

POLICE INTELLIGENCE. *More Mysterious Developments.*—James Arlington Bennett, well known in this community as one of the Mormon generals, residing on his estate near New Utrecht, Long Island, and also, some few years ago, teacher of the art and mystery of book--keeping—was yesterday, much to the surprise of many of his old Wall street pupils, arrested and taken into custody by officer Smith, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Session, on a charge of forgery in the third degree. We are not in possession of all the particulars relative to this strange case, but we hear that the affair grows out of some loan made to the accused by Mr. John Anthon, a wealthy lawyer, embracing some \$8,000 on the security of his (Bennett's) estate, on Long

Island, also in connection with a certain promissory note for the sum of \$9,000, purporting to be made by Mr. James Foster, one of the *beau monde* of the Astor Place Opera House: of which he is said to be part owner. There is also in the business a universal genius called "one-eyed Thompson," who was a short time since a tenant on the premises of James Arlington Bennett. This Thompson is the same person to whom the public are indebted for the disclosures and developments about to be brought to light on the recent arrest of the two Drury's. The officer conveyed Mr. Bennett before the Court of Sessions, the proceedings of which will be found under the proper head in another column. Bail to the enormous amount of \$20,000 was demanded—failing in which, Mr. Arlington Bennett was committed to prison. it is said there is a mystery behind.

— *Guardian*.

Boston, Jan. 19—5 p. m.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Dr. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

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WASHINGTON, Tues. Jan. 8, 1850.

Mr. Underwood presented a memorial from citizens of Kentucky, setting forth the evils of war and asking a Congress of Nations, who shall arbitrate disputed matters between different powers.

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When Peter the Great visited Westminster Hall, he asked who were all those men in wigs and gowns. He was told that they were lawyers. "There are but two lawyers in all my dominions, and I am going to hang one of them as soon as I get home.

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FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The Mormons in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake held a Convention on the 5th of March last, and formally organized a State Government, for which they propose to claim admittance into the Union at the approaching session of Congress. They give to their new dominions the name of "The

State of Deseret," a mystical appellation derived from their religious dialect and signifying the land of the honey-bee or of industry and all kindred virtues; within its boundaries, as they have laid them down, is included the whole of California that lies east of the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada, a territory some six hundred miles wide by eight hundred long, only a speck of which is occupied by the 10,000 Mormons who compose almost its only civilized population. The Government is of course on the model generally followed in this country; a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer, compose the Executive; the Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members and House of Representatives 35; the Judiciary is composed of a Supreme Court and such inferior tribunals as shall be established by the Legislature. The Declaration of Rights guarantees absolute religious liberty. Not a word is said about Slavery. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of the people, and the machinery of the Government put in operation. The Legislature met on July 2d, appointed a Delegate to Congress and adopted a memorial to that body setting forth the reasons for the new organization and asking that it be sanctioned, or, if that be impossible, a territorial government established. Their great reason for the recognition of the State is the ability of the people to pay the cost of administering their affairs, which will save the General Treasury the cost of a territorial establishment. The objection to granting their request will be the smallness of their numbers, but as that deficiency is disappearing every day, it will probably not be conclusive against them. They have, however, marked out a more extensive country for their own than they are sure of getting.

This movement affords a striking illustration of the practical, organizing instinct of the Anglo-Saxon race and of its inbred attachment to law and order.