presence of soldiers, but they object to the memorial as a slander on the white people of Alabama.

Columbus.—Three negroes were, to-day, admitted to the Bar of South Carolina.

New York.—The brig *John Armstrong* arrived from Curacao, after a passage of twenty days; the captain, first mate and one seaman died of the yellow fever. The town of Curacao, and especially the shipping is in a most unhealthy state.

Fort Wallace, Ks.—Two scouts from Col. Forsyth's camp, on a dry fork of the Republican, report that on the 17th three or four hundred Indians attacked their camp. Col. Forsyth, having only fifty men, crossed to a small island, when the Indians commenced firing and kept it up until sundown. The scouts were obliged to crawl on their

hands and knees two miles, through the Indians, to escape from the camp. They heard firing at the camp all the next day. Casualties, Col. Forsyth's left leg broken by a ball shot through his right thigh; Lieut. Beecher was shot in several places, and it was supposed that he was dying, his back being broken; he begged the men to kill him. Dr. Moore was shot in the head while dressing Forsyth's wounds, and two of the men killed and twenty wounded. All the stock of the command was killed. The men were living on their horses' flesh. The scouts had only one and a half pounds to last them into Fort Wallace. The party had 60 rounds of ammunition left, and were fortifying. The scouts could only travel nights on account of the danger of Indians being seen every day. On learning of Col. Forsyth's condition, Col. Bankhead, commanding at this post, sent out one hundred men with arms and ammunition to his relief.

Later.—Gen. Nichols has just arrived from Fort Reynolds. He reports Lieut. Beecher dead, Dr. Moore mortally wounded and dying, Col. Forsyth nearly as bad. They were all lying there, with Indians lying all around them, eating horseflesh, and waiting patiently for relief.

St. Louis.—A Fort Dodge letter says Gen. Sully has driven the Indians, and is pursuing them far south, even beyond the borders of Texas. He had had several fights, whipping them badly, and killing and wounding seventy.

A Fort Wallace scout, who left Col. Forsyth's camp on the 19th, came in to-day; he reports that the party had plenty of ammunition and were in good spirits, but their rations were all gone, and their dependence was on horse and mule meat. Col. Forsyth thought he could sustain himself six days longer if absolutely necessary. The Indians had lost 25 in killed, and a large number wounded.

New York.—The *Tribune's* Atlanta Special says the official investigation of the Camilla massacre, shows that it was even more bloody and atrocious than at first reported. Captain Pierce and Mr. Murphy saved their lives by making the masonic signal. The negroes were hunted with dogs, and when caught were butchered in cold blood. General Sibley has sent an officer to Camilla to make a searching investigation.

Commissioner Wilson has issued instructions to John A. Clark, the newly appointed Surveyor General of Utah, directing that officer to proceed to Denver, Col., and obtain possession of the original evidence of the survey in Utah, now in the custody of the Surveyor General at Denver, and repair to Salt Lake City, where the Secretary of the interior has directed that he shall establish his office.

Nashville.—An exciting canvass, for mayor, between Alden, the present mayor, and Thorborg, moderate Republican, culminated in a riot, to-night at a public meeting. A thousand shots were fired, exclusively, by negroes; but only four persons were wounded. The crowd was finally dispersed by federal troops.

New Orleans.—The Senator elect, from the Codd district, was admitted yesterday, White, the negro contestant, being declared ineligible.

Chicago, 26.—The *Republican's* Washington special gives a synopsis of the report of Maj. P. H. Howard, sub-assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia relative to the recent riot at Camilla. Major Howard recites the circumstances of the riot, as already published. He says he had much difficulty in restraining the freedmen, who were much excited, and desired to go to Camilla to the rescue of the Republicans there. He counselled them to remain quiet, promising that affairs should be investigated; and if any great wrong was done it should be remedied, when they departed apparently satisfied. Major Howard forwards a partial list of the killed and wounded, numbering 34, all of whom were freemen except three. Pierce, the candidate for Congress, was not hurt.

New York, 26.—A suit has been instituted in this district by Commissioner Southern, of the district of New York, and by Messrs. Cushing, of Newburyport, Mass., against John Laird, of Birkenhead, England, for loss sustained by them by the burning of their ship, *Sonora*, in the Straits of Malacca, in December, 1863, by the Alabama, which appellants say was built and fitted out, in direct violation of the laws of England, by Laird. An attachment has been issued against funds, owned by Laird, supposed to be deposited in the United States sub-treasury, in this city.

Washington.—District Attorney Carrington has appealed from the decision

of Judge Wylie in the Surratt case; he holds that the statute of limitations, in his defense, was not before the court in the pleadings, and further claims that the statute of limitation does not extend to persons fleeing from justice. A new indictment will be submitted to the grand jury.

Washington.—A peace treaty was concluded with the Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheepeater Indians yesterday; they will be located in Idaho and Montana.

Chester, Pa.—The bark *Sunnyside*, with a cargo of coal oil, was struck by lightning last night; an explosion followed and the bark was burned up. The pilot was blown overboard, and several of the crew scalded, but they were saved.

Helena, Montana, 27.—S. W. Bealls, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was shot yesterday by Geo. M. Pinney, ex-United States' Marshal, and died this morning; the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the act of killing the deceased was done in self-defense.

Ft. Wallace.—A scout from Colonel Forsyth's camp reports that Col. Carpenter reached Forsyth on the morning of the 25th and that Col. Bankhead's command, which left here with provisions, &c., arrived soon after Col. Carpenter. Col. Forsyth lost 5 killed and 12 wounded and all his horses. The Indian loss is not far from 80 killed and wounded. The Indians were Sioux Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and numbered between 600 and 700. It is estimated that they fired not less than ten thousand rounds, besides a quantity of arrows, as the ground was thickly strewn with the latter. Col. Forsyth's wounds are doing well. The fight the first day, was the most terrible that has ever taken place on the Plains. The Indians made charge after charge, sometimes coming within fifty feet of the men. The island on which they were had few bushes, and but a small amount of grass, and the men were almost entirely exposed, their only defense being small sand breastworks which were thrown up with no tools, and while working between the attack of the Indians, who rode round charging down on them. At the same point one party of men would be digging, while the rest fought.

FOREIGN.

London, 23.—Dispatches from Spain state that the insurgents have issued a proclamation, declaring that when they are victorious, their future course relative to the government of the country will be decided by universal suffrage. The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid, which is defended by the *Barrichoes*; no particulars have been received. The city of Saragossa is preparing its defenses against an anticipated attack by the rebels.

Dublin.—The aldermen and council of this city have passed a resolution, that as all danger of the Fenian movement has passed away, the time has come for the release of imprisoned Fenians.

Montreal.—An attempt was made last night, to upset the Grand Trunk train going west, in consequence, it is surmised, of Mr. Orilla, the Crown Counsel in the Wheelan case, being on board; ties were placed on the track, but the down freight train struck them first.

London, 23.—The *Madrid Gazette* says that Navaillez has arrived on the north side of Sierra Morena with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry, and four batteries.

The revolutionary General, Serrano, was marching with a large force on Cordova to give battle to the royal troops. Great excitement prevailed in Madrid, and it was believed that the success of the revolutionists was certain. Queen Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince of Asturias; she is to act as regent until he attains his majority; the revolutionists, however, have refused any compromise, and demand the expulsion of the Bourbon establishment, a constitutional assembly and a provisional government.

Paris, 24.—The French Government will immediately strengthen their military posts on the Spanish frontiers. It is reported that Queen Isabella has entered France.

There is a rumor that the Revolutionary General, Prim, has been arrested, but it lacks confirmation. The *Pays* says the Spanish army is loyal, and the insurrection is confined to the province of Andalusia and a few seaports. The following official announcement has been received from Madrid: Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia are quiet.

San Francisco.—Honolulu advices of September 5th have been received. The reported sinking of the southern

shore of Hawaii is confirmed; the same occurrence was observed at the port of Hilo. The subsidence at Hawaii, in some places is from three to four, and in others from six to seven feet; while at Hilo, the greatest subsidence noticed is eight feet eight inches. In Hilo, Pauna, and Kau, from one to five earthquakes occur daily; there is considerable smoke arising from Kilana, but little fire is visible. The oscillations at sea at Hilo, August 14, 15, and 16, were remarkable; for three days the sea rose and fell from three to four feet, once every ten minutes.

Official dispatches from Madrid make the following statements: The insurrection has been suppressed in Grenada, where a battle had been fought, which lasted two hours, resulting in the defeat of the rebels; and that the disloyal movement is confined to the province of Santander and the cities of Malaga and Seville.

It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Manuel Gassel, Captain-General of Valemeires, was seized by the mob and killed, his body being dragged through the streets of the city.

Letters from Cadiz say that the citizens there had taken no part in the rebellion, and that business had not been interrupted.

London.—Minister Johnson visited the Leeds exhibition yesterday. In reply to an address from the exhibition committee he reiterated his previous assurances of the maintenance of good will between England and America; he also paid a tribute to the British army, under Lord Napier, whose name, he said, was a household word in America for courage and humanity in the Abyssinia war.

Paris.—The reported rising of the republicans in Calabria and Sicily is denied.

London.—The following is the latest from Spain. The Government at Madrid has declared all Spain in a state of siege. Gen. Isoden has been sent out with a detachment of royal troops against the province of Santander, which had joined the insurgents. A desperate affray took place in Santander between the opposing parties, in which several persons were injured. The report that Gen. Prim was marching directly on Madrid are reiterated; he is accompanied by Gen. Jerro and the Duke De Latorne. It is estimated that the force under his command is now 200,000 strong. The Duke De Latorne, acting as provisional president and civil head of the revolution, has refused the offers of accommodation made by Gen. Chico, from Madrid. The Spanish ships of war in the port of Don Sebastian have declared against the Queen and joined the rebel fleet. The revolutionary leaders have issued a decree declaring that any officer, who orders an attack on the people or on patriot soldiers, shall be adjudged a traitor to his country.

The French authorities have arrested a number of refugees who have crossed the frontier.

London.—Advices from Spain indicate that the rebels are especially strong on the seaboard; on the north-west coast they hold possession of the fortified seaport towns of Corunna, Ponte-roda, Evidgo and the mouth of the Tamber river and the provinces of Corunna. Two regiments of royal troops, sent from Madrid to put down the insurrection at Cadiz, are reported to have revolted while on the road, and gone over to the rebel ranks.

Paris.—Official dispatches from the royal authorities, give an account of an affray in Santander; the report states that after a sharp fight the rebels were worsted and took refuge on the fleet in the harbor.

London.—The *Times* has an article on the designs of the United States on Mexico. The *Times* would approve the absorption of that country into the American Union if it would assure two things, viz., the future peace of Mexico and the payment of her debt.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* has the following from Spain: Catalonia is quiet. News of a battle between the royal army, under Parva and the insurgents under Serrano's, is momentarily expected, as at last accounts the hostile forces were nearing each other. Jose Solamueas was sent to Queen Isabella by Gen. Concha, praying that the young Prince of Asturias might go to the Capital and assume the government of the nation; the Queen refused, and returned a reply that the Prince should not rule a people composed of robbers and assassins.

London.—It is reported that Madrid is quiet, but only awaits the signal for rebellion. The Queen has abdicated in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias. General Parva is master of Cadiz.