INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Additional details of the Defeat of Miramon at Lagos—Escape of Gen. Uraga—Defeat of the Liberals at Durango, &c., &c., &c.

Our Monterey Correspondence.

MONTEREY, August 24, 1860.

The Victory at Lagos—Guadalajara Still Besieged—Escape of Uraga—Durango Retaken by Cajen—Closing of Mercantile Firms, &c., &c.

You have been undoubtedly informed of the great battle fought at Lagos, near Guanajuata, between the liberals and the clergy party, Generals Doblado, Ortega and Carvajal commanding the liberal forces, and Miramon in person commanding the reactionary forces. The latter had on the field 4,000 men and the former 7,000. The battle was a severe and hard fought one, resulting in the complete defeat of Miramon, losing all his artillery, munitions of war and equipage, a multitude of killed and wounded, and a large number of prisoners. Miramon and Uraga escaped, owing to the fleetness of their horses. Several reactionary generals are mentioned as having been killed on the field. This unexpected triumph over Miramon will have a great moral effect throughout the republic, and will, in all probability, be one of the means of the establishment of the constitutional government. The whole army, immediately after the triumph, marched towards the city of Mexico.

Guadalajara is again being closely besieged by Generals Ogazon and Vega. General Uraga, having made his escape, has joined the former, and it is now admitted that if the city has not fallen into the liberal forces' hands it will undoubtedly give this reaches you. Cajen has retaken Durango, with a force of two thousand men, committing his usual atrocities.

John Clausen, of Clausen & Co., of this city, large importers, was expelled and his house ordered to be closed, as also the firm of Jasnara & co.; this is also a large importing firm, probably the largest on the whole frontier, having branches in different cities in the interior. The real cause is not known, but rumor states that they have been busily conspiring against the present government.

The annual fair of this State, held in this city, will take place on the 8th september next; but from the distracted situation of the country it is presumed that not much business of importance will be transacted.

This city and State are now perfectly tranquil, order having once again been restored, and Vidaurri is energetically chastising the rebels who fell into his hands.

Our Matamoras Correspondence.

MATAMORAS, August 30, 1860.

The Battle of Lagos—Details—Not a Complete Victory—Gen. Pacheco Killed—Retreat of Miramon to the Capital—Advance of the Liberals—Woll Still at Guadalajara—Another Forced Loan by Vidaurri—His Troubles Not Ended—The Merchants Leaving—The Clergy Leaving—Churches Shut Up—Anniversary of Mexican Independence—Prospect of a War with Spain—Mexico Helpless—Cholera—President Zuloaga, &c., &c.

An express arrived at this place on Friday, the 24th, with despatches from Gen. Doblado, in command of the liberal army at Lagos, that a great victory had been gained over Miramon at the town of Lagos, on the 10th inst., by which he had been completely used up. No particulars were given, but the proclamation ran in the usual grandiloquent style of the Mexicans. Careful inquiry has satisfied me that there is room to doubt the entire correctness of the report, and to suppose that the fight was not so creditable as might have been expected under the circumstances. It seems from private accounts that Miramon left Guadalajara about six weeks ago, as he announced, for the city of Mexico, but in reality in pursuit of a shrewder plan. He established himself at Leon, in the State of Guanajuata, where he pretended to be waiting for reinforcements from the city of Mexico. The liberal army, to the number of 10,000 men, at the least calculation, surrounded him, and declared that he should not escape them again. In the meantime Gen. Woll had been left in charge of Guadalajara, with a small force, and the liberalists concluded that they might make a surprise attack upon that place while Miramon believed he was surrounded at Leon. In the pursuit of this plan, Gen. Doblado, who was the commander of the liberalists, quietly decamped in the direction of Guadalajara with the bulk of his forces, leaving behind him only such a small detachment as would seem to carry out the description of a besieging army.

Miramon had delayed at Leon for this identical movement; and being informed that the liberalists had marched to attack Woll in Guadalajara, he secretly took up his line of march in the same direction, moving by parallel roads. His intention was to await the attack of Doblado on Guadalajara, and then in the hottest of the fight to fall upon his rear. The plan was well conceived and well carried out; but unfortunately for Miramon, a deserter from his army carried the news to Doblado and thus enabled him to turn the tables. Doblado immediately changed his line of march, and, leaving the main road to Guadalajara, took a cross road to intercept the march of Miramon. As a matter of course the latter was in his turn taken by surprise, and came near being everything.

Doblado intercepted Miramon at the town of Lagos, the latter having the advantage of the town. With 2,000 men, Miramon took up a position and made a gallant defence for four days. At the expiration of that time he cut through Doblado's lines, making his escape with most of his men, but leaving behind him his artillery. He took the road to the city of Mexico, where he has doubtless arrived before this time.

The liberalists lost a considerable number of men, together with a general of Division, Gen. Pacheco.

Gen. Woll still maintains his position at Guadalajara.

Recruits are flocking to the scene of the late action to volunteer under Gen. Doblado, and it is confidently predicted that the liberalists will now be able to enter the valley of Mexico with 18,000 men.

Governor Vidaurri, of Nuevo Leon, after his return to Monterey from saltillo, levied another tax on the foreign merchants, and gave them five days to pay it or to leave the country. Many of them adopted the latter alternative, and are now on the Rio Grande, awaiting some turn in events which will enable them to return to Monterey under better auspices. At present it is ruinous to do business in the State of Nuevo Leon.

The clergy are again in difficulty, and many of them are leaving Mexico. The law requiring them to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1857 has lately been put in force, and the priests refuse to take it. The consequence is that many of the clergy have left the republic, and the churches are now shut up for want of preachers.

Great preparations are making to celebrate the Mexican Independence day, on the 15th and 16th of September, in this place. I suppose the town will be illuminated from one end of it to the other.

The last steamer brought news of the probability of a war between Mexico and Spain. As a necessary consequence of our exposed situation, and of the dangers which are bound to result from such a disastrous event, the people are disposed to deprecate the possible event. A Spanish fleet can ravage the entire Mexican coast in six months, and at the end of that time there is no prospect of means of defence. Our commerce must be entirely destroyed, except so much of it as comes through the United States. And, even allowing that we gain assistance from the United States, there is no telling at present what that assistance will cost us. We are to be placed by such a war between two fires, and if we do not get burned on one side or the other it will be a miracle.

Governor Vidaurri is reported to have gone to Vera Cruz to prefer charges against General Degollado.

It is currently reported that parties in this city who held high estate in the State of Tamaulipas are loaning money, arms and munitions, and enlisting men for the service of the revolutionists of Nuevo Leon, who are trying to overthrow Vidaurri.

The cholera has broken out in the town of Victoria, about 150 miles above this place, in the direction of Monterey. At present, however, it is not spreading, and it is to be hoped that it will not.

The *Boletin* official, of Monterey, reports a slight engagement at the town of Hidaucha, between the insurgents and the State troops, but no damage was done other than the killing of two men on each side.

The insurgents in Nuevo Leon seized the mail between Monterey and Monclova, and destroyed all the letters. Gov. Vidaurri has notified the public that writers of letters by that mail may write again.

Bishop Espinosa, lately released by Degollado, has gone to Monclova.

Zologa is trying his case at the village of Hypolito, in the State of Aguas Calientes.

Superior Court.

The trial calendar for the April, May and June terms, 1860, will be continued as the calendar for the ensuing October, November and December terms of this court. All causes which were called and run down in the April, May and June calendar will be placed at the foot of that calendar, and no notice of issue for the October trial term calendar will be required, except in causes which are not now on the calendar. Such notice of issue must be filed with the clerk on or before the 15th day of September last, and must state distinctly the nature of the action, and whether they are filed by the plaintiff or by the defendant. These issues will be placed at the foot of the June calendar, immediately after the "run down causes."

The day calendars for the first Monday of October will commence with the causes which were remaining on the day calendars and undisposed of at the adjournment of the court in June last. The residue of the calendars for that day will consist of causes taken from the general calendar, commencing at No. 518 for part 1, and No. 505 for part 2—the place which had been reached when the trial term adjourned in June last. All causes "reserved generally" on the general trial calendar will remain as subject to the usual notice of two days. New calendars for the General and Special Terms will be made up, as usual, for the October term, for which new notice of issue must be filed on or before the 15th day of September, 1860.

Alleged Brutal Conduct.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In regard to the article in yesterday's HERALD, I feel it my duty, as the aggrieved party, to set myself right before the public concerning myself and policeman No. 45. The facts of the case are briefly these:—I was standing in front of the Museum, engaged in conversation with a few friends, when the officer approached us, saying as he did so, "Disperse this mob." I replied, "You are an officer; do your duty," and without anything more being said, he took me by the throat, making at the same time use of a favorite expression of theirs, "I'll take you, anyhow," and immediately struck me violently over the head with his club without any further provocation. As regards my giving him permission to "refer to the prisoner himself," as he states in his article, it is so far removed from the truth as not deserving notice on my part. These are briefly the facts concerning the subject, on which I shall have no more to say.

RUDOLPH FRANKFURTT, No. 119 West Fortieth street.

News from South America.

OUR BUENOS AYRES CORRESPONDENCE.

BUENOS AYRES, July 19, 1860.

Affairs in the Argentine Confederation—Visit of Derqui and Urquiza to Buenos Ayres—Attendants—Feasts and Balls—Parade, &c.—Colonels Nadal and Lamela—Mistake Corrected—Commerce—Hides, &c.

In accordance with the purport of my last letter, the settled policy of the Confederation and of Buenos Ayres is peaceful. A new and definite compact, made through the agency of Dr. Velez Sarsfield, as commissioner on the part of this State, has provided for an examination of the constitution, for the nationalizing of the custom house, and in fine for the details of the admission of this State peaceably and at once into the Confederation. All public acts of both parties to this date are in harmony with this purpose.

President Derqui and General Urquiza were formally invited by Geb. Mitré, the Governor, to visit this city on the national anniversary, May 9. The President asked leave of Congress to make the visit, and Gen. Urquiza, who is Governor of Entre Rios, asked leave of the Legislature, which, of course, was granted in each case, and they came and are still in the city.

A full suite of officers and attendands came with each, and the wife and several daughters of General Urquiza are also in the company. The guests and their escort came in two national steamers, but flag officer Sands, of the United States Navy, brought General Urquiza on board the United States war steamer Pulaski. Thousands assembled on the beach to welcome the distinguished strangers, and the two Generals, Mitré and Urquiza, so lately antagonistic, accompanied by President Derqui and Dr. Carmonate, Secretary of State of Buenos Ayres, were escorted in the State carriage to their lodgings.

Feasts, rejoicings and balls have been the order of the day ever since their arrival. Foreigners have undertaken a "foreigners' ball," the lowest subscription to which is $50, silver, and the amount raised is supposed to be $20,000, silver. It will be the greatest affair of the kind ever known in the valley of the La Plata.

On the 9th inst. there was a grand display of the military forces of the city. It was also a magnificent parade. The forces marched by a balcony, where stood the highest officers of the nation and the State; and the military commanders and the standard bearers saluted as they passed. One or two young men indicated an unchanged hostility to Urquiza by carrying, instead of presenting their swords and banners—thus offering a public insult to the President and the Captain General Urquiza. The insult met with prompt action by the authorities, and was commented on all hands among the people.

On the 11th inst. the distinguished guests were invited to a ride upon the railroad—in all probability the first ride that many of them ever had behind a locomotive. They were accompanied by about seven hundred persons. On board the national steamers that brought these dignitaries to this city there are the two Colonels—Nadal and Lamela—who headed an insurrection against this State about five months ago. They escaped, and, singularly enough, they are safe from arrest on board a national steamer. Would an officer of the United States army who would head a revolt against the State of New York, be tactfully protected by the general government? The question puzzles me a little.

I see by the HERALD your correspondent of Parana chastises me severely for stating, as I did, that an English subject died in a prison in Paraguay, saying that it was Santiago Constant, and he was found guilty of sedition, was not English, was paroled, and had left the country. Now, let me explain:—He was claimed and protected as a British subject—though he was born in Uruguay of an English father—that he was not found guilty—for he was not formally tried, and that he was once reported here to be dead. He was only paroled when President Lopez saw an English force preparing to demand him.

There is but little freight going home at this season, and what there is seems to go chiefly by Baltimore vessels, that is, but few of them go away in ballast. In the last six months there have been sent to New York from this port 84,000 hides and 4,000 bales of wool. To Boston, 24,662 hides and 2,379 bales of wool. To Baltimore, 10,000 hides. Total of hides to the United States for six months, 118,000. The settled union of the provinces will greatly increase both exports and imports.

City Intelligence.

A NEW ACADEMY.—The fine school building in Madison street, so long known as the Rutgers Institute, has lately changed hands, and was yesterday opened by its new owners as a free female academy, to be called St. Mary's Academy. The new owners are the congregation of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, in Grand street, who recently paid $25,000 for the property, the amount being raised by voluntary contributions from members of the congregation. The building has been repainted and newly furnished throughout, regardless of cost. It will accommodate upwards of two thousand scholars, and one thousand of that number have already been entered. The dedication of the building to its new purpose took place on Sunday, and the ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. James Boyce. The doors were thrown open to the public, and at least fifteen thousand people visited and inspected the new institute. The Sisters of Charity will act as teachers, and under their care the girls will receive a finished education free of all expense. Such an institution has long been needed by the Catholics of this city.

THE UNITED TAILORS' GUARD were out yesterday on their second annual target excursion, under command of A. Strauf, Jr. They paraded about one hundred muskets, headed by a large band and five young ladies dressed as *cantinieres*. Following the Guard was a large wagon drawn by four horses, in which were seated several young ladies dressed in white and working on sewing machines. They attracted no little attention as they passed down Broadway. The Guard proceeded to Hamilton park, where they contended for a large number of valuable prizes.

FIRE AT LAKELAND STATION, L. I.—The store and dwelling opposite Lakeland station, occupied by Charles W. Train, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, between the hours of four and six o'clock. Loss $2,000; house insured for $600. Cause of fire unknown.

A PRESIDENT OFFENDED.—Hugh Fitzpatrick, on account of whose arrest appeared in the HERALD a short time since on a charge of violating Corporation ordinances, in encumbering a portion of Hanover square with old packing boxes, was again arrested by Major S. B. Hall and Inspector H. G. Hunt, of the City Inspector's Department, for a similar offence. He was taken before Judge Kelly, who fined him ten dollars, the same amount previously imposed by Judge Welsh. Fitzgerald, not having the amount, was committed. The violators of ordinances will now be satisfied that they cannot trifle with the City Inspector or police Justices.

THE THOMAS J. WHITE GUARD.—This Guard, Patrick Cronan captain, mustered sixty men yesterday (Monday), and made their annual target excursion to Clifton Park, Staten Island, where a number of prizes were shot for, and the day passed off agreeably to all concerned. We congratulate the White Guard on their handsome appearance.

SUPPOSED CHALLENGE TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.—Mr. John Seereiter, of Detroit, Michigan, who, it will be remembered, played a highly interesting game of billiards with Mr. Phelan, of this city, about two years ago, is out again with a challenge to any player in the United States, the game to be the American four ball carom, two thousand points up, and on the same kind of table as was used at the match in Detroit. He offers to play any comer for any sum between two and five thousand dollars. Mr. Seereiter's card will be found in another column.

WORK AT THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Affairs at the City Inspector's Department were never carried on more briskly than at present, under the vigorous superintendence of Col. Delavan. During the week ending August 8, 1860, no less than 14,532 loads of ashes, garbage and every description of street filth were removed, and over six thousand pounds of diseased meats, fish, &c., were seized in the various markets and butchers' establishments scattered throughout the city. The cost of these operations was $4,490 80.

FIRE IN FIFTH STREET.—Between two and three o'clock on Monday morning a fire was discovered in the grocery store of Edward Winterfeldt, No. 140 Fifth street, and before the flames were subdued the contents of the store were nearly destroyed. The loss will amount to about $400; insured for $400 in the Saugers Insurance Company. The building is owned by R. Roberts. It is damaged about $60, and is insured for $100 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown at present. It is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

THE REYNOLDS LIGHT GUARD, composed of citizens of the Seventeenth ward, named after ex-Councilman John N. Reynolds, passed the HERALD office last evening, after having spent a very happy time with their wives and families at Bellevue Garden, and carrying home some very valuable prizes. They numbered about sixty muskets, and presented a fine, soldierly appearance.

THE SOCIAL LIGHT GUARD, Captain Healy, passed the HERALD office yesterday, on their annual excursion to Newark Bay. They numbered fifty men.

Police Intelligence.

THE ALLEGED INSURANCE SWINDLE.—The examination in the case of the People vs. J. C. Pedrajas, David C. Mills, Otto F. Downs, Henry D. Orgueire and James C. Carrese, which was to have come off yesterday morning before Justice Connolly, at the Jefferson market Police Court, was postponed at the request of the counsel for the prosecution until the 21st of October. The counsel, in asking for an adjournment, said he wanted further time to prepare fresh charges against the accused. The counsel for the defence objected to the adjournment, and intimated that the prosecution should close the evidence in the original complaint before pressing any new charge. It was finally agreed, however, that the case should be adjourned until ten o'clock on the morning of the 24 proximo, and all parties left the court room apparently satisfied with the arrangement.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—The complaint against Robert E. Burns, proprietor of the photograph gallery, No. 365 Eighth avenue, for arson, has been dismissed, and the accused honorably discharged from custody. The People's Fire Insurance Company, in which the property was insured, have paid their share of the loss.

ANOTHER DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.—A hostile meeting took place at noon yesterday, says the New Orleans *Delta* of the 2d inst., near the lake, between Mr. Rufus L. Perkins, of Alabama, (a gentleman well known in Mobile), and Dr. W. B. Poindexter, a planter on Yazoo river, Mississippi. The terms were duelling pistols and twenty paces. At the first fire Mr. Perkins was struck in the forehead by the ball of his antagonist, injuring him severely, we are informed, but not penetrating the skull. Dr. Samuel Choppin was in attendance, and took charge of Mr. Perkins. The quarrel was in regard to family affairs, the combatants being brothers-in-law, as we are informed. Mr. Perkins was the challenging party.

Cricket.

THE NEW YORK VS. THE MASSACHUSETTS ELEVEN.

The long talked of cricket match between the New York Club and the Massachusetts Eleven terminated at Lowell on Friday afternoon in favor of the New York Club. The game was a most exciting and spirited one throughout, both sides playing with their usual skill. In the field the Massachusetts men were excellent, but at the bat they fell below the standard of their antagonists.

The game was commenced on Thursday afternoon, when Massachusetts went to the bat and scored 70. The following morning New York went in and made 99. The contestants then adjourned for dinner, and at the conclusion of the meal, the Massachusetts men went to the bat again and scored 65. The Yorkers followed, and scoring 37 the game was theirs. The following is a complete score of the game, together with an analysis of the bowling:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Filmer, b. Wilby	2	b. Scudder	9
Reid, b. Wilby, c. Spivey	9	b. Wilby, c. Sams	0
Perkins, b. Sams	1	b. Scudder, c. Horton	14
Steward, run out	22	b. Wilby	8
Haigh, b. Crossley	5	b. Scudder	10
Draper, b. Wilby, c. Horton	2	b. Wilby, l. b. w.	8
Fletcher b. Wilby, c. Higham	7	run out	0
Leary, b. Crossley	4	absent	0
Crafts, b. Wilby	1	run out	1
Florence, not out	4	b. Wilby, c. Wilby	4
Franks, b. Wilby	0	not out	3
Byes	13	.....	6
Leg byes	0	.....	1
Wides	0	.....	6
Total	79	.....	65

NEW YORK.

First Innings		*Second Innings.*	
Sharp, b. Franks	5	b. Florence	0
Spivey, b. Franks	1		
Higham, b. Haigh, c. Florence	30		
Scudder, b. Franks	13	not out	3
Sams, b. Florence, c. Haigh	9		
Wilby, b. Haigh, c. Crafts	0		
Crossley, b. Florence, c. Steward	1		
Gillespie, b. Florence, c. Steward	0		
Horton, b. Haigh, c. Steward	10	not out	9
Banks b. Florence, c. Crafts	0		
Upton, not out	3	b. Florence, c. Draper	17
Byes	14	.....	3
Leg Byes	2	.....	2
Wides	11	.....	3
Total	99	.....	37

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

NEW YORK CLUB—FIRST INNINGS

Bowlers.	*Balls.*	*Runs.*	*Maidens.*	*Wickets.*	*Wides.*
Sams	48	13	3	1	0
Wilby	189	26	17	6	0
Crossley	88	18	10	2	0

NEW YORK CLUB—SECOND INNINGS.

Wilby	99	32	10	4	1
Crossley	48	7	8	0	5
Scudder	48	13	7	3	0

MASSACHUSETTS ELEVEN—FIRST INNINGS.

Franks	88	23	8	3	6
Draper	80	27	5	0	0
Florence	76	10	14	4	8
Haigh	72	12	9	3	2

MASSACHUSETTS ELEVEN—SECOND INNINGS.

Florence	40	12	4	2	2
Haigh	12	5	0	0	0
Franks	16	8	1	0	1
Draper	12	4	0	0	0

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

SEPT. 10.—The first case disposed of this morning was an indictment for forgery against John Hoffman, who, on the 1st of August, passed a $5 counterfeit bill on the Mechanics' Bank of Burlington, upon John Kubin, No. 198 Houston street. The accused pleaded guilty to the fourth grade of that offence, and was sent to the State prison for two years.

Charles Nelson Symmes was placed on trial, charged with forgery in the second degree. He was jointly indicted with Samuel Clark, who on the 29th of June passed a $2 counterfeit bill on the Mystic Bank, of Connecticut, upon George S. Robinson, of No. 67 South street. That same evening Clark and Symmes were pointed out to officer Bingham as counterfeiters, when he effected their arrest. Symmes was searched, and $130 in counterfeit bills found in his possession. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sent him to the State prison for five years.

Sarah Fogarty, was indicted for stealing a pocket book containing $74 from Henry Stilling, of No. 247 West Thirty fifth street, on the 15th of August. Officer Bloomer found a portion of the money in her possession. She pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State prison.

John Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, having stolen a gold watch and chain, worth $50, from Wm. H. Byrne, 208 West Thirteenth street, on the 14th of August. The defendant was sent to Blackwell's Island for one year.

Agnes Riley stole a gold watch, valued at $30, from John B. Cole, on the 18th of July, and, pleading guilty to petit larceny, was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Eliza Bridge, alias Gallagher, who was a domestic in the employ of U. P. Barker, 52 East Thirty-first street, was charged with stealing silk dresses worth $100. She pleaded guilty to the offence, and, in consequence of having saved the Court the trouble of a trial, his Honor imposed the lowest sentence the law permitted, which was two years imprisonment in the State prison.

Charles Stickens and Franklin Somers, youths, were charged with breaking into the dwelling house of John H. Briggs, No. 2 attorney street, on the 14th of August, and stealing therefrom four coats and a small quantity of liquor. They pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were each sent to the penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Donohue was placed on trial, charged with stealing a package containing dry goods from the Manhattan Express Company on the 29th of March, but the police magistrate having neglected to examine and specify the contents of the package, the Court stated that the prisoner, however guilty, could not be convicted, and instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which resulted in the discharge of Donohue.

Other cases of no special interest were disposed of, which kept the Court in session till five o'clock in the afternoon.

How the Slave Trade is Carried On.

A SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE—THE MONTAUK AGAIN.

[From the Greenport (L. I.) Watchman, Sept. 8.]

Through a reliable source we have lately learned some definite particulars respecting a remarkable case of success in this nefarious business, which, as illustrating the manner, the boldness and the impunity with which it is prosecuted, possess a general public interest, while the vessel engaged in this particular instance was locally known to many of our readers; hence we make a succinct abstract of the main facts.

We are referring now to the ship Montauk, late of Sag Harbor. It will be remembered that we drew the attention of the public recently to certain developments in a correspondence of the New York HERALD from Key West, which appeared to warrant the inference that the Montauk therein implicated was the clipper ship of that name, lately a whaler from Sag Harbor, and that her destruction, either by fire or by being scuttled, after landing a cargo of ebony in Cuba, had been sought to be covered up by a blind story about the "dark Anola of Boston." We were entirely right in this conjecture. The facts are these:—

The Montauk, a full clipper ship of 512 tons, celebrated for her speed, arrived at Sag Harbor from a whaling voyage, in June, 1859. She was not refitted, but was advertised for sale. After lying at Long wharf all winter, she was sold in March last, ostensibly to one Capt. Quarie, of New London, by whom she was taken to New York and nominally fitted for a whaler. In reality, a man calling himself Mitchell—a dissipated chap who is said to have spent several fortunes acquired in the slave trade—directed her equipment, and went out in her as passenger, Quarie clearing her at the Custom House "for North and South Atlantic." The attention of the United States Marshal or of some of his deputies, was called to the singular and unusual style of her preparations for whaling—for instance, stowing her ground tier on top of the stone ballast—but, though suspicions were aroused, nothing tangible could be found against her, and she was permitted to depart. Her course was first headed for Fayal to keep up appearances, and thence direct to the coast of Africa (what point our informant did not state), and took on board a full cargo of "black birds"—how many we cannot say, but an idea may be formed from the fact that in ninety days from sailing she landed thirteen hundred Africans on one of the Windward islands to the north of Cuba. Mitchell (who is in New York and tells this story) says that after landing the negroes he went to Cuba and arranged with certain authorities to enter them at three dollars apiece (about $50) a head, which done, he boldly took them into the public market place of a certain city and sold them at auction for an average of $1,000 apiece. If this statement, made voluntarily and with no inducement to deceive, can be relied on, the profits of this "last cruise" of the Montauk amount, after deducting all incidental expenses, to the comfortable sum of $1,000,000, which is somewhat better than the best whaling we ever heard of, and for a three months' voyage "will do."

The Montauk was probably scuttled and sunk.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF SLANDER.

SEPT. 10.—*Morgan L. Curtis vs. Gilbert M. Gillett.*—The plaintiff in this case asks for an order for the arrest of the defendant in an action for alleged slander. It is complained that Gillett charged the plaintiff, who is a merchant doing business in New York, but residing in New Jersey, "with having cheated him out of a large amount of money; that he (plaintiff) is a very dishonest man and not worthy of credit; he is a great rascal, and his friends all club together to cheat me," &c. It appears that the parties were formerly partners in business. The plaintiff alleges that he has been injured amongst the mercantile community, and claims $20,000 damages. On the application of ex-Judge Whiting, the order of arrest was granted, and the defendant was taken into custody by Deputy Marshal O'Keefe. Judge Betts held Gillett to bail in the sum of $5,000, and he entered into the required bonds before Deputy Marshal Thompson.

A DUEL BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS—BOTH KILLED.—The Natchitoches (La.) Chronicle of the 25th records the following terrible tragedy:—A quarrel arose a few nights ago between two brothers, named Longino (William and Burrell), residing a few miles above Campte, when a proposition being made by one of them that they should fight it out immediately with double barrelled shot guns, it was accepted by the other, and firing simultaneously both of them were instantly killed.

Weekly Report of Deaths.

In the City and County of New York, from the 1st day of September to the 8th day of September, 1860.

Men, 84; women, 94; boys, 189; girls, 147—Total, 514. Adults, 178; youths, 8; children, 324; males, 273; females, 241; colored persons, 12.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	6	Fever, typhoid	8
Bleeding from the lungs	2	Fever, typhus	4
Bleeding of Umbilicus	1	Hooping cough	6
Bronchitis	4	Inflammation	1
Cholera infantum	79	Inflammation of bowels	9
Cholera morbus	6	Inflammation of brain	8
Congestion of the brain	5	Inflammation of chest	3
Congestion of the lungs	1	Inflammation of kidneys	1
Convulsions, adult	1	Inflammation of liver	4
Convulsions, infantile	21	Inflammation of lungs	8
Croup	4	Inflammation of stomach	1
Diarrhœa	18	Inflammation of throat	12
Diphtheritic	11	Inflammation tonsils	1
Dysentery	10	Inflammation of veins	1
Epilepsy	1	Inflammation of womb	2
Erysipelas	2	Measles	10
Fever, bilious	1	Parturition, difficult	1
Fever, congestive	1	Rheumatism	2
Fever, intermittent	1	Smallpox	7
Fever, puerperal	2	Teething	13
Fever, remittent	1		—
Fever, scarlet	21	Total	296

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASES.

Abscess of the spine	1	Heart, disease of	4
Albuminaria and Bright's disease of the kidneys	2	Heart, disease, valvular	1
		Hysteria	1
Asthma	2	Marasmus, infantile	49
Cancer	1	Mortification of the leg	1
Cancer of the liver	1	Palsy	6
Cirrhosis of the liver	5	Scrofula	2
Consumption	59	Ulceration of kidneys	1
Debility, adult	4	Ulceration of the throat	1
Debility, infantile	16		—
Dropsy in the head	15	Total	172

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	3	Drowned	5
Burned or scalded	4	Lock jaw	1
Casualties	11	Lues venerea	2
Casualty by being thrown from a cart	1	Malformation of anus	1
		Old age	7
Concussion of the brain	1	Premature births	5
Cyanosis	1	Suicide, by laudanum	1
Delirium tremens	3		—
Total			46

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	2	Premature births	5
Brain and nerves	82	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	182
Generative organs	5	Uncertain seat and general fevers	64
Heart and blood vessels	6	Urinary organs	2
Lungs, throat, &c.	117		—
Old age	7	Total	514
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	42		

Of which 30 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	154	30 to 40 years	47
1 to 2 years	93	40 to 50 years	31
2 to 5 years	62	50 to 60 years	14
5 to 10 years	17	60 to 70 years	21
10 to 12 years	2	70 to 80 years	8
15 to 17 years	1	80 to 90 years	3
17 to 20 years	5	90 to 100 years	21
20 to 25 years	24	Unknown	2
25 to 30 years	24		—
Total			509

NATIVITIES.

British America	8	Scotland	1
England	10	Sea	1
France	1	United States	376
Germany	36	Unknown	8
Ireland	81	West Indies	1
Poland	1		—
Prussia	1	Total	514

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	10	Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
Bellevue Hospital	16	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	8
City Hospital	8	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
Colored Home Hospital	3	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	3
Island Hospital	6	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	1
Jews' Hospital	1		
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	2		
Nursery and Child's Hospital	3		
St. Luke's Hospital	1	Total	65

WARDS.

1	19	12	22
2	8	14	16
3	1	15	8
4	27	16	23
5	15	17	40
6	21	18	26
7	24	19	42
8	22	20	53
9	17	21	48
10	9	22	23
11	56		—
13	20	Total	514

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859 and of last week was as follows:—

Week ending Sept. 11, 1858	558—Decrease	74	
" Sept. 10, 1859	558—Decrease	44	
Sept. 1, 1860.	Deaths from acute disease	308	524
	" external causes, &c.	51	
	" acute disease	294	
Sept. 8, 1860.	" chronic disease	172	514
	" external causes, &c.	48	
Decrease this week		10	

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1860.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Douglas and lady are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Caleb Lyons, New York, is stopping at the Union Place Hotel.

Dr. S. Hutchings, of Alabama, is stopping at the Astor Place Hotel.

Mr. Hulseman, Austrian Minister; Mr. Bello and family, Chilean Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Gunsher, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon.

Judge Arthur McArthur, of Wisconsin, and Richard Busteed, ex Corporation Counsel, are stopping at the Everett House.

Lieut. Z. A. Stimson and Capt. W. F. Smith, United States Army; E. Lind, of Porto Rico; F. H. Roe, of England; W. B. Hopson and Miss Tenar, of Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. Negroponte, A. H. Boswin, United States Boundary Survey, and family, are stopping at the Brevoort.

J. O. Nixon, of New Orleans, editor of the *Crescent*; J. E. Owens, of New Orleans; J. J. Jones, of Louisiana; S. Lesterzell, of Russia; Judge Russel, of New York; Dr. W. Rushton, of New Orleans; Geo. R. Clayton, of Mississippi; Col. Walsh and party, of Mobile; J. R. Mordecai and family of South Carolina, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

G. W. Anderson and family, of Georgia; General Bailey and family, of Louisiana; Col. Gamble and family, of Florida; Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Dutchess county; E. J. Congor, of New Orleans; Lieut. J. Cartwright, Royal Navy, England; Dr. H. Phillips, England; Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, London; Warren Colburn, Ohio; Dr. Halstead, Northampton, are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Marshall P. Wilder, Boston; Capt. Humphries, U. S. A.; H. B. Humphries, Washington; E. Stone, Massachusetts; C. Newhall, Dorchester; J. T. Briggs, Tennessee; H. Tyler, New York; Gen. Cook, New Jersey; Capt. Ingraham, Washington; A. Maltbey, England; J. M. King, Salem; R. A. Forsyth, Newburg; W. A. Hall, Hastings, N. Y., are stopping at the Astor House.

J. L. Jones and wife, Georgia; J. F. Lester and lady, Virginia; C. B. Wooster, Connecticut; A. R. Montgomery, New Orleans; A. D. Kendrick and party, Georgia; J. F. Whiting and family, Rahway; E. H. Owen, Hartford, Conn.; and O. G. Dart and lady, Keene, N. H., are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Col. G. W. Cooper, Alabama; James N. Morind, Florida; Benj. Evans, Charleston, S. C.; T. G. Robertson, Maryland; Aaron D. Hubbard, Boston; James Armstrong, Baltimore; P. J. Maynard, Texas; Col. Wood, Havana, and T. R. Bloom and family, Geor