

The Capture of New Orleans.

The reports that have been published of the success of the Federal fleet under Commodore Farragut, in ascending the Mississippi river and the capture of New Orleans, are not very full and comprehensive. Neither the victors nor the vanquished have, as yet, so far as is generally known, said much about the matter for reasons that have not been made to appear.

A dispatch from Mobile, published in the Richmond papers, announced that the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip commenced on the 19th of April, but, that in consequence of the shallow water the Federal fleet could not get near enough to the forts to batter them much, and there was no possibility of shelling out the garrisons. A subsequent dispatch states that the Federal fleet had passed Fort Jackson, but the Confederates did not think it a matter of much consequence, as they had other defenses above that were impregnable. The next dispatch announced that the Federal fleet passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and that when the news reached New Orleans the wildest excitement prevailed; martial law was immediately proclaimed, business suspended, and all the cotton in the city was burned and all the steamboats and shipping excepting a few for transports, were forthwith destroyed. At 1 o'clock that afternoon, it was announced by the operator that the Federal fleet had appeared before the city.

From what can be gathered in relation to the capture of New Orleans by Commodore Farragut, it appears that when he arrived before the town with his fleet he demanded its surrender, which Gen. Lovell, the Confederate commander, refused, and after destroying the cotton, and whatever would be of worth to the victors, he fell back to Camp Moore. From thence, on the 27th, he telegraphed to Gen. Cooper, at Richmond, that Forts Jackson and St. Philip had not been surrendered, and were in good condition; that the Federal fleet was at the city but they had not forces sufficient to take possession of and to occupy the place.

The destruction of property along the Mississippi, above and below New Orleans, is reported to have been beyond computation. Forts were burned and blown up, vessels destroyed, cotton burned, sugar and molasses in vast quantities rolled into the river, and nothing left to fall into the hands of the Union forces that could in any way be of avail to them in the prosecution of the war.

Reports from the City to the 29th ult., published in Southern papers, stated that Commodore Farragut had proposed terms of capitulation to the mayor, which had been accepted, and the city was held by a battalion of marines. Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Ponchartrain.

Commodore Hollins, commander of the Confederate fleet at Fort Wright, on his way to Richmond after the fall of New Orleans, is reported to have stated at Columbus, South Carolina, that there were a hundred heavy guns between Fort Jackson and the city; that several boarding parties were organized to capture the Federal fleet at all hazards, and that the gunboat Louisiana was ready and waiting, and the gunboat Mississippi, though unfinished, could have been brought into action, and that he was astonished that the city had been taken without greater exertions having been made to defend it.

The capture of the city, it is alleged, was effected by the Federal gunboats, which, the Confederates say, were incased in wet hay, and neither cold nor hot shot had any effect upon them. The Louisiana, mounting thirty-two guns, was sunk by the steel-pointed conical shot with which the Federal gunboats were provided.

A circular has been addressed by the State Department to the foreign ministers, announcing the opening of communication with New Orleans. The mails, hereafter, are to be allowed to pass between that city and other places that have been recovered from the seceders; and measures are to be adopted to modify the blockade so as to admit of limited shipments to and from the city to one or two other ports closed by its operations. A collector has also been appointed for that port.

Cattle Drives.

There were so many cattle on the range which the owners were unable to find this spring, that a large majority of the people deemed it advisable to have a "general drive" as a stock assembling operation is denominated in this country, and arrangements were accordingly made last week to have all the bovines on the Jordan plains gathered together that the lost might be found.

The management of the "drive" was assigned to Capt. Cunningham, and the work was commenced yesterday morning, by collecting all the horned cattle and Galloways running on that part of the plain north of the road leading from Great Salt Lake City to Tooele into an inclosure near the "Point of the Willows," and it was reported last evening that as many if not more, were thus gathered together than Jacob drove from Padan Aram, most of which were claimed and taken away by their owners before night.

There was another "drive" yesterday, on that part of the plain south of the "Sand ridge" to "White's Fort," and to-day, the central part of the range between the "Tooele road" on the north, and the "Sand ridge" on the south, and extending into the hills westward, is to be coursed over by the "drivers," and the cattle collected to Shurtliff's ranch near the river below Taylorsville, and to which place also are to be driven the animals that were not claimed at the places of gathering, yesterday.

Those who have cattle on those plains which they have not been fortunate enough to recover this spring may find them by attending the "drive" to-day at the place designated. All the cattle which are not claimed and satisfactorily proven to be property of the individuals setting up ownership, will, either this evening or to-morrow morning, be driven back to near the center of that "wide extended plain" and turned out again to go wherever they choose, which course it is believed will give very general satisfaction.

Cattle driving institutions of this kind are not very popular with some, ourself among the number, but more good than evil may result from the gathering up of the cattle in that manner this time. It is hoped so at least and also that a like necessity may not again exist.

Juvenile Excursion.

Some three hundred of scholars from the City Academy, Prof. Mousley, principal; and the Central Academy, Dr. H. I. Doremus, principal, and from the schools taught respectively by Mr. Browning, Seventh Ward; Mr. Green, Fifteenth Ward; Mr. Crouch, Nineteenth Ward, and Miss Willis, Twelfth Ward, assembled on Saturday morning last near the Tabernacle, and in sections of fours under the management and direction of their respective teachers, with banners, proceeded up South Temple Street and went to the mountains north-east of the city on a pleasure excursion, returning to the city late in the afternoon, many if not all of them bedecked with garlands of flowers culled from the thousands of the many varieties blooming on the hill-sides, in the vales and on the prairies at this season of the year.

The company as it passed our office on their way to the hills presented a very interesting spectacle, all were gay and jubilant, neatly attired, and each moved with an alacrity indicative of the pleasure imparted to them by the occasion.

There was but one accident occurred during the day to mar the general joy and pleasures of their ramble, as reported, and that was the accidental loosening of a rock as some boys were climbing the mountain side, which in its course to the ravine below struck a little girl, tearing her clothes and injuring one of her arms, but not seriously. It was fortunate that she was not killed. Those in charge of youth on such excursions ought to take every precaution to prevent accidents transpiring that will in the least lessen the conviviality consequent upon such healthful and sportive occasions.

Congressional Items.

The Senate on the 25th ult., ratified the treaty made and entered into between Mr. Seward and the British Minister, Lord Lyons, for the suppression of the African slave trade. On the 28th a resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives, instructing the

committee on judiciary to inquire into the expediency of punishing contractors found guilty of defrauding the government, the same as persons are punished convicted of grand larceny. Should a law of that kind be passed and carried into execution there would soon be a host of government convicts to be provided for in some way other than by imprisonment, as all the prisons in the country would not be sufficient to hold them.

The same day the House passed "a bill to prevent and punish the practice of polygamy, and to amend certain acts of the Territory of Utah, establishing the same." What statutes were referred to in the bill, which was the same as the one introduced during the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, no attorney nor law-maker in Utah knows, as no such acts have ever been passed by the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Morrill, the author of the bill, had probably at some time read some portions of the statutes of Moses, and from lack of knowledge had mistaken the bible, in which those laws are contained, for the statutes of the Territory of Utah, and neither the committee on territories nor other members of Congress had sufficient biblical learning to correct him. Some of the Senators may, perchance, be better informed in relation to the matter and the blunder may be corrected by an amendment in the event action is taken in that body on the bill, which is exceedingly problematical.

From Mexico.

Late intelligence from Vera Cruz by way of Havana, states that after an unsatisfactory conference between the Allied commanders, the French General decided to march his division against the City of Mexico, taking upon himself the responsibility, and thereupon the English and Spanish plenipotentiary decided to withdraw their troops. It was also reported that the Juarez government was willing to give satisfaction to the allies in matters of claim, but would not listen to any proposals for the establishment of a monarchy. Another statement sets forth that the French commissioners had declared that they would not treat with the present Mexican government, which they style the oppressive minority, but would aid and protect Almonte, as he came on the express invitation of the Emperor, who expected to open hostilities between the allies and Mexican troops. It is further announced that the French had declared war which the Mexicans had accepted. Juarez had asserted that he had been disposed to adopt honorable and conciliatory measures, but if the French would have war, force must be met with force.

Ludicrous Effects of a Comet.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having circulated the return of a comet which was to make its appearance on the 14th of October, at five minutes past five in the morning, gave notice to the public with this terrifying addition—that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation which Mr. Whiston had long maintained, both as a divine and philosopher, let little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on on the river Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years, informed his wife that it was his intention to resume the laudable practice the same evening; but his wife, having engaged a bail at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stocks immediately fell to 5 per cent., and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all of his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to prediction, and before noon the belief was universal that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 125 clergymen were ferried over to Lambert, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be planned and ordered, there being none in the church service for that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to a bookseller's to buy each of them a Bible and Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the bank was so prodigious that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerably more than 7,000 kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations, and to crown all, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire offices in London, requiring them to keep a good lookout, and have a particular eye on the bank of England.

EVIL REPORTS.—The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rules which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters, said an eminent statesman.

1. To hear as little as possible of whatever is to the prejudice of others.
2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to do it.
3. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.
4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed toward others.
5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.

Died:

In this city, on the 11th inst., of bronchitis and lung disease, JOSEPH WILLIAM, son of Samuel W. and Mary Ann P. Richards, aged 6 years, 3 months and 16 days.

At Nephi City, April 7th, of inflammation of the lungs, JOSHUA HOLDEN, aged 62 years and 3 months.

At Nephi City, April 21st, of convulsions, SARAH ELLEN, infant daughter of David and Sarah Frances Cazier.

New Advertisements.

WHO WILL SELL!

THE undersigned would like to buy a few rods of LAND, within a few blocks of the State House. G. D. KEATON, Deseret News Office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A ROAN HORSE, with bald face, three white legs to the knee, fore knees swollen, back injured by saddle. Any information given, which will lead to the recovery of the horse will be suitably rewarded. Leave word with bro. Norton, at the President's Carding Machine, City Creek, G. S. L. City. 46-1

UNION ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, late Principal of the Central Academy, which is now closed, wishes to give notice that on Monday next, May 19th, he will commence a term in the building known as the Union Academy, in the 17th Ward. Parents or guardians who wish to send scholars, will please apply previously.

TERMS: Reading and Spelling - \$3 00 per gr. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, etc. - 4 00 " H. I. DOREMUS.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up, May 8th, at Alpine City, Utah co., one dark brown grey STUB HORSE, four or five years old, branded R M on left shoulder. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH M. PHELPS.

THE EYES! THE EYES!

THE subscriber offers his professional services to persons suffering with diseased eyes. His past experience and successful practice as an oculist, recommend him to the patronage of the afflicted. Office on Main Street, Provo City. HENRY COOKSLEY, Oculist.

WANTED.

BY the subscriber, a few iron hoops Whisky BARRELS, for which the highest price will be paid at his Distillery, on Big Cottonwood or at his Tannery and Shoe Shop, on East Temple Street, Salt Lake City. WM. HOWARD. Big Cottonwood, May 12, 1862. 46-4

WHERE HAS URSENBACH GONE?

HE has removed from the stand where his name grew renowned, and his friends in despair are all crying; But sighs he laughs, for a better is found; Where his Clocks and his Watches are lying; He sings the old song of Tell or C. again; A sure sign that his business is thriving; Ah! truly the notes of the minstrel explain; What a den of a trade he is driving; Oh! he's fixed him a Shop next to Goble's & Co., Just above—blaze in drugs, goods and glory; Together they'll make quite as pretty a show; As any recorded in story.

O. URSENBACH, Watchmaker. Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles for Sale. Cash, produce, and tilting labor, received in exchange for work. 46-3

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING, FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND DEALERS.

WE, the undersigned, have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing extensive'y at J. C. LITTLE'S MACHINE AND WORK SHOPS,

In the 13th Ward, every variety of FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK, including Bureaus, Secretaries, Chests, Wardrobes, Tables, Washstands, Dressing-tables, light Stands, Writing Desks, Bedsteads, Sofas, single and double Lounges, Grates, Cribs, Boston and Common Rocking Chairs, Congress and Office Chairs, French and Flagg at Parlor Chairs, Windsor and Common Flagg-seat Chairs, Children's Small, High and Rocking Chairs, etc., etc. We shall also manufacture Doors, Window Sashes and Blinds, Spinning Wheels, R. e. S. Swits, Flax Spinning Wheels, Hay Rakes, Grain Cradles, etc. We can, if required, manufacture PIANOS, having the materials on hand for the purpose, and competent workmen to attend to that department. Pianos and other Musical String Instruments repaired.

We will receive in exchange cash, store orders, grain, flour, beans, beef, pork, lard, eggs, butter, molasses, cheese, wood, cloth, wool, cotton, live stock, and all kinds of valley produce, which can be disposed of to enable us to carry on our business successfully; also, bedstead scantling, 4 by 4 and 3 by 4; pine, cottonwood and quaking asp, p. a. 2 inches thick, 16 in. wide, pine lumber, 1-2, 1-4 and 1 inch of various widths, chair stuff, table legs, common chair legs for turning, etc. Persons requiring doors, sashes and blinds must furnish their own lumber.

As we intend to sell a good article and as low as any house in this city, no credit will be given.

A GRIST MILL

For Chopping Grain, is in constant operation on the premises. LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING. G. S. L. City, May 14, 1862. 46-11