

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS. TERMS: ONE YEAR, \$10.00; SIX MONTHS, \$6.00; THREE MONTHS, \$3.50. ADVERTISEMENTS: PER LINE PER ANNUM, \$10.00. SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Bro. Way—Bride of Lammermoor—Damon and Pyrrhus.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—M. De Calaneo—Academy of Music, Fourth Street—Concert and Opera Matinee, at 8 O'CLOCK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Athenaeum and Reading-Room of Parents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 56 and 57 Broadway—Geo. Child & Wood's Miniatures—Ferry Piers Pledge.

MELANCHOLIC HALL, 42 Broadway—BRYANT'S MUSEUM—Ethiopian Societies—Colored Filibusters.

OLYMPIA, 65 Broadway—FRENCHMAN'S MUSEUM—RIVAL DANCE.

EMPIRE HALL, 56 Broadway—PAINTING ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE AUSTRIAN EXPEDITION.

New York, Saturday, November 14, 1857.

HAIR FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe. The mail steamer Arago, Capt. Lines, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Southampton and Havre.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock.

The European edition of the Herald, printed in French and English, will be published at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LONDON:—Samson Low, Son & Co., 47, Ludgate Hill. Am. Express Co., 51, King William St.

PARIS:—Am. Express Co., 8, Place de la Bourse. Liverpool:—Am. Express Co., 9, Chapel St.

HAVRE:—Am. Express Co., 21, Rue Cornelle. The contents of the European edition of the Herald will be sent by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The steamer Arabia, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 31st ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning with seven days later news from Europe and \$997,425 in specie. Our advices are highly important. The Arabia, City of Washington and Fulton had taken out the news of the suspension of the North, but the reports had not produced any serious effect on the London money market, owing, in a great measure, to the reception of the news in London of the fall of Delhi. A number of failures are, however, reported, including the suspension of the Borough Bank of Liverpool.

The following are the names of some of the houses which had suspended:—

Thompson, Higgins & Co., Manchester. Charles Smith & Co., Manchester.

James Gouder, Manchester. W. H. Brand & Co., London.

Isabulo & Buzaco, Milan. Engländer & Sons, Pesth.

Mr. Boaz, Vienna. Dr. Zagachewsky, Vienna.

Seven houses (not named), Pesth. Winhold & Pieper, Hamburg.

A ship owner, London. A manufacturer, Belfast.

M. Pries (name also), Heidelberg. Borough Bank, suspended, Liverpool.

John Haley & Co., suspended, London. Messrs. Jeffrey & Co., suspended, Great St. Helens.

J. S. De Wolfe, suspended, London. Gould & Kravis, suspended, London.

Robert Morrow & Garbrett, suspended, London.

In London, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, consols closed firm at 89 and 89 1/2 for money, and 89 1/2 and 89 for the account. American stocks were unsettled, but there had been some operations in State securities. Cotton was dull in Liverpool at a decline of one penny per pound from the prices last reported. Flour was inactive. Sugar was very much depressed, and prices had declined from one shilling to one-and-sixpence a hundred weight.

The news from India is highly interesting. It is dated at Madras 13th and Calcutta 25th of September, and Bombay 3d of October. The bombardment of Delhi commenced on the 5th of September. The city was stormed by the British troops on the 14th, who entered by the Cashmere gate, and after a terrible struggle with the sepoy mutineers took the northern portion of it. On the 10th they captured the magazine and one hundred and twenty-five cannon, and according to native authority, the English flag waved over the entire city on the 20th. The newly proclaimed King, with his two sons, fled, disguised in women's clothes. No quarter was given to the armed mutineers, but the women and children were spared by the conquerors. It was said that the expelled rebels had taken up a strong position about eight miles from Delhi. Agra remained quiet. Lucknow still held out. The northeastern frontier was in a very disturbed state, and some new conspiracies had been detected at different points.

Our advices from China are dated at Shanghai 1st and Hong Kong 10th September. The blockade of the Canton river was strictly maintained, and a number of junks attempting to force it had been captured. The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth had left Shanghai for Japan. It was said that the Emperor of China approved of the course pursued by Commissioner Yeh at Canton; but it was hoped the Envoys of England, France and the United States, when they arrived at Peking, would induce his Majesty to alter his ideas, although it was reported that he had determined not to receive either of them officially.

We learn from France of the sudden death of General Cavagnac, and of an intended reduction in the army.

We publish the names of the new Cabinet Ministers of Spain. It was thought that Senor Mon would soon succeed Admiral Armero as premier. The Spanish-Mexican difficulty was to be negotiated towards a settlement in Paris.

The health of the King of Prussia was much improved, but he was not yet able to attend to the affairs of State, and the Crown Prince had assumed the duties of the regency.

The Siamese Ambassadors had arrived at Plymouth, England.

A grand ball had been given by the officers of the frigate Niagara to the elite of the inhabitants of Plymouth and its neighborhood. We learn that the Niagara was to have left Plymouth on the 5th instant, so that she will be expected at this port some time between the 15th and 20th. The last mile of the cable was discharged on the morning of the 29th ult., but the arrangements for its reception next spring have been left untouched, so that she will be ready when she returns to England to commence taking it on board. In consequence of the additional length ordered for the next expedition the work of coiling will occupy about six weeks altogether, and the telegraph fleet will last the work from mid-ocean some time about the 1st of June next.

Mr. Ten Brock's horses, Priores, Babylon and Belle, were badly beaten at Newmarket, in races for the Cambridgehire stakes and a sweepstakes.

We have news from Buenos Ayres to the 15th and Montevideo to the 18th September, and from Rio Janeiro to the 1st ult. Reports had been circulated by the Rio papers of a mutiny of the crew of the frigate St. Lawrence, and that the Commodore had been obliged to call upon the French and English vessels of war for assistance. These reports were entirely without foundation, and had their origin in the fact that some half dozen of the crew of the ship had been court-martialed for offences of an unusually serious character. In Buenos Ayres the attempted enlistment of the sons of foreign residents continued to create much trouble and dissatisfaction. At Montevideo the elections were progressing, and bloody events were expected to ensue from the exaggerated state of party feeling.

Our correspondent at Curacao, writing on the 28th ult., mentions the arrival at that port of two vessels with refugees from San Domingo, who gave sad accounts of the state of affairs there, caused by the civil war. Gen. Baez was still within the city, but not likely to hold out much longer. His force had been reduced by the sword, desertion and famine to not more than five hundred men, and there was no hope of his obtaining reinforcements. Santana, with a force of five thousand men, was encamped within two miles of the city. He had erected batteries, and many houses had already been destroyed by the fire from them. Santana is said to have been seriously wounded. The inhabitants of San Domingo were in a state of starvation, and large quantities of provisions were in process of shipment from Curacao to their relief.

Despatches have been received at Washington confirmatory of the report of the capture and destruction of government provision trains by the Mormons. This first overt act of treason against the federal authorities was perpetrated on the 5th ult., near Pacific Spring. No one was killed in the affair, as the small escort of the trains offered no resistance. A Cabinet council was held yesterday to consult upon the intelligence, but probably nothing will be done until official despatches are received from Col. Johnson, the commander of the military expedition. It is stated that the Mormon force at Pacific Spring numbered seven hundred, and there was a force of fifteen hundred men at Great Salt Lake City. The effective strength of the army for Utah does not exceed one thousand, and a portion of them, being fresh from the everglades of Florida, are but ill-fitted to contend with the rigorous climate of the Northwest. As it is not deemed possible to forward reinforcements and supplies until spring, the troops are in a desperate strait, and we soon expect news of a bloody collision between the opposing parties.

The steamer Isabel has arrived at Charleston, with advices from Havana to the 10th inst. They, however, contain no news of interest.

We publish elsewhere a card from Mr. James E. Cooley, accepting the nomination for the Mayorality of this city.

A new steamer, named the Independence, which has been built under the superintendence of Capt. Ezra Nye, formerly of the steamer Pacific, went on a trial trip yesterday. The Independence will, in due time proceed to Valparaiso, where her owners have secured a monopoly of the towing business.

The Collins steamer Adriatic went to sea yesterday on a trial trip.

The workmen's demonstrations in Tompkins square are daily growing beautifully less. Yesterday at no time were there over five hundred persons present. Some considerable fun and excitement were created in the afternoon by the appearance of Madame Ranke, who, with several men, attempted to speak to the crowd, but each was prevented from making any extended remarks in consequence of the feelings of the people having become prejudiced against so much talk, which, after all, has resulted in so little good. Madame Ranke, however, succeeded in making several interesting explanations regarding her peculiar theories. One speaker was driven from the ground minus his cap, and Madame Ranke had to be escorted off by the police. The meeting finally wound up by a proposition from a German named Joseph Rink to employ forty or fifty men during the winter to chop wood in Virginia at forty cents a cord.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to confer with the Governors of the Alms-houses and the officers of several philanthropic institutions, relative to making provision for the unemployed of our city, were to have met yesterday, but Alderman Tucker was the only member of the Committee present. Two or three citizens appeared, and thought it would be advisable for the Committee to wait and see what action would be taken by philanthropic bodies, and remarked that the societies were going to do something.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen held a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of purchasing 56 acres of land on Ward's Island for the city. No decision was come to, and the Committee adjourned till Tuesday next.

The trial of James Rodgers for the murder of John Swadston, in Tenth avenue, resulted yesterday in a verdict of guilty. Immediately after the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was joined by his mother and sisters, who wept bitterly at the result of the trial.

The Young Men's Republican Committee met last night at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, and, without transacting any business, adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

The news received yesterday by the Arabia had the effect of checking sales of cotton. The light stock, however, in this market induced holders not to press sales, and in one case for a respectable time a buyer offered to take at a half cent decline, which was refused. The moderate receipts and light stock of broadstuffs also tended to prevent a decline to correspond with the depression of prices in Liverpool. Flour, with moderate sales, closed at a decline of about 5c. a 10c. per bbl., and common and medium grades of wheat also fell 2c. a 5c. per bushel, while prime was scarce and sales limited. Corn was easier, with sales of Western mixed at 70c. a 75c. Pork was quiet, with small sales of mess at \$19 75. Sugar were in fair demand, with sales of about 324 bbls. and 375 boxes at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet and prices unchanged. Freight were steady, with moderate engagements at full prices.

The Fall of Delhi.

Delhi, like Sebastopol, has fallen, and what ever repute the British enjoyed formerly as soldiers, there can be no question now but they will henceforth rank among the first military nations. The capture of Delhi is one of the most magnificent military exploits of modern times.

It will be remembered that at the beginning of September General Wilson lay opposite the place to the north of it, on a ridge of hills, with some ten to eleven thousand men—not enough to justify an assault—and with no siege train. In the first week in September he received a reinforcement of some two thousand men from the heirs of the late Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, and also a siege train. These obtained, he commenced work without delay, and so battered the place that by the 14th of September the assault was begun. It was one of the most obstinate fights on record, and reminds one of the capture of Monterey in our Mexican war.

On the first day the English took the bastion nearest their camp. On the next, they spread their lines, and seized a piece more of wall. On the next they took the magazine. Next day they found their way a little further into the town, and finally, on the sixth day of incessant fighting, they compelled the insurgents to evacuate the place and made themselves complete masters of Delhi. Strange to say, in all this fighting the loss was not over 600 men; the English were evidently well managed and taken care of by their officers.

Though the King of Delhi, and several thou-

sand mutineers made their escape across the river, and, in all probability, will elude the small force of cavalry sent in pursuit, there can be no doubt, now, but, as the London Times says, "the neck of the rebellion is broken." Delhi was the only fort and arsenal held by the mutineers. It was the only respectable rallying place they had. Out of Delhi, they become mere vagabonds and marauders, without ammunition, without commissariat, without organization, without headquarters, without any base of operations or even any possible concerted plan. They only require to be left alone to perish of hunger.

Moreover, if, without reinforcements from home, a single regiment has been able to hold Agra, a handful to defend Lucknow, and less than a regiment to hold such places as Allahabad and the other stations of the northwest against any force the rebels could bring against them, what will become of the sepoys when the 85,000 Englishmen who are to be in India by this time are let loose upon them? Why, there will not be the shadow of a shred of a sepoy uniform to be found in all Bengal or the Northwest by next spring. Thousands of them will have expiated the monstrous cruelties of Nana Sahib and his men with their lives; the rest—like the King of Delhi and his sons—will be very glad to seek some obscure shelter in the dress of women.

The rebellion in India may be regarded as over already.

Startling News from the Mormons—The War Commenced against the Government.

A few days since it was reported from the West that the Mormons among the Rocky Mountains had captured the advanced provision trains of seventy-eight wagons belonging to the United States army corps en route for the Great Salt Lake. A special correspondent at Washington now informs us that the President has received official confirmation of this intelligence through a despatch from Judge Echols, (appointed for Utah as the new Chief Justice of that Territory, and accompanying the army corps,) dated at the army camp on the Sweet Water, twenty-one miles east of the South Pass.

From this despatch we learn that three government trains, numbering in all seventy-eight wagons, together with their contents, had been captured and appropriated by the Mormons without resistance; and that the advanced Mormon force concerned in this capture numbered seven hundred men, while the reserved force at the Salt Lake numbered fifteen hundred. These acts of treason and rebellion appear to have been committed at several points, within two hundred miles of Great Salt Lake City; and as the army route over this interval lies through a confused mass of wild and desolate mountains, with frequent difficult passes and defiles highly favorable for guerrilla warfare, we may reasonably infer that, having crossed the Rubicon, the Mormons will follow up their work in a stubborn defence of these mountain approaches to their capital. We should not, therefore, be surprised if the next information from this new seat of war were tidings of the destruction of an advanced detachment or two of the United States army by the infatuated followers of the Mormon prophet.

The inhospitable region into which the government troops were penetrating affords subsistence for neither man nor beast. The emigrant trail through this howling wilderness is perhaps as thickly strewn with the skeletons of wasted caravans as the desert route to Timbuctoo. The season is advanced. Ere this those Utah or Uintah mountains and their defiles are covered with the snows of a long winter; and if an army force of less than two thousand men, despoiled of their main supplies of subsistence, shall still be able to push through to the Salt Lake, it may be considered a very fortunate or a very wonderful achievement. More likely, from the loss of their provisions, the government troops will be compelled to fall back upon the plains, and wait the return of spring before resuming their expedition.

All our advices of the last three months from the Salt Lake have foreshadowed this plan of operations on the part of the Mormons, as commenced in the capture of these provision trains. It was certainly anything but a wise movement to send them so far in advance of the troops. The usual rule is to bring up the baggage and provisions in the rear of the army. To be sure, with all their threatenings and military preparations, it was not supposed that the Mormons would be so foolish as to invite the alternative of a forcible expulsion from the country, by an overt act of rebellion; but a good soldier guards against all possible contingencies, and is particularly careful of those supplies upon which the very existence of his troops depends.

We see now that Brigham Young is really in earnest, and that his programme is a desperate struggle to maintain his dictatorship and his polygamy. We have been led to believe, from his speeches and his movements, that he expects to be able to beat back the present army expedition of the government; that by the next spring he proposes to organize all Mormonism into a moveable camp, and, with the approach of an army force which cannot be resisted, his plan will most probably be to evacuate Utah with the whole Mormon community, burning or destroying everything in their retreat which they cannot carry away. From his tour of exploration last spring, the Mormon prophet will thus, perhaps, move northward, across Oregon and Washington Territories into the British Possessions, to try the hospitality of Queen Victoria. It is certain, at all events, that Brigham Young is fully aware of the extreme folly of attempting to maintain by arms his occupation of Utah against the United States government. Accordingly, we think it a safe conclusion that his scheme is to beat back the present government expedition, and to evacuate Utah in an Israelitish exodus, or by a peaceable dispersion of the Saints in the spring, to be collected together again at some new Canaan, as their means and facilities may permit.

In this light we consider this intelligence of the capture of the government army trains as good news. It reduces this Mormon difficulty to a simple and easy solution. The chief and his whole gang of pestilent polygamists have chosen the alternative of rebellion. They must now prepare to submit to the strong hand, or to move their camp beyond the limits of the United States. We have no doubt they have made up their minds to repel this first government expedition, and to prepare for a complete evacuation against the approach of another. There is no longer any peace or security for them and their adulterous and incestuous habits in Utah. They are fully convinced of this; and the policy of the administration henceforth should be that active military policy which will

most speedily operate to relieve the country of the nuisance of Mormonism without the effusion of blood. Give Brigham Young and his chief conspirators no promises of mercy; but leave every avenue open for their peaceable retreat to some other part of the world, and let them go. Should they pass over into the dominions of Victoria, let them go—for the most of them will thus be returning to their first allegiance. This news from the Sweet Water is good news, as it indicates an early removal of the Mormons beyond our boundaries.

The New Expedition of Walker to Central America.

The telegraph has advised us that General Walker left New Orleans on the 11th instant, on board the mail boat from that city to Mobile, with some three hundred followers, and that the party were afterwards embarked in the Mobile bay on board the steamer Fashion, and proceeded to Central America.

There is no doubt that Walker has again gone to Central America, and we shall probably next hear of his landing at Greytown. What his available means and force consist of is not publicly known, for his secret has been well kept. It is evident, however, that they are not large, for the carrying capacity of the little steamer Fashion, in which he is said to have departed, is very limited. Besides, Gen. Henningsen and Capt. Faysoux, who are in fact his military and naval arms, have remained behind.

Whether this new expedition of Walker's has been gotten up like the second expedition of Lopez to Cuba, of inferior materials to his first one, and as a desperate resort; or whether Henningsen and Faysoux have remained behind in order to follow with more men Walker shall have effected a landing, is not known; and the latter supposition will probably depend upon the success that attends the desperate leader. That he has little or no connection with or favor for any of our New York steamboat Commodores is pretty evident.

The state of things which he will find in Central America is most heterogeneous. The Costa Rican forces guarding the lower part of the San Juan river will probably have gone up to attack the Nicaraguans in Fort San Carlos, and Walker may come just in time to save General Martinez and Nicaragua from being overrun by the forces of President Mora. At all events, it is evident that matters have not improved since he left that country, and the course which both parties have pursued there since his departure has not tended to raise them in the estimation of the world. If Walker succeeds in getting another foothold in Nicaragua we hope that, unlike the Bourbons on their return to France, he will both have learned and have forgotten many things.

Some of the journals are disposed to censure the administration and the federal officers for the departure of Walker. But any one at all acquainted with the state of public opinion in our Southern and Southwestern States well knows that it is beyond the power of the federal government to stop a small expedition like those Lopez got off and this which Walker has taken out. The manner in which it is done is as follows:—A quantity of arms and ammunition, such as will abundantly equip 300 men, is placed in security fifty or sixty miles below New Orleans, on the bank of the Mississippi; the steamer that is to take the expedition clears at the Custom House in ballast, and in the present instance was searched by the Marshal; nothing is found, for there is nothing on board of her, and no one except a few of the trusty initiated know where the arms are; she starts at nightfall, as do all vessels leaving New Orleans, so as to reach the bar at the mouth of the river by morning. On her way down the few boxes containing the outfit can be taken on board in an hour, and at day-break she is at sea. The next day Walker and his men embark on the mail boat or any other boat on Lake Pontchartrain as passengers and without arms; the Fashion is met at sea, the men are transferred to her, and the expedition is complete. Lopez pursued a similar course with his first expedition, and, as no military organization was made until after he was out of the country, no jury could be found to convict him on his return. As for the federal officers in the South, no one will give them any information of what is going on; and so strongly does public opinion set with all parties against their straining to carry out our too strong neutrality laws, that whenever one is found willing to do it, he is met with insult in the public places, and covered with opprobrium everywhere. Thus a law which endeavors to enforce our neutrality, by conferring too great a degree of power upon the government, overreaches itself by the reaction of the public mind. The administration is, therefore, as powerless to defeat small expeditions in the South, as it is to catch a runaway slave in the North, enforce unpopular laws in Kansas, or restrain the rangers of Texas and the miners of California.

The Financial News from England.

The city was taken by surprise yesterday morning by the news that the English, so far from succumbing under the influence of the news of our financial embarrassments and the suspension of specie payments by our banks, had taken the matter quite coolly, and thought, on the whole, that it was the best thing that could have been done.

It was hardly reasonable to expect to hear by the Arabia the full effect of our disasters here. It will take some time for our catastrophe to react upon the commercial community of England. The houses which are doomed will struggle as long as they can, and may succeed in putting off the evil day for a long time. In 1837, the bank suspension took place in May, and the Anglo-American houses in England did not fall till late in the summer. For the moment, the exhilarating effect of the fall of Delhi and the proximate reconquest of the Presidency of Bengal have completely counteracted the dampening tendency of our commercial troubles.

Of course, ultimately, as the fall of Delhi will put no money into the pockets of the English, their loss by us will be none the less, and whatever come of India, they will still have all the same to pay up their debts to us and to resign themselves to lose many of the debts we owe them. They will still lose a large proportion of the money they have invested in our rotten railways. They will still suffer severely by our bankrupt dry goods dealers and our insolvent merchants.

But when all these losses are fairly written down and checked off, to what do they amount for a nation like England? Next to nothing. Our trade with England, or rather that portion of it which can be affected by these commercial tempests, is a very small part of the financial and commercial business of Great Britain. The merchants and bankers who might be over-

thrown by our revulsion are so infinitesimal a part of the British community that the loss of them would hardly be noticed if they went out of sight altogether. The Anglo-American houses might be swept away and trade would go on just as usual; the great business of the country does not depend on their existence or their solvency.

We may learn a wholesome lesson from the British reception of our financial troubles. There was no flurry in the street, no clamor in the newspapers. The suspension of the banks was hailed as "a very good thing" on the whole; and as for specie, it was proclaimed that England would send as much as we wanted, provided we paid for it. This is the tone and language of a sensible, practical, ripely intelligent people. We could do no harm by copying them sometimes. We are yet too near the revulsion to dogmatize on it; but when the time comes that we shall know the inside history of the revulsion and bank suspension of 1837, from beginning to end, perhaps it may be found that this community did not distinguish itself in that year for coolness, sagacity, courage or common sense, and possibly it may occur to the future historian of these times to illustrate his meaning by contrasting with our flurry and panic the manly attitude of some other people in a like crisis. England would present an obvious parallel.

Another Invasion of Wall Street.

Scarcely has Wall Street recovered from the fright of one formidable invasion of outsiders, when it is to be visited by another. This day, at half-past three, the great indignation army of General Oakley Hall, and all the other generals of the same name, is to assemble in front of the Merchants' Exchange. We advise the bulls and bears to be on the qui vive, and the bankers and financiers of all descriptions to remember that caution is the parent of safety. There is no telling what may happen. Numbers of unhappy men will be on hand, who know the exact places where the specie lies, and behind these men, for all that we know, there will be gathered together in Wall street, from the Exchange to Trinity church, all the red republicans of Tompkins square. No doubt this Wall street assemblage will be one of the most amusing, imposing, extraordinary and ridiculous that has ever been seen in that locality, and every man who is afraid of his corns should keep away. Let the Cabinet be on the alert, and let General Scott be on hand awaiting orders. When disappointed politicians, and speculators, and hungry workmen, and red and black republicans assemble together in Wall street, there will be a high time.

THE LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MORMONS.

The First Overt Act of Treason Against the Federal Authorities.

SEIZURE OF GOVERNMENT PROVISION TRAINS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1857. Despatches were received by the State Department to-day from Chief Justice Echols, of Utah, dated at "Camp on Sweet Water, twenty-one miles east of South Pass, October 13, 1857." Judge Echols says:—

"An express has just arrived from Green river, and reports that on the night of October 5 a train of twenty-six wagons was captured by the Mormons, twenty-five miles from the Pacific Spring. At the same time two other trains were taken near Green river—in all seventy-eight wagons, together with their contents, had been captured and appropriated by the Mormons without resistance; and that the advanced Mormon force concerned in this capture numbered seven hundred men, while the reserved force at the Salt Lake numbered fifteen hundred. These acts of treason and rebellion appear to have been committed at several points, within two hundred miles of Great Salt Lake City; and as the army route over this interval lies through a confused mass of wild and desolate mountains, with frequent difficult passes and defiles highly favorable for guerrilla warfare, we may reasonably infer that, having crossed the Rubicon, the Mormons will follow up their work in a stubborn defence of these mountain approaches to their capital. We should not, therefore, be surprised if the next information from this new seat of war were tidings of the destruction of an advanced detachment or two of the United States army by the infatuated followers of the Mormon prophet.

The inhospitable region into which the government troops were penetrating affords subsistence for neither man nor beast. The emigrant trail through this howling wilderness is perhaps as thickly strewn with the skeletons of wasted caravans as the desert route to Timbuctoo. The season is advanced. Ere this those Utah or Uintah mountains and their defiles are covered with the snows of a long winter; and if an army force of less than two thousand men, despoiled of their main supplies of subsistence, shall still be able to push through to the Salt Lake, it may be considered a very fortunate or a very wonderful achievement. More likely, from the loss of their provisions, the government troops will be compelled to fall back upon the plains, and wait the return of spring before resuming their expedition.

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The California Mail.

OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS IN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK. The following is a despatch to M. O. Roberts, Esq.—

SOUTHWEST PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Nov. 12, 1857. The steamer Granada, from New Orleans for New Orleans, the Philadelphia, from New Orleans for New York, and the St. Louis, from Aspinwall for New York, entered the harbor of Havana on the 9th inst.

The Philadelphia and Granada left on the same day. The St. Louis was to coal, and would leave the next morning for New York. She has 600 passengers and \$1,170,000 in treasure.

The Granada has 200 passengers and \$600,000 in treasure. S. P. GRIFFIN, Commander steamer Granada.

The Mississippi United States Senatorship.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 13, 1857. Hon. A. G. Brown has been nominated by the democrats to the United States Senate.

The Case of Donnelly.

DUNROON, Nov. 13, 1857. Colonel Warren. Scott now at strong argument to-day against the verdict against Donnelly. He showed by the records that it was contradictory. He also cited authorities to the effect that it was contrary to law, because each count in the indictment charged Donnelly with the same murder and Moses with the same death, and as each party was a distinct charge, the prisoner is found guilty of having induced the same wound four times, from which Moses suffered four distinct and separate deaths—an impossibility.

J. F. Hendley then reviewed the evidence in the case and the circumstances attending it, to show that aside from the dying declarations of Moses there was nothing to convict Donnelly.

The argument is to reverse the judgment of the Court below.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 13, 1857. The upper rolling mill of Dupont's powder mill, near this place, exploded this morning. Two men, named Shannon, were injured, yet not fatally.

Travel Resumed on the New York Central Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 13, 1857. The New York Central Railroad direct line between Rochester and Syracuse was resumed this morning. The new running between Albany and Buffalo will be regularity.

European News via Cape Race.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 13—P. M. We have good reason to expect to-night news from Europe via Cape Race, and have requested the lines to hold open through to New York.

(The despatch says nothing as to what steamer has passed Cape Race, but if news is to be expected, it is doubtless the City of Washington, from Liverpool, or Ariel from Southampton, 4th inst. The line east of Saville, N. F., closed without notifying us of its intention. If news has been obtained, it will come to hand to-morrow forenoon.)

News from Washington.

REPORT OF WALKER'S NEW FILIBUSTER MOVEMENT—PROGRESS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEBRASKA, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1857. Messrs. Trivessari and Molina called on Secretary Cass to-day, to know if he could give them any information relative to Walker's departure for Nicaragua. The Secretary could not enlighten them. All that he knew about it was what he saw in the newspapers. They seem to manifest a good deal of uneasiness at Walker's departure.

The Navy Department expresses a confidence that Gen. Walker and his filibusters will yet be intercepted. In Naval Court No. 1 to-day, Lieutenant Woodhull and Murray were examined to provide for the trial in the case of Lieut. Bryant. In Court No. 2 to-day, May was examined in the case of Commander Ringgold. Court No. 3 was not in session.

Col. Henry H. Harris, is being prepared for the Governorship of Nebraska.

The General Newspaper Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1857. Emphatic instructions have been sent South with the view, if possible, to intercept General Walker and his party.

The Treasurer's statement shows the amount in the different departments to be \$11,808,000, of which \$6,758,