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OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, Oct. 9, 1846.

Sir:—I have now the honor to submit a detailed report of the recent operations before Monterey, resulting in the capitulation of that city.

The information received on the route from Cerralvo, and particularly the continual appearance in our front of the Mexican cavalry, which had a slight skirmish with our advance at the village of Ramas, induced the belief, as we approached Monterey, that the enemy would defend that place. Upon reaching the neighborhood of the city on the morning of the 19th of September, this belief was fully confirmed. It was ascertained that he occupied the town in force; that a large work had been constructed commanding all the northern approaches; and that the Bishop's Palace and some heights in its vicinity near the Saltillo road, had also been fortified and occupied with troops and artillery. It was known from information previously received, that the eastern approaches were commanded by several small works in the lower edge of the city.

The configuration of the heights and gorges in the direction of the Saltillo road, as visible from the point attained by our advance on the morning of the 19th, led me to suspect that it was practicable to turn all the works in that direction, and thus cut the enemy's line of communication. After establishing my camp at the "Walnut Springs," three miles from Monterey, the nearest suitable position, it was, accordingly, my first care to order a close reconnoissance of the ground in question, which was executed on the evening of the 19th by the engineer officers under the direction of Major Mansfield A reconnoissance of the eastern approaches was at the same time made by Captain Williams, topographical engineers. The examination made by Major Mansfield proved the entire practicability of throwing forward a column to the Saltillo road, and thus turning the position of the enemy. Deeming this to be an operation of essential importance, orders were given to Brevet Brig. Gen. Worth, commanding the second division, to march with his command on the 20th; to turn the hill of the Bishop's Palace; to occupy a position on the Saltillo road, and to carry the enemy's detached works in that quarter, where practicable.—The first regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, under command of Col. Hays, was associated with the second division on this service. Captain Saunders, engineers, and Lieutenant Meade, topographical engineers, were also ordered to report to Gen. Worth for duty with his column.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th the second division took up its march. It was soon discovered, by officers who were reconnoitering the town, and communicating to Gen. Worth, that its movement had been perceived, and that the enemy was throwing reinforcements towards the Bishop's Palace and the height which commands it. To divert his attention as far as practicable, the first division under Brigadier General Twiggs, and field division of volunteers, under Major General Butler, were displayed in front of the town until dark. Arrangements were made at the same time to place in battery during the night, at a suitable distance from the enemy's main work, the citadel, two 24-pounder howitzers, and a 10-inch mortar, with a view to open a fire on the following day, when I proposed to make a diversion in favor of General Worth's movement. The 4th infantry covered this battery during the night. Gen. Worth had in the meanwhile reached and occupied for the night, a defensive position just without range of a battery above the Bishop's Palace, having made a reconnoissance as far as Saltillo road.

Before proceeding to report the operations of the 21st, and following days, I beg leave to state that I shall mention in detail only those which were conducted against the eastern extremity of the city, or elsewhere, under my immediate direction, referring you for the particulars of Gen. Worth's operations, which were entirely detached, to his own full report transmitted herewith.

Early on the morning of the 21st, I received a note from General Worth, written at half-past 9 o'clock the night before, suggesting what I had already intended, a strong diversion against the centre and left of the town to favor his enterprise against the heights in rear. The infantry and artillery of the 1st division, and the field division of volunteers, were ordered under arms and took the direction of the city, leaving one company of each regiment as a camp guard. The 2d dragoons, under Lieut. Col. May, and Col. Woods's regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, under the immediate direction of General Henderson, were directed to the right to support Gen. Worth, if necessary, and to make an impression, if practicable, upon the upper quarter of the city. Upon approaching the mortar battery, the 1st and 3d regiments of infantry and battalion of Baltimore and Washington volunteers, with Capt. Bragg's field battery—the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Garland—were directed towards the lower part of the town, with orders to make a strong demonstration, and carry one of the enemy's advanced works, if it could be done without too heavy loss. Major Mansfield, engineers, and Capt. Williams and Lieut. Pope, topographical engineers, accompanied this column, Major Mansfield being charged with its direction, and the designation of points of attack. In the meantime the mortar, served by Capt. Ramsay, of the ordnance, and the howitzer battery under Capt. Webster, 1st artillery, had opened their fire upon the citadel, which was deliberately sustained, and answered from the work. Gen Butler's division had now taken up a position in rear of this battery, when the discharges of artillery, mingled finally with a rapid fire of small arms, showed that Lieut. Garland's command had become warmly engaged. I now deemed it necessary to support this attack, and accordingly ordered the 4th infantry and three regiments of Gen. Butler's division to march at once by the left flank in the direction of the advanced work at the lower extremity of the town, leaving one regiment (1st Kentucky) to cover the mortar and howitzer battery. By some mistake, two companies of the 4th infantry did not receive this order, and consequently did not join the advance companies until some time afterwards.

Lieut. Col. Garland's command had approached the town in a direction to the right of the advanced work (No. 1,) at the north-eastern angle of the city, and the engineer officer, covered by skirmishers, had succeeded in entering the suburbs and gaining cover. The remainder of this command now advanced and entered the town under a heavy fire of artillery from the citadel and the works on the left, and of musketry from the houses and small works in front. A movement to the right was attempted with a view to gain the rear of No. 1, and carry that work, but the troops were so much exposed to a fire which they could not effectually return, and had already sustained such severe loss, particularly in officers, that it was deemed best to withdraw them to a more secure position. Capt. Backus, 1st infantry, however, with a portion of his own and other companies, had gained the roof of a tannery, which looked directly into the gorge of No. 1, and from which he poured a most destructive fire into that work and upon the strong building in its rear. This fire happily coincided in point of time with the advance of a portion of the volunteer division upon No. 1, and contributed largely to the fall of that strong and important work.

The three regiments of the volunteer division under the immediate command of Major Gen. Butler, had in the meantime advanced in the direction of No. 1. The leading brigade, under Brigadier Gen. Quitman, continued its advance upon that work, preceded by three companies of the 4th infantry, while General Butler, with the 1st Ohio regiment, entered the town to the right. The companies of the 4th infantry had advanced within short range of the work, when they were reseived by a fire that almost in one moment struck down one-third of the officers and men, and rendered it necessary to retire and effect a conjunction with the two other companies then advancing. Gen. Quitman's brigade, though suffering most sevely, particularly in the Tennessee regiment, continued its advance, and finally carried the work in handsome style, as well as the strong building in its rear. Five pieces of artillery, a considerable supply of ammunition, and thirty prisoners, including three officers, fell into our hands. Maj Gen. Butler, with the 1st Ohio regiment, after entering the edge of the town, discovered that nothing was to be accomplished in his front, and at this point, yielding to the suggestions of several officers, I ordered a retrograde movement; but learning almost immediately from one of my staff that the battery No. 1 was in our possession, the order was countermanded, and I determined to hold the battery and defences already gained. Gen. Butler, with the 1st Ohio regiment, then entered the town at a point farther to the left, and marched in the direction of the battery No. 2. While making an examination with a view to ascertain the possibility of carrying this second work by storm, the general was wounded and soon after compelled to quit the field. As the strength of No. 2, and the heavy musketry fire flanking the approach, rendered it impossible to carry it without great loss, the 1st Ohio regiment was withdrawn from the town.

Fragments of the various regiments engaged were now under cover of the captured battery and some buildings in its front, and on the right. The field batteries of Capts. Bragg and Ridgely were also partially covered by the battery. An incessant fire was kept up on this position from battery No. 2, and other works on his right, and from the citadel on all our approaches. Gen. Twiggs, though quite unwell, joined me at this point, and was instrumental in causing the artillery captured from the enemy to be placed in battery, and served by Capt. Ridgely against No. 2, until the arrival of Capt. Webster's howitzer battery, which took its place. In the mean time, I directed such men as could be collected of the 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments, and Baltimore battalion, to enter the town, penetrating to the right, and carry the 2d battery if possible. This command, under Lieut. Col. Garland, advanced beyond the bridge "Purisima," when, finding it impracticable to gain the rear of the 2d battery, a portion of it sustained themselves for some time in that advanced position; but as no permanent impression could be made at that point, and the main object of the general operation had been effected, the command, including a section of Capt. Ridgely's battery, which had joined it, was withdrawn to battery No. 1. During the absence of this column, a demonstration of cavalry was reported in the direction of the citadel. Capt. Bragg, who was at hand, immediately galloped with his battery to a suitable position, from which a few discharges effectually dispersed the enemy. Captain Miller, 1st infantry, was despatched with a mixed command, to support the battery on this service. The enemy's lancers had previously charged upon the Ohio and a part of the Mississippi regiment, near some fields at a distance from the edge of the town, and had been repulsed with considerable loss. A demonstration of cavalry on the opposite side of the river was also dispersed in the course of the afternoon by Capt. Ridgely's battery, and the squadrons returned to the city. At the approach of evening, all the troops that had been engaged were ordered back to camp, except Captain Ridgely's battery, and the regular infantry of the 1st divisions, who were detailed as a guard for the works during the night, under command of Lt. Col. Garland. One battalion of the 1st Kentucky regiment was ordered to reinforce this command. Intrenching tools were procured, and additional strength was given to the works, and protection to the men, by working parties during the night, under the direction of Lieut. Scarritt, engineers.

The main object proposed in the morning had been effected. A powerful diversion had been made to favor the operations of the 2d division, one of the enemy's advanced works had been carried, and we now had a strong foot-hold in the town. But this had not been accomplished without a very heavy loss, embracing some of our most gallant and promising officers. Capt. Williams, topographical engineers, Lts Terrett and Dilworth, 1st infantry, Lt. Woods, 2d infantry, Capts. Morris and Field, Bvt. Major Barbour, Lts. Irwin and Hazlitt, 3d infantry, Lt. Hoskins, 4th infantry, Lt. Col. Watson, Baltimore batalion, Capt. Allen and Lt. Putnam, Tennessee regiment, and Lt. Hett, Ohio regiment, were killed, or have since died of wounds received in this engagement, while the number and rank of the officers wounded gives additional proof of the obstinacy of the contest, and the good conduct of our troops. The number of killed and wounded incident to the operations in the lower part of the city on the 21st is 394.

Early in the morning of this day, (21st) the advance of the 2d division had encountered the enemy in force, and after a brief but sharp conflict, repulsed him with heavy less Gen. Worth then succeeded in gaining on the Saltillo road, thus cutting the enemy's line of communication. From this position the two heights south of the Saltillo road were carried in succession, and the guns taken in one of them turned upon the Bishop's Palace.—These important successes were fortunately obtained with comparatively small loss; Capt. McKavett, 8th infantry, being the only officer killed.

The 22d day of September passed without any active operations in the lower part of the city. The citadel and other works continued to fire at parties exposed to their range, and at the work now occupied by our troops. The guard left in it the preceeding night, except Capt. Ridgley's company, was relieved at midday by Gen. Quitman's brigade. Capt Bragg's battery was thrown under cover in front of the town to repel any demonstration of cavalry in that quarter. At dawn of day, the height above the Bishop's Palace was carried, and soon after meridian, the Palace itself was taken and its guns turned upon the fugitive garrison. The object for which the 2d division was detached had thus been completely accomplished, and I felt confident that with a strong force occupying the road and heights in his rear, and a good position below the city in our possession, the enemy could not possibly maintain the town.

During the night of the 22d, the enemy evacuated nearly all his defences in the lower part of the city. This was reported to me early in the morning of the 23d by Gen. Quitman, who had already meditated an assault upon those works. I immediately sent instructions to that officer, leaving it to his discretion to enter the city, covering his men by the houses and walls, and advance carefully as far as he might deem prudent. After ordering the remainder of the troops as a reserve, under the orders of Brigadier General Twiggs, I repaired to the abandoned works, and discovered that a portion of Gen. Quitman's brigade had entered the town, and were successfully forcing their way towards the principal plaza. I then ordered up the 2d regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, who entered the city, dismounted, and, under the immediate orders of Gen. Henderson, co-operated with Gen. Quitman's brigade. Capt Bragg's battery was also ordered up, supported by the 3d infantry: and after firing for some time at the cathedral, a portion of it was likewise thrown into the city. Our troops advanced from house to house, and from square to square, until they reached a street but one square in rear of the principal plaza, in and near with the enemy's force was mainly concentrated. This advance was conducted vigorously but with due caution, and although destructive to the enemy, was attended with but small loss on our part. Captain Ridgley, in the meantime, had served a captured piece in battery No. 1 against the city, until the advance of our men rendered it imprudent to fire in the direction of the cathedral. I was now satisfied that we could operate successfully in the city, and that the enemy had retired from the lower portion of it to make a stand behind his barricades. As Gen. Quitman's brigade had been on duty the previous night, I determined to withdraw the troops to the evacuated works, and concert with General Worth a combined attack upon the town.

The troops accordingly fell back deliberately, in good order, and resumed their original positions, General Quitman's brigade being relieved after nightfall by that of General Hamer. On my return to camp, I met an officer with the intelligence that General Worth, induced by the firing in the lower part of the city, was about making an attack at the upper extremity, which had also been evacuated by the enemy to a considerable distance. I regretted that this information had not reached me before leaving the city, but still deemed it inexpedient to change my orders, and accordingly returned to camp. A note from General Worth, written at eleven o'clock, p. m., informed me that he had advanced to within a short distance of the principal plaza, and that the mortar (which had been sent to his division in the morning) was doing good execution within effective range of the enemy's position.

Desiring to make no further attempt upon the city without complete concert as to the lines and mode of approach, I instructed that officer to suspend his advance until I could have an interview with him on the following morning at his headquarters.

Early on the morning of the 24th I received, through Colonel Moreno, a communication from General Ampudia, proposing to evacuate the town; which, with the answer, were forwarded with my first despatch. I arranged with Colonel Moreno a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, at which hour I would receive the answer of the Mexican general at General Worth's headquarters, to which I soon repaired. In the meantime, General Ampudia had signified to General Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, to which I acceded, and which finally resulted in a capitulation, placing the town and the materiel of war, with certain exceptions, in our possession. A copy of that capitulation was transmitted with my first despatch.

Upon occupying the city, it was discovered to be of great strength in itself, and to have its approaches carefully and strongly fortified.—The town and works were armed with forty-two pieces of cannon, well supplied with ammunition, and manned with a force of at least 7,000 troops of the line, and from 2,000 to 3.000 irregulars. The force under my orders before Monterey, as exhibited by the accompanying return, was 425 officers, and 6 220 men. Our artillery consisted of one 10-inch mortar, two 24-pounder howitzers, and four light field batteries of four guns each—the mortar being the only piece suitable to the operations of a siege.

Our loss is twelve officers and one hundred and eight men killed; thirty-one officers and three hundred and thirty-seven men wounded. That of the enemy is not known, but is believed considerably to exceed our own.

I take pleasure in bringing to the notice of the government the good conduct of the troops, both regulars and volunteers, which has been conspicuous throughout the operations. I am proud to bear testimony to their coolness and constancy in battle, and the cheerfulness with which they have submitted to exposure and privation. To the general officers commanding divisions—Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth—I must express my obligations for the efficient aid which they have rendered in their respective commands. I was unfortunately deprived, early on the 21st, of the valuable services of Major General Butler, who was disabled by a wound received in the attack on the city.

Major General Henderson, commanding the Texas volunteers, has given me important aid in the organization of his command, and its subsequent operations. Brig. Genl. Twiggs rendered important services with his division, and, as the second in command after Major General Butler was disabled. Brig Genl. Worth was intrusted with an important detachment, which rendered his operations independent of my own. Those operations were conducted with ability, and crowned with complete success. I desire also to notice Brigadier Generals Hamer and Quitman, commanding brigades in Genl Butler's divison. Lieut. Colonels Garland and Wilson, commanding brigades in Genl. Twigg's division. Colonels Mitchell, Campbell, Davis and Wood, commanding the Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, ane 2d Texas regiments, respectively, and Majors Lear, Allen, and Abercrombie, commanding the 3d, 4th, and 1st regiments of infantry; all of whom served under my eye, and conducted their commands with coolness and gallantry against the enemy. Col. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. McClung, Mississippi regiment, Major Lear, 3d infantry, and Major Alexander, Tennessee regiment, were all severely wounded, as were Capt. Lamotte, 1st infantry, Lieut Graham, 4th infantry, Adjutant Armstrong, Ohio regiment, Lieuts. Scudder and Allen, Tennessee regiment, and Lieut. Howard, Mississippi regiment, while leading their men against the enemy's position on the 21st and 23d. After After the fall of Col. Mitchell, the command of the 1st Ohio regiment devolved upon Lt. Col. Weller; that of the 3d infantry, after the fall of Major Lear, devolved in succession on Capt. Bambride and Capt. Henry, the former being also wounded. The following named officers have been favorably noiced by their commanders: Lieut. Col. Anderson, and Adjt. Heiman, Tennessee regiment; Lieut. Colonel McClung, Captains Cooper and Downing,—Lieuts. Patterson, Calhoun, Moore, Russel, & Cook, Mississippi regiment; also Sergt. Major Hearlan, Mississippi regiment; and Maj. Price and Capt. J. R. Smith, unattached, but serving with it. I beg leave also to call attention to the good conduct of Capt. Johnson, Ohio regiment, and Lieut. Hooker, 1st artillery, serving on the staff Genl. Hamer, and of Lt. Nichols, 2d artillery, on that of Genl Quitman. Captains Bragg and Ridgely served with their batteries during the operations under my own observation, and in part under my immediate orders, and exhibited distinguished skill and gallantry. Capt. Webster, 1st artillery, assisted by Lieuts. Donaldson and Bowen, rendered good service with the howitzer battery, which was much exposed to the enemy's fire on the 21st.

From the nature of the operations, the 2d dragoons were not brought into action, but were usefully employed under the direction of Lieut. Col. May as escorts, and in keeping open our communications. The 1st Kentucky regiment was also prevented from participating in the action of the 21st, but rendered highly important services under Colonel Ormsby, in covering the mortar battery, and holding in check the enemy's cavalry during the day.

I have noticed above the officers whose conduct either fell under my own immediate eye, or is noticed only in minor reports which are not forwarded. For further mention of individuals, I beg leave to refer to the reports of division commanders herewith respectfully transmitted. I fully concur in their recommendations, and desire that they may be considered as a part of my owd report.

From the officers of my personal staff and of the engineers, topograpical engineers, and ordnance associated with me, I have derived valuable and efficient assistance during the operations. Col. Whiting, ass't. quartermaster general, Major Bliss, ass't. adjt. general, Capt. Sibley, ass't. quartermaster, Captain Waggaman, commissary of subsistance, Capt. Daton and Lt Garnett, aids-decamp, and Majors Kirby and Van Buren, pay department, served near my person, and were ever prompt, in all situations, in the commuication of my orders and instructions. I must express my particular obligations to Brevet Major Mansfield and Lieut. Scarritt, corps of engineers. They both rendered most important services in reconnoitring the enemy's positions, conducting troops in attack, and strengthening the works captured from the enemy. Major Mansfield, though wounded the 21st, remained on duty during that and the following dey, until confined by his wound to camp. Captain Williams, topographical engineer, to my great regret and the loss of the service, was mortally wounded while fearlessly exposing himself in the attack of the 21st. Lieut. Pope, of the same corps, was active and zealous throughou the operations Major Munroe, chief of the artillery, Major Craig and Capt. Ramsay of the ordnance, were assiduous in the performance of their proper duties. The former superintended the mortar-service on the 23d, as partiticularly mentioned in the report of General Worth, to which I also refer for the services of the engineer and topographical officers detached with the second division.

Surgeon Craig medical director, was actively employed in the important duties of his department, and the medical staff generally were unremitting in their attentions to the uumerous wounded—their duties with the regular regiments being rendered uncommonly arduous by the small number serving in the field.

I respectfully enclose herewith, in addition to the reports of division commanders, a field return of the force before Monterey on the 21st September—a return of killed, wounded, and missing during the operations—and two topographical sketches—one exhibiting all the movements around Monterey—the other on a larger scale illustrating more particularly the operations in the lower quarter of the city—prepared respectively by Lieuts. Meade and Pope, topographical engineers.

I am, sir, very respect ully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Com.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD DIVISION VOLUNTEERS, Monterey, Sept. 30, 1846.

Sir:—Pursuant to the instructions of the major-general commanding, on the 21st inst., at about 8 o'clock, a. m., I marched my division (with the exception of one company from each infantry regiment, left to guard the camp) and placed it in order of battle, under cover, immediately in rear of the mortar and howitzer battery, my left resting on the main road to Monterey. I had been in position but a short time when I received the general's further orders to move as speedily as practicable, with three regiments, to the support of Gen. Twiggs's division, then engaged in an attempt to carry the enemy's first battery on our left. To expedite this movement, I marched the three nearest regiments, commanded respectively by Col. Davis, Campbell and Mitchell by the left flank, leaving Col. Ormsby to sustain the batteries. Finding the rifle regiment in front, that of Col. Campbell was ordered to take its place. The two last mentioned regiments constituting General Quitman's field brigade, he took the immediate command of them, and moved off with spirit and promptness in the direction indicated by the enemy's line of fire Having seen Gen. Quitman's brigade fairly in motion, I turned my attention to that of Gen. Hamer, now consisting of the Ohio regiment only. Pursuing the instructions of the major-general, I felt my way gradually, without any knowledge of the localities, into that part of the city bordering on the enemy's continuous line of batteries, assailed by heavy fires in front and flank. After having traversed several squares, I met Major Mansfield, the engineer who had conducted the movement of Gen. Twiggs's division on the first battery. He informed me of the failure of that attack, and advised the withdrawal of my command, as there could no longer be any object in advancing further, warning me at the same that if I advanced I must meet a fire that would sweep all before it. Knowing the major-general commanding to be but a short distance in the rear, I galloped back and communicated this information, in consequence of which he gave the order to retrograde, and the movement was commenced accordingly. In a short time, however, it was known that Gen. Quitman's brigade had not only stormed the battery in question, but had also carried a stone house of considerable strength connected with the first, and occupied by the enemy's infantry. The direction of Gen. Hamer's brigade was at once changed, and the city re-entered by another route, which, after about a half hour's march under a destructive fire, brought it within, say 100 yards of the enemy's second fort, called El Diablo. A very slight reconnoissance sufficed to convince me that this was a position of no ordinary strength. Still, feeling its importance, after consulting with part of my staff as to its practicability, I had resolved to attempt carrying it by storm, and was in the act of directing the advance, when I received a wound which compelled me to halt.

Col. Mitchell was at the same time wounded at the head of his regiment, as was his adjutant. The men were falling fast under the converging fires of at least three distinct batteries, that continually swept the intervening space through which it was necessary to pass. The loss of blood, too, from my wound rendered it necessary that I should quit the field; and I had discovered at a second glance that the position was covered by a heavy fire of musketry from other works directly in its rear that I had not seen in the first hasty examination.—Under all these discouragements, I was most reluctantly compelled, on surrendering the command, to advise the withdrawal of the troops to a less exposed position. There is a possibility that the work might have been carried, but not without excessive loss; and if carried, I feel assured it would have been untenable.

Accordingly, the division, under Gen. Hamer, on whom devolved the command, moved to a new position near the captured fort, and within sustaining distance of our field batteries on the left. The troops remained in and near this position, and under the fire of the enemy's batteries until late in the day. For the details of the after proceedings of the day, I refer to Gen. Hamer's report.

It is with no little pride and gratification that I bear testimony to the gallantry and general good conduct of my command. Were proof wanting, a morunful one is to be found in the subjoined return of the day. That part of my division properly in the field did not exceed eleven hundred, of which number full one-fifth was killed or wounded. The fact that troops for the first time under fire should have suffered such loss, without shrinking, in a continuous struggle of more than two hours, and mainly against a sheltered and inaccessible foe, finds but few parallels, and is of itself an eulogium to which I need not add. That there were some more prominent for skill and gallantry than others, even in a contest where all were brave, there can be no doubt, and I leave to those better qualified from their situations than myself the pleasing though delicate task of reporting upon their respective merits.

The remainder of Gen. Butler's report is in reference to the conduct of his brigade and other officers, of whom he speaks very highly.

A REMARKABLE CASE. The Russian Empor decided a remarkable law suit recently. It appears that a wealthy Russian General obtained the consent of a beautiful daughter of a Polish Nobleman, to unite in marriage with him; and unknown to the lady, the ceremony was performed by an officer, disguised as a priest. They lived together for two years, when she was informed by her husband of the deception, and finally discarded him. She sought in vain for redress in all the courts, when finally her case came before the Emperor, who decided that the marriage was illegal but in consequence of the deception of the pretended husband, he ordered his dismissal from the Army, with the loss of his salary and his office, without having any claim to another appointment. His whole property was given to the lady whom he so wantonly deceived, and he is not permitted even to marry again.

SAD CASUALTY. Mr. Gerritt V. Orton, merchant, of Auburn, N. Y., was accidentally drowned on Monday evening last, in a factory race at that village.

BUSINESS IN FRANCE. "Bankruptcies," says the Reforme, "are of daily occurrence in Paris. Petty merchants continue to shut up their shops; the pawnbrokers' officers are besieged with applicants; the savings banks will soon be empty, the hospitals are crowded; 115,000 indigents depend upon public charity in Paris; the prisons are full, and the winter will throw about 100,000 workmen out of employment.—Our prospects are indeed very sad."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. This Order is increasing in Indiana, with a rapidity without a parallel. There is a Grand Division in the State, under the jurisdiction of which, in less than twelve months, there have been instituted no less than thirty four subordinate Divisions.

A LOAD OF BUTTER! *Sixty-three and one half tons* of Butter were unloaded from one canal boat at the Western Railroad Depot, Albany, on Tuesday. The boat was from Rome, Oneida county.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA. Accounts from Trobiyond represent the Asiatic Cholera as having passed into Persia, and to be making incessant ravages. At Rescht, a Persian city in the province of Ghilan, the malady had raged for two months. At Teheran, too, the capital, the population is said to have been reduced from 80,000 to 60,000.

SPECIE FROM EUROPE. The New York Tribune says:—"The Great Western brought out £30,000 in sovereigns, and the Acadia is reported to have about the same amount. This is the beginning of the stream of bullion which has been looked for, and which promises to continue until it has reached a very large amount. Even the freight money of our ships which will be sent home in bullion, will amount to a large sum. It is calculated that from a million to a million and a half will be received within a month."

MASSACHUSETTS. There is no election in the second congressional district. So far as ascertained by the unofficial count, Mr. King, the whig candidate, wants 13 votes to elect him.

THANKSGIVING. Gov. Edwards has appointed Thursday, the 3d of December next, as a day of thanksgiving in Missouri.

GUN COTTON. A gentleman in Salem purchased some gun cotton a few days since, and in two hours after the experiment was commenced, the preparation was made and dried, and with a fowling-piece a ball was driven through an inch board.

YANKEE INGENUITY IN ENGLAND. Mackintosh, the celebrated India rubber manufacturer, took the contract for raising the Great Britain steamer, after the most skillful English Engineers had abandoned the work. Mackintosh was born and educated in America, and will doubtless succeed in performing this great undertaking.

CINCINNATI. A census of Cincinnati was taken last month, by which it appears that city has now 62,689 white inhabitants, 1,128 colored.

DOUBTFUL. It is said that Mr. Packenham is a stockholder to the extent of $40,000 in the conducta recently plundered by Santa Anna.

AGES OF NOBILITY. The Duke of Wellington is now 77 years old; Joseph Hume 70, Lord Morpeth 44, Daniel O'Connell 72, Sir R. Peel 58, Lord Stanley 46, Earl Grey 44, Lord Brougham 67, Lord Lyndhurst 74, Lord Geo. Benetinck 44, the Duke of Richmond 53, the Duke of Rutland 68.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM IN COFFEE. Beat the white of an egg to a froth; put to it a small lump of butter, and turn the coffee to it gradually, so that it may not curdle. It is difficult to distinguish the taste from fresh cream.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE. The Governor of South Carolina has commuted the punishment of the slave Abraham, who was to have been hung to-day, for stabbing a white man, to suffer three months imprisonment, receive 100 lashes, and be sent out of the State.

DECEASED. Mr. James Browne, a very excellent comedian, well known in this country, and the best representative of the characters of "Robert Macaire," and "Serjeant Austerlitz" we ever had among us, died recently in England.

RAILROAD FREIGHT. The railroad companies at Rochester, offer to take flour in store, keep it until the close of navigation, and then deliver it at Greenbush for 88 cents This is 12 or 15 cents below present canal freights.—There is said to be over 200,000 bushels of wheat, destined for Oswego, detained by contrary winds at the Welland canal.

LONGEVITY. We learn from the Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Md., Sentinel, that a colored man belonging to the estate of late John Sparks, died near that place last week, at the advanced age of 122 years!

EXCEEDINGLY CONSCIENTIOUS. A Boston paper states that a celebrated architect in that city was applied to a short time since, to furnish a plan for a church edifice for a Unitarian Society, and to superintend the building for the same Ten days after an answer was received from him, in which he said that he could not conscientiously attend to it, because the building was to be used for Unitarian worship!