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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1857.

THE MORMONS AGAIN.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Despite the extreme inclemency of the weather, manifested in the shape of a pouring rain nearly the entire evening, there was a comparatively full and very fashionable attendance last night to witness the representation of "LUCREZIA BORGIA" at the GAIETY THEATRE. The performance went off admirably, eliciting the most enthusiastic applause, and establishing the complete triumph of the troupe. TIBBERINI and VERVIATI shared the main honors of the evening in about equal proportions, though PARZIATI came in for much credit as the "Lucretia." The "Marseillaise" was executed by VERVIATI, draped in costume as the "Goddess of Liberty," with the finest spirit and success, after which she was called out before the curtain, amid thunders of applause. Altogether, the performances were so brilliant that we shall take pleasure in our next in reverting to them more fully.—The next performance of the troupe will be on Monday.

MAY.—The day, yesterday, was celebrated in several parts of the city, and among others, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in a very interesting manner. The young gentlemen of the First District succeeded in procuring quite a large and brilliant attendance of ladies at the Hall despite the bad weather, and the result was, a delightful time was had for the occasion of crowning a May Queen, and the captivating pleasures of the dance which followed. We have not time, at the late hour of writing, to say more than that the amiable Queen of the ceremonies, Miss MARGARET MYERS, was quite felicitous, and well received in the chaste poetical address which she delivered most beautifully on the occasion.

We have received Houston (Texas) papers of the 30th ult., by way of the Opelousas Railroad and Vanderbilt ship line, but find nothing in them of much importance.

THE TIME.—The authorities of Paris are about to place under each lantern at the street corners a clock dial, the hands of which, worked by an electrical wire connecting with a principal clock, will tell the hour to the passers-by at all times of the night.

Since 1845 there have been eleven hundred and thirty five divorces granted by the Court of Common Pleas of the city of Philadelphia. These cases were apportioned among the different years as follows:

1845	122	1852	136	1854	105
1846	90	1853	149	1855	213
1850	103	1853	94	1856	133

The Democrats of Madison have nominated A. B. HYNES for Representative to the Legislature. SAMUEL ANDERSON is his opponent.

The Cincinnati papers announce the death of ex-Senator Tappan, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Tappan was in the Senate of the United States from Ohio from 1839 to 1845.

"Pictor," the well known Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, says in his last letter:

"Mr. Kalloch has received a thousand dollars in money from a number of pious people. I think there are people here who would do all that he did—'shiky skins' and all—for half the money; but then, as the Holy Clerk of Copenhagen! would say, they act after the manner of the ignorant laity.—There is a quaint about a person's sins that, it should seem, renders them peculiarly acceptable, and worthy of being paid for at the rate of two hundred cents on the dollar."

CRAPE SHAWLS AND SCARFS—*What Will the Ladies Do?*—In the article on fire-crackers the other day our sympathies were with the little boys, and most ingenuous would it be if they were the only sufferers by the war with China; but such is not the case. People are apt to suppose that tea is shipped from the three ports of China, and cotton from the heart of the kingdom. Not so crape shawls, which are only made at and near the city of Canton, and can only be shipped at that port, and then in times of peace. The effect of the bombardment of Canton will be to disperse the workmen and annihilate the trade, and years may elapse before the looms will again be put in motion for the manufacture of this delicate fabric. A few years ago, 200,000 crape shawls per annum were imported into this country—while this year none can come! What will the ladies do?—*N. Y. Post.*

THACKERAY ON HUMBUG.—A dinner was given at Edinburgh, on the 2d of April, to Mr. THACKERAY, Lord NAYES presiding. After his health had been proposed, Mr. Thackeray made a speech, in the course of which he said:

It is quite an error to suppose that I am a man possessing any benevolent feelings or any generous sympathies with my fellow-creatures. My business is to find out snobbishness, and meanness, and vulgarity, and humbug in the people among whom I go (laughter.) I read in scores and scores of valuable critical works that such is my only task, that such is the dreary occupation of my existence. It is said that if I try to speak of a good man, I render him absurd, and mean, and vulgar; and of a good woman, that she, too, is foolish, and rapid, and insignificant; that it is only with agreeable vice that somehow or other my business is like lies; and, in fine, that to picture wickedness, and selfishness, and meanness, is my task. I know that this must be true, because I read it a very short time ago in a Liverpool newspaper (laughter); and not only in a Liverpool newspaper, but in a Liverpool newspaper which was quoting a Scotch newspaper. (Renewed laughter.) This Scotch newspaper announced these facts which I have been mentioning to you, totally contrary to the theory of Lord Nayes. "Catch this fellow," says the Scotch newspaper, "saying anything kind about anybody," and the Liverpool newspaper which prigged my lecture backed up the opinion of the Scotch critic. "Catch him praising anybody or saying anything good of anybody." He loves nothing that is lovable; he praises nothing that is praisable.

LITERARY PIRACY.—A few years ago the Rev. Dr. Everts, of this city, compiled with great labor and research a volume entitled the "Life and Thoughts of Charles Foster," embracing the most pointed, original and eloquent remarks of the great English essayist. They were selected with much care, and evinced a very cultivated taste upon the part of the compiler. Introductory to these gems of thought was an autobiography of Foster, with a splendid analysis of his character and literary style, written by Dr. Everts. The book attained much and deserved popularity, and reflected great credit upon the industry and talent of Dr. E.

Recently the stereotype plates were purchased by a leading New York publishing house. This house has seen fit to omit the sketch of Foster's life, written by Dr. Everts, and also his name as compiler. They have changed the title of the book, and appropriated, without the least credit or reward, the arduous literary labors of our distinguished fellow-citizen. We have never known a more disgraceful instance of literary piracy, and are astonished to find so respectable a firm concerned in the transaction.—*Louisville Journal.*

BAYARD TAYLOR CROSSING THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.—In a letter dated Juoxengi, in the Frigid Zone, Bayard Taylor describes his sufferings from frost bites. He says:

I was obliged to remain three days in Haparanda, applying poultices, gargles and liniments, according to the doctor's instructions. As my wardrobe was scarcely sufficient for the comprehension of my prescriptions, or medical technicalities in general, a written programme of my treatment was furnished to the servant maid, who was quite as clearly impressed with the responsibility thereby devolving upon her. Fredrika, no doubt, thought that my life was in her hands, and nothing could exceed the energy with which she undertook its preservation. Punctually to the minute appeared the prescribed application, and if she perceived or suspected any dereliction on my part, it was sure to be reported to the doctor at his next visit. I had the taste of camomile and mallows in my mouth from morning till night; the skin of my jaw blistered under the scorching of ammonia; but the final result was, that I was cured, as the doctor and Fredrika had determined.

This good hearted girl was a genuine specimen of the Northern Swedish female. Of medium height, plump, but not stout, with a rather slender waist and expansive hips, and a foot which stepped firmly and nimbly at the same time, she was as cheerful a body as one could wish to see. Her hair was of that silky blonde so common in Sweden; her eyes a clear, pale blue, her nose straight and well formed, her cheeks of the delicate pink of a wild rose leaf, and her features so regular and perfect that I am sure they would make her a fortune in America. Always cheerful, kind and active, she had, nevertheless, a hard life of it; she was alike cook, chambermaid and healer, and has a cross mistress to boot. She made our fires in the morning darkness, and brought us our early coffee while we yet lay in bed, in accordance with the luxurious habits of the Arctic Zone. Then, until the last drunken guest was stirred, towards midnight, there was no respite from labor. Although suffering from a distressing cough, she had the out-door as well as indoor duties to discharge, and I saw her on a sheepskin jacket, harnessing horses, in a temperature of 30° below zero. The reward of such a service was possibly about eight American dollars a year.

When, relieving, I gave her about as much as one of our hotel servants would expect for wheeled with gratitude, and even the stern landlady was so impressed by my generosity that she insisted on lending us a sheepskin for our feet, saying we were men.

THE COURT TO STRIKE THE EARTH NEXT JUNE. A writer on this subject in the St. Louis *Republican* says:

1. There are astronomical calculations of the orbit of the coming comet that warrant the presumption that it will touch the earth.

2. Science can calculate the orbit of this eccentric comet, no matter how long its period, and I predict, no matter how long its comet now approaching, certainly, that the with the earth on the morning of June 1st, in contact about 20 minutes after 1a. o'clock, the point of contact will be in the vicinity of a place called Vide Poche or Carcoldet.

3. The nucleus of this comet is very large, and composed of the bi-sulphurated carbureate of the protoxide of manganese. The tail is chlorine, and although you cannot see stars through it, they will probably be seen by many individuals at the time of the collision.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIADNE.

The subjoined dispatch from Halifax contains a somewhat fuller account of the news by the *Ariadne*:

HALIFAX, April 24.—The Cunard steamer *Ariadne*, from Liverpool on the 11th, arrived here last night, and will be due at Boston on Saturday. She brings three days' later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary elections were nearly over. The ministerial net gain so far is 44. Sidney Herbert is spoken of for Minister of War, and Edwin Pennison is the ministerial candidate for Speaker.

The English government furnishes three steamships to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable. The whole itself will be completed in June and laid in July.

FRANCE.—The rumored attempts to assassinate the Emperor are unfounded, but several arrests have been made in Paris and the departments of persons connected with the secret societies.

SPAIN.—A Madrid letter says that active communications are taking place between Spain and France and England on the subject of the Spanish-Mexican difficulty. The Spanish government hopes to obtain the moral support of these powers, and, in case the question goes beyond a war with Mexico, their material aid also.

DENMARK.—The Danish Cabinet have tendered their resignations; the cause being local politics.

A Berlin paper denies that delay has been granted to Denmark by Austria and Prussia for the settlement of the Holstein question through French influence; and also confirms the statement that Russia has disagreed to the claims of Denmark being referred to the arbitration of the European powers. The Danish Diet unanimously approve of the abolition of the Sound Dues, and the treaty concluded with the foreign powers.

AUSTRIA.—An Austrian circular states, respecting the Austro-Sardinian rupture, that should the mediation of England and France prove unsuccessful, Austria will send measures for her own protection; but the authenticity of the circular is doubted.

ITALY.—The Austrian Ambassador at Naples repeats the statement that Naples is more and more disposed to make advances toward the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Western powers.

RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg says that the operations of raising the sunken vessels at Sebastopol have commenced. Sixteen have already been recovered, including the steamer *Chersonese*. Four raised vessels are afloat, and in active employment. The *Chersonese* is undergoing repairs at Nicolaieff.

PERSIA.—The Ottoman Ambassador at Teheran had required the execution of the treaty of deliumitation, and the restitution of seven towns to Turkey.

The Porte is inclined to consent to a union of the principalities on condition that its suzerainty be respected, and that the united provinces continue to pay annual tribute.

BUSHIRE, Feb. 25.—General Outram had planned an expedition for the capture of Mohammerah on the Karoon. The embarkation of the troops had commenced, and an attack was expected on the 20th of March. The *Persian* army was collecting at Burujoor.

HALIFAX.—Parliament has passed a bill giving the exclusive right to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to land their cable on the shores of that province.

Production of Sugar.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes that paper with the subjoined interesting information:

The enhanced prices of sugar have created much inquiry in regard to the future source of the supply of that indispensable article for the consumption of the United States. "A new sugar-bowl," as Senator Douglas said in one of his popular addresses, a year or two ago, is needed by the people of this country. Some have looked to the acquisition of the island of Cuba as a source of ample supply, at a reasonable rate. Cuba would afford a supply of coffee, as well as sugar, if brought under the stimulus of American enterprise, institutions and free trade. Others, in view of the obstacles to this acquisition, and the many objections to it arising from political and commercial considerations, propose the acquisition of the Southern region of Mexico, from Tabasco to Yucatan.

Mr. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, as we learn from an article in the *Times*, has avowed himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. This is only a token of the public sentiment at the North on the subject. The Northwestern grain-growing and cattle-raising States desire free trade with Cuba, and the manufacturing, commercial and ship-owning States also request it. But we are to find a supply of sugar nearer home.

The "Sorghum Saccharatum," which was introduced from China into France, a few years ago, and thence by the U. S. Patent Office in this country, promises to afford an unbounded quantity a supply of sugar to the end of time. There are several varieties of the Sorghum as grown in China. Some suit the Northern and others the Southern portion of that empire. But China, as is well known, produces more sugar than all the rest of the world. The Sorghum meets with complete success wherever cultivated in the United States. It is useful not only for sugar, but for fodder, for making wine and spirits, and the shaff of the seed affords a valuable rose carmine dye.

But for Southern cultivation, a still more valuable variety of the Sorghum has been found in Africa, by our countryman, Mr. Leonard Wray, who has gone to South Carolina for the purpose of making extensive sugar plantations in that State. He will commence his sugar planting, as I learn, upon the estates of Governor Hammond.

Mr. Wray, on his return from the East Indies, stopped at the Cape of Good Hope, where he discovered, during his sojourn there, the plant which he prefers to name the *Imfe*. He found several varieties of it, and that it was full of saccharine matter, and was used by the natives for sugar. His experiments were entirely successful in making sugar from it.

The conjecture is that it is the same plant which, in ancient times, furnished sugar to Ethiopia, Egypt, India, &c., and was displaced in after times by an inferior plant, but had been rediscovered.

This plant, it is said, will flourish wherever there are three months of summer. But this is to be doubted, because it is found that the Sorghum does not produce as well in the North as in the South of France.

Mr. Wray is entirely confident, as I learn, in the success of his plant. If he and also many agriculturists in this part of the country are not much mistaken, we shall soon have sugar cane enough, without depending upon Cuba.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE" IS THE PRICE OF DISTINCTION.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial* relates the following incident:

A singular event occurred at Naples on the 4th of March. On the occasion of the birth of a child at the Palace, the eighth royal infant, it was hoped that there would be an amnesty of greater or lesser extent. But there were only a few modifications made in the the degrees of punishment of certain prisoners, and a great irritation among the populace was the consequence. Incendiary bills and tri-colored cockades were thrown through the streets for two days, until the police had been increased to such a number that all such demonstrations were rendered impossible.

On the night of the 4th the police had been very active in making its rounds until toward daylight, when, no longer anticipating a renewal of disturbances, the surveillance ceased for a moment of repose. Almost immediately, and as if by magic, the walls of the city were covered by thousands of copies of placards announcing an entire amnesty, in the name of the King, to the political prisoners, on the occasion of the birth of a Princess, a constitution for the government of the country, and the abdication of the King in favor of the Duke of Calabria! The most astonishing part of this false document, however, was that it bore the signatures of all the Ministers of State, with the seals of their respective bureaus, counterfeited with such precision that not only the entire population of the city believed the proclamation genuine, but even the police were deceived, and did not attempt to tear it down, until after having demanded of the King, by telegraph, at the Palace of Caserta, the truth of the business. The proclamation, while it remained in the state of a fact, gave great satisfaction to the people, a hint which was not without its importance to the King; but how this extraordinary fest could have been accomplished with such great rapidity and concert of action remains a mystery. It proves once more the power of secret societies when arrayed against the police.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—The *Advertiser*, of Tuesday, says:

The alarm of fire was again rung yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, when the building belonging to C. W. Gazaun and occupied by M. D. Ferryman, situated at the Northeast corner of Jan and Conti streets, was discovered to be on fire. The dwelling house and kitchen were burnt down; the other outhouses were saved. The property destroyed was uninsured. Owing to the distance from the engine-house, Nos. 4 and 8 were the only machines that reached the fire.

The Madison (Ia.) *Journal* says:

The weather continues unpropitious. We had frost on Monday morning, and it was very cold on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Cotton is suffering very much, and a great deal will have to be planted again—making the third planting this season.

SMOKING.—On Wednesday morning a negro cabin belonging to J. W. Couch, was burned, and two little negro children who were asleep, perished in the flames.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AFRICA.—The correspondent of a London paper gives the following shocking account of a war raging among the Zulu tribes:

On Monday just a dreadful struggle took place between 13,000 and 17,000 blacks on the banks of the Tugela. The carnage was terrible. Men, women and children, from the ripe old age stripped by the rude hand of the King infants, by day and hanging in hundreds on Thursday, when Mr. Shepstone, secretary for native affairs, arrived, he came to make himself acquainted with the cause to make war after the request of the Zulus had been granted, and had led the victims with children on their backs, of the wounded, by a single thrust of the assegai, plunge them in the Tugela. Most of the wounded were killed by the crocodiles, the river running partly through the Zulu country, and the Zulus, in the act of crossing, were seized by the crocodiles, and dragged down to the bottom of the river. The