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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY.

Is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Vermont Speaks Out!

A Whig State Convention assembled at Montpelier on the 21st ult. and was organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—Hon. CARLOS COOLIDGE, Windsor.

Vice Presidents:

Hon. H. EVERETT, Windsor; Hon. J. H. HARRIS, Strafford;
" S. C. CRAFTS, Cr'fsb'y; " JAMES BELL, Walden;
" BENJ. SWIFT, St. Albans; " L. SARGEANT, Manch'r.

Secretaries:

H. W. C. CLARKE, Brandon; E. P. WALTON, Jr. Montpel'r.

A Committee of five was appointed to prepare and report Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the People of Vermont; and a Committee of thirty to report the names of delegates to the next Whig National Convention—which Committee reported the following names, which were unanimously agreed to:

DELEGATES.	SUBSTITUTES.
1d large—Sol. Foot, Rutland.	A. L. Miner, Manchester.
" H. Everett, Windsor	Carlos Coolidge, Windsor.
1st Dist. A. P. Lyman, Bugtn.	A. L. Catlin, Orwell.
2d " H. Cutts, Hartland.	Wm. Hebard, Cheshire.
3d " H. E. Royce, Wallingford.	H. B. Stacy, Burlington.
4th " P. Baxter, Derby.	L. H. Delano, Hardwick.

STATE COMMITTEE.

TIMOTHY FOLLETT, Chairman, Burlington.

John Kimball, Putney.	E. P. Walton, Jr. Montpelier.
Solomon Foot, Rutland.	Saml. W. Keyes, Highgate.
Portus Baxter, Derby.	Justin S. Morrill, Strafford.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Converse of Woodstock, its Chairman, reported the following, which, after speeches by Hon. JACOB COLLAMER, late M. C. and Hon. WILLIAM UPHAM, U. S. Senator, were unanimously adopted. We ask for them the earnest attention of the American People:

1. *Resolved*, That it is a fundamental principle of Republicanism, that every People shall have a Government of their own choice, and therefore, the ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY BY FORCE OF ARMS, or the attempt to propagate Republicanism by the sword, is a gross violation of this fundamental principle.

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and demand that the same shall be invariably and effectually insisted on and applied to all future acquisitions of territory.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the existing War with Mexico was unjust and unconstitutional in its *inception* and *prosecution*, with the design and for the purpose of the dismemberment of that republic, and the conquest and acquisition of her territory, or to *compel* her to sell us the same, is equally unjust.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to make all necessary provisions to bring the present War to a speedy and honorable termination, and, if necessary to that end, to limit and qualify any appropriations made therefor.

5. *Resolved*, That the improvement of our Lakes, Rivers and Harbors, to promote our foreign and domestic intercourse and trade is of great *national* importance, and is, by the Constitution, properly and peculiarly entrusted to the *wisdom of Congress*, and should by Congress be effectually executed, and no longer be checked and paralized by Executive vetoes.

6. *Resolved*, That we adhere with unshaken attachment to the great Whig principles of Protection to American Labor and Industry, by a Tariff raising only the necessary Revenue, but adjusted with a view to such Protection, making us, as far as practicable, a self sustained and independent people—a sound, uniform Currency, common as well to the People as the Government—hostility the Sub-Treasury and to Executive usurpation, or the extension of Executive patronage and power.

7. *Resolved*, That we view with apprehension the *alleged effect* of the adoption of the Tariff of 1846, that repudiates the whole doctrine and principle of Protection, which *effect* can only be known and experienced when the present temporary consequences of European scarcity shall have passed away.

Adjourned.

Whig Nominations—*Assembly.*

Chemung Co.—GEO. W. BUCK, Chemung.

☞ *The Union*, a new non-political weekly at Biddletown Point, N. J. has been issued by GEO. C. WAITE. It is a fair sheet, devoted to the advocacy of Education and Agricultural Improvement, and we heartily wish the publisher success in his enterprise.

SUICIDE AT WEST HOBOKEN.—On Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, a Frenchman out shooting in the woods at West Hoboken, found a man, whose name is unknown, hanging to a small cedar tree, his feet not being more than 12 inches from the ground. Age probably about 50; dress, brown sack overcoat, black sack under-coat, dark plaid silk vest, black cassimere pantaloons. An inquest was held by William Mitchell, Justice of the Peace. Verdict—Committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree. Farther information can be had by applying to Mr. Mitchell, 15 Garden-st. Hoboken.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Gamble, the former gentlemanly and popular railroad conductor so well known to travelers between here and Philadelphia, on Saturday last met with a very serious misfortune. He was examining a door-spring, of new invention, when the spiral wire of the spring escaped from its fastening and struck him directly in the left eye, almost entirely tearing out the ball. He has been in a state of great suffering ever since.

VERMONT—*Legislative Appointments.*—Carlos Coolidge, Bank Commissioner; Horace Eaton, (Gov.) Sup. Com. Schools; S. H. Jenison, Allen Wardner, Horace Fifield, Directors of State Prison; Rev. Thomas Kidder, Chaplain of do; Hiram Harlow, Sup. of do; Hampden Cutts, Commissioner of Insane.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SLAVES IN WEST JERSEY.—On Thursday three worthy, hard-working colored persons, from 25 to 35 years old—Commodore and Aaron Chase and Elizabeth Brooks—were arrested at Mt. Holly, by a person from Maryland who claims them as fugitives. They were taken before Judges Haywood, McHenry and Deacon for a hearing—Messrs. Mellet and Stratton being counsel for the claimant, and Messrs. Slack and Spencer for the negroes. The latter demanded a trial by jury, and this being granted, the case was postponed to Wednesday next. The Judges decided not to touch the question of constitutionality of the law under which the proceeding was instituted, and which was alleged to conflict with acts of Congress. [Newark Adv. Saturday.

VERMONT FARMS.—The two greatest farms of New-England are in Vermont: Consul Jarvis, upon the Connecticut at Wethersfield, has a giant farm with his twenty barns, contained in a single tract of splendid interval and upland: Gov. Meech, upon Lake Champlain, has a still larger farm, and more numerous cattle, sheep and horses, in a single body at Shelburne. We offer the conjecture that Nathan Smilie has more of better farming cultivated lands in Cambridge, Vt. than either. [Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

MACKEREL CATCHING.—We learn that the mackerel catchers of Truro, on Cape Cod, have been doing a fine business lately. One vessel in the course of about three weeks took no less than 600 barrels. In one trip of ten days she took 230 barrels; in another of eight days, 290 barrels, and in another of seven days, 170 barrels. Several other vessels in the course of the last month have brought in fares varying from 300 to 500 barrels. [Bost. Traveller.

☞ AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION is to be held in Wilmington, Del., on Saturday and Sunday, the 7th and 8th of November, commencing at 2 o'clock on Saturday. Some of the following persons will attend the Convention, viz: J. McKim, Lucretia Mott, C. M. Burleigh, Rowland Johnson, E. M. Davis, and Rob't Purvis.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—A man, whose name we did not learn, fell from the platform of the cars as they were about leaving for the Falls this morning, and was run over and killed. He was in conversation with some acquaintances, of whom he was taking leave, and had been several times requested to take his seat inside the cars, but gave no heed to the caution, and remained upon the platform until thrown off either by a mis-step or by the jostling of the cars. [Lockport Courier.

ANOTHER RAILWAY PROJECT.—A public meeting has been held at Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, to forward a Railway from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where it will intersect the road from Sandusky to Cincinnati. Great interest was manifested in the proposed route, and the opinion was expressed that the citizens of Randolph County alone were able, without cramping themselves, to construct the road through their County.

FIRE.—On Sunday night 25th ult. the dwelling of Mr Stacy West, near Rogers' Forge, in Harford Co. Md. was destroyed by fire, his family barely escaping with their lives. The loss is $2,500, and no insurance.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL BURNT AT PERA.—In an account of the great fire which occurred in Constantinople on the 13th of September, brought by the last steamer, mention is made of the burning of a Protestant Chapel at Pera, a faubourg of Constantinople. This has been supposed to be one belonging to the American Board; but, we believe, they have no Chapel in that neighborhood. It was, probably, Bishop Southgate's Chapel that was burned. [Boston Traveller.

☞ Kentucky will observe Thanksgiving on the 26th inst.

Further Details from Mexico.

We have received the *New-Orleans Picayune* of the 24th ult. in which we find the details of the late news received in that city by the James L. Day, and published in substance in our Telegraph Dispatch yesterday. We annex the full details as follows:

The *Arco Iris* publishes communications which have passed between Santa Anna and Col. Childs at Puebla, and they are translated by the *Genius of Liberty*. We subjoin the correspondence:

Communications between Gen. Santa Anna and Col. Childs, at Puebla.

HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN ARMY.

I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating upon the several points fortified and occupied by your Excellency, and also with the view of liberating its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States, from whom they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your Excellency will please evacuate this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure.* But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency an army of 8,000 men, who are determined that the rights of their nation shall be maintained and respected.

God and Liberty! Headquarters in Puebla, Sept. 25, 1847.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Senor Col. D. Thomas Childs, commander of the United States Army, situated in Loreto.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF PUEBLA, MEXICO, September 25, 1847.

To his Excellency, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army in front of this City:

SIR: I had the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this City, for the purpose, as you declare, of restoring to the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens who have hitherto suffered so much from the U. S. army. You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, abandon the point of defence which it now occupies. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the U. S. troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary, I assure you that the property and privileges of all have been maintained, and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed, so much so has it been done, that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population of the City to decide, from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation; whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last; and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, inasmuch as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.

With considerations in the highest degree respectful, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant, THOMAS CHILDS, Col. U. S. Army, Civil and Military Governor.

The *Arco Iris* of the 13th inst. furnishes interesting news from Puebla, which is translated to our hands by the *Genius of Liberty*. It is a fitting sequel to the above correspondence:

PUEBLA, 28th.—At 5 o'clock on the evening of yesterday the points of San Juan de Dios, Santa Rosa and Santa Monica, commenced a heavy cannonade upon the American works. The latter immediately began to throw cannon-shot, bombs and grenades into the centre of the city, which suffered, in consequence, some considerable injury.

Don Marino del Rio, while standing with his wife on the back balcony of his house, was struck dead by a cannon-ball. At about 8 o'clock P. M. the cannonading ceased, but commenced again at the dawn of the following day.

PUEBLA, 29th.—By order of Santa Anna a body of troops was yesterday posted in the Convent of Santa Teresa, at one of the corners of which a breastwork of cotton bales was erected. Four hundred cotton bales have already been demanded of the house of Velasco for the defence of the city. To prevent the completion of this work the Americans from the fort of San José kept up a continual fire upon the workmen, which, being stoutly returned by the Mexicans, the discharge of bombs and grenades from the American lines greatly increased. At this moment a considerable number of private citizens went to Santa Anna, who was at Carmen, and requested of him a piece of artillery, which being granted, together with a small body of men for its management, they quickly marched for the Convent of Santa Rosa and opened a well directed fire upon the American works. We were in the greatest consternation, but night at last supervening, everything became quiet.

The nuns of Santa Rosa were transferred in litters to Santa Catalina, and it is said that the same thing will be done with those of Santa Monica, although the latter are strongly opposed to leaving their monastic asylum.

PUEBLA, 30th.—To-day partial tranquility reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard the report of a cannon, and the explosion of some grenades thrown in the direction of San Juan del Rio, in the rear of whose church, Gen. Rea last night concluded a battery, with which he intends to open upon San José.

Our soldiers are complaining very much, and say that they are ready to die of hunger, not having received anything in the shape of provisions for some considerable time.

The greatest enthusiasm against the Americans prevails throughout the entire city.

PUEBLA, Oct. 2.—Since Santa Anna's departure the cannonading has totally slackened off. The cotton store-house of Velasco took fire last night, and was burned down to the ground; and 200 bales of the same article were totally consumed in the Convent of Santo Domingo, without any one's being able to account for the mode in which they were fired. The inhabitants hearing the ringing of bells which announced the incendiarism, were much alarmed, believing that the Americans had left their entrenchments and were storming the city.

From the same source we derive the following narrative of events subsequent to those above detailed. Santa Anna is evidently reduced to great straits:

The Genius of Liberty of the 13th inst. announces the return of Capt. G. White, of the Louisiana battalion, and his gallant company, from the National Bridge, whither they had been escorting a train of supplies for the troops stationed at the post. He reports that all was quiet in that neighborhood, and that the American force was strongly fortified and well prepared to receive and repel all attacks. He encountered no guerrillas on the route. Two or three guerrilla scouts occasionally appeared upon the hill tops, who, on the approach of the Americans, would quickly scamper; in pursuit of them some few mustangs and lariats were taken, which are the only trophies that can be expected from a marauding party of guerrillas.

In regard to the explosion of the James Cage's boilers, "*The Genius*" says: "The engineer, Barry Eustick, was only slightly scalded, as he saved himself by jumping overboard, but two of the firemen, George Hughes and Manuel Gerrey, were severely scalded and are now in one of our Government hospitals in this city."

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz assembled at Huatusco on the night of the 27th of last month. Sr. Gutierlez Villanueva was nominated Vice Governor, and Srs. D. Antonio Alafita, D. Juan Duran, D. Jose de Emparan and D. Ignacio Llave, were selected to form the Cabinet.

The *Boletin* of Jalapa, from which we have taken the above, is highly pleased with the change in the gubernatorial affairs of the State, and confidently prognosticates that by it a strong impetus will be given to the raising of supplies so essential to the preservation of their liberties and privileges, which are in great danger of being wrested from them by the North American invaders.

The *Voz de la Patria* repels with much indignation the charges of treason, cowardice and incapacity, which have been brought against Gen. Santa Anna. He says that certain officers, unworthy of the name of a soldier, have originated and fomented discord and disunion for their own private and selfish ends, and finally, have consummated their career of baseness by abandoning in the hour of peril, that country in which they first drew breath, and whose bread they so long had eaten. Such are the individuals, says *La Voz*, who now attribute to Gen. Santa Anna's treason that want of success, a thing which is alone due to their own cowardice and insubordination.

Men of sound discrimination and correct judgment, who have witnessed events as they occurred, emphatically assure us, say the editors of *La Voz*, that the commander-in-chief ever displayed the most heroic valor and indomitable resolution, offering in every part in which he presented himself a most obstinate and sanguinary resistance to the enemy. To every impartial mind it must be self-evident that a man who has done so much—who has suffered so many privations and encountered so many perils—can be neither a traitor nor a coward.

On the 1st of the present month Gen. Santa Anna, at the head of 2,000 cavalry and infantry and three pieces of artillery, sallied out of Puebla, intending to attack the American train which left Jalapa on the 1st inst. and reached Perote on the 4th. But before arriving at Tepeyahualco the designs of the Commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces were wholly frustrated, all his men, with the exception of 130 hussars of his personal guard, having pronounced against him. As an excuse for this proceeding, the officers and privates alleged that they were firmly convinced that their farther continuance at the disposal and under the orders of the ex-President would only be followed by their complete sacrifice, and that, withal, their country would not derive the slightest benefit from it.

They attributed the unfortunate events of the war, and their want of success in their battles against the invaders, to his incapacity and unskillfulness. Even some of them loudly declared him to be a traitor, and consequently to be unworthy of holding any command in the Mexican army.

The greater part of these transactions transpired at Nopalucan.

Santa Anna having got to Tepeyahualco with his 130 hussars, he received an order from the Government at Queretaro directing him to proceed thither at once with all the troops which were at his orders. But the General did not deem it convenient to comply with the mandate of his Government, and took up his line of march for Oaxaca, whither by the latest account he was wending his way. He publicly declared that his intentions in going to Oaxaca were to see whether he could raise there another army, with which he might return to renew the combat with the enemies of the Republic.

All the letters from the interior coincide in saying that Gen. Santa Anna, conscious of his impotency to effect anything more, either in the carrying on of the war or of adjusting the terms of peace, is making his way toward Guatemala, for the purpose of leaving the Republic of Mexico forever, and that his march to Oaxaca is only a pretext to the quiet accomplishment of his designs.

The reports that Gen. Santa Anna was endeavoring to reach Guatemala, and that Gen. Scott had given him a passport to embark from Vera Cruz if he should think it best, is denied by *La Voz de la Patria*, a Mexican paper which we find extensively copied in the *Arco Iris*. He is resolved, says *La Voz*, not to abandon the cause of the country, and to continue the war without respite upon the enemies of Mexican independence and religion.

The following brief note from our Vera Cruz correspondent leaves us in doubt in regard to the safety of a detachment of Texans, but we are inclined to think they will take care of themselves:

VERA CRUZ, October 18, 1847.

Great excitement was created this morning by a number of reports that were put in circulation occasioned by the arrival of an express from a company of Texas rangers, announcing that they had been attacked about twelve miles from this place by a large guerrilla force, that they had lost one man killed and about eighteen were missing. The report was current that the whole command, excepting two, had been cut off, and the immediate departure of the rangers at full speed induced the citizens to believe that the report was true. I do not apprehend that anything serious will occur to this command, and I have no doubt that the missing eighteen are safe with their comrades ere this.

There appears to have been some difficulty in the Massachusetts regiment, judging from the following order issued by Gen. Cushing. We have letters in the mail (which was not distributed last night) which we presume will throw some light on the affair:

HEADQUARTERS, VERA CRUZ, Oct. 15, 1847.

(*Orders No. 32.*)—The following named men of companies —, —, —, 1st regiment Massachusetts infantry, being incorrigibly mutinous and insubordinate, will, of course, prove cowards in the hour of danger, and they cannot be permitted to march with this column of the army. They are disarmed and detached from the regiment, and will report to Brevet Major Bachus for such duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua as may be performed by soldiers who are found unworthy to carry arms, and are a disgrace and a nuisance to the army.

By order of Brig. Gen. Cushing.

W. W. H. DAVIS, A. A. D. C.

Here follows a list of 65 names of the men above referred to.

Our readers will recollect the expedition under Capt. Wells, to the National Bridge, of which we published a minute account. Immediately upon returning to Vera Cruz, Capt. Wells demanded a Court of Inquiry. The following is the Opinion of the Court, rendered on the 1st September:

OPINION OF THE COURT.—The Court are of opinion that Capt. Wells, 12th Infantry, could not have saved one ambulance and six wagons, or destroyed them without a great sacrifice of life—perhaps the destruction of his whole command.

That his conduct was officer-like and energetic, and that he is not to blame for the loss of the wagons or package of dispatches.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Lieut Col. Miles is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order of Col. H. Wilson.

(Signed) B. H. ARTHUR, Ad'j 1st Inf.

A. A. A. General, Dep. of Vera Cruz.

The James L. Day arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th inst. from the Brazos. Col. Jack Hays went over on her with the company of Capt. Roberts, of his regiment.

The Alabama had arrived at Vera Cruz from this port.

The steamship New-Orleans was at Tampico at last accounts, but could not get over the bar without lightering. Lighters had been sent from Vera Cruz to her assistance.

We find no other mention of Gen. Lane and his command than is given incidentally in the narrative of affairs at Puebla. He was at Perote on the 4th inst. and we have no doubt whatever, entered Puebla a few days thereafter.

The *Arco Iris* of the 16th inst. speaks of the extensive preparations making at Vorgara to dispatch a train. It says there are more than 4,000 troops there, of all arms. Their number leads the editor to conjecture that Gen. Patterson has in view an expedition against some State not hitherto invaded by American arms, instead of reinforcing Gen. Scott.

The same paper has some speculations upon the probable action of the Congress at Queretaro, but mentions no facts. Among other things it mentions that there are those who pretend that the minds of the people of the interior have undergone a change since our occupation of the City of Mexico, and that they are disposed for peace upon any terms. We have little faith in this.

The *Genius of Liberty* of the 15th inst. gives the following account of an expedition against the guerrillas:

GUERRILLA EXPEDITION.—The guerrillas have of late become so troublesome and daring, and have gathered in such swarms in the chapparal and other places of ambush in the vicinity of this city, that even the Mexican farmers would not venture in to supply our market. In consequence of this state of affairs, Capt. Truett with 200 mounted volunteers, and Capt. Armstrong with 160, went out on the morning of the 13th inst. by order of Maj. Gen. Patterson, to scour the country and rid it of those marauding robbers, who under the guise of patriotism, infest it to the detriment of the Mexicans as well as the Americans.

According to the orders of Maj. Gen. Patterson, Capt. Truett was to proceed to the right of the city in a northwesterly direction until he struck the Orizaba road, which he was to follow turning to the left, while Capt. Armstrong was to proceed to the left of the city in a south-westerly direction until he struck the same road, which he was to follow turning to the right. The two detachments were to march with flankers until they met, and it will be seen, by the arrangement, that any party fleeing from either of them would run a risk of being encountered by the other.

Capt. Truett marched by Santa Fé and Matagordera.—He found in various places large quantities of arms and ammunition, which he either destroyed or carried away and succeeded in killing six guerrilleros. Capt. Armstrong went to Medelin, where there were a great number of guerrilleros, but they all made their escape with the exception of one, who was killed. Here he found a large lot of arms and ammunition, with some of the clothing of the American soldiers, of which he destroyed the greater part and carried the remainder away.

He remained at Medelin all night, re-crossed the river early next morning, and marched in the direction of the Orizaba road. He proceeded, however, but a short distance in that direction when he came across the trail of a number of shod horses. He immediately turned in the direction of the trail, and following the tracks, soon arrived at a number of ranchos, which were all crowded with guerrillas. The volunteers charged upon them with their usual impetuosity, driving them away from every rancho with much slaughter. Six bodies were counted lying dead in one yard.

In these ranchos were found arms in abundance, among which were those worn by the army and navy officers of the United States, but mostly Mexican sabres and British muskets. Capt. Truett and Armstrong returned yesterday, and the manner in which they conducted the expedition was highly approved of by Maj Gen. Patterson.

We have received the above information from an unquestionable source and the facts may be relied upon.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 11, 1847.

Letters from Orizaba have a great deal of news respecting the movements of Santa Anna which I hardly know whether to believe or not; yet still the number of these letters all tending to the same thing rather induces me to place some faith in the reports they contain, and I will give you an extract from one of them:

ORIZABA, Oct. 7, 1847.

Santa Anna, who has taken up his line of march from Puebla for this city, with a small remnant of his old army, was overtaken on the road by a messenger from the acting executive authorities of the Republic at Queretaro, requesting him to proceed immediately to that place; and it was not until he was fully convinced that the call came from a friendly source that he consented to obey the summons.

Some of the letters state that upon pretty good authority the writers learn that Santa Anna refused to return in any other capacity than an advocate of peace.

It is evident from these reports, if true, that old Santa has given up the idea of throwing himself and forces in the way of Gen. Lane's command, as was reported in letters from Jalapa last week, and I am rather inclined to think that at the time he was overtaken by this messenger from Queretaro, he was making tracks for the coast to embark for a place of safety; but now if these reports prove to be true, it will not take much to induce him to elect himself President once more.

Although I think it out of his power to do us much harm, such a step would continue to keep the country in civil broils, and any measures adopted by him, whether for peace or war, will be opposed if from no other reason than merely to oppose Santa Anna. The Mexican people appear to be gaining confidence in Paredes, and perhaps he may be the first to overthrow the cork-legged General, should he again assume authority.

FROM YUCATAN.—The Yucatan schr. Atrevida, Capt. Batista, arrived yesterday from Sisal, having sailed the 14th inst. We have seen a file of papers from Merida to the 5th inst.

The *Siglo Diez y Nueve* of the 5th inst. says that D. Mates and D. Nicolas Dorantes have lately made a revolutionary attempt in Campeachy, aiming to overthrow the existing Government and restore the former one.—They were denounced by those whom they sought to seduce into their schemes and both were ordered out of the country, with Pedro Manzanilla, Carmen Alfaro, Jacinto Sanchez and José Maria Delgado. We have no other details about the affair, which appears to have become one of those paltry attempts for which Yucatan is notorious.

We have seen a letter of the 12th inst. which speaks of the overthrow of Gov. Mendez by Barbachano, and of an attempt to reinstate the latter. Whether this refers to the same revolution we are unable to say. Mendez and Barbachano had both declined office, but Congress insisted that they should serve. We confess that we have not materials enough to throw any light upon these transactions. [N. O. Pic. 23d.

Scroll of Death.

The *N. O. National* of Oct. 22 contains a list of interments in the different cemeteries of New-Orleans and City of Lafayette during the great Epidemic of the present year. The total number embraced in the list, which includes all who died between the 5th of July and the 20th of October, is 2,544. The nativity of the victims was as follows: United States, 240; England, 70; Scotland, 20; Ireland, 694; France, 224; Germany, 847; Prussia, 44; Spain, 9; Portugal, 3; Switzerland, 24; Italy, 12; Denmark, 11; Canada, 6; Austria, 4; Belgium, 7; Sicily, 3; Turkey, 2; Cuba, 2; Mexico, 2; Geralta, 1; Circassia, 1; Isle of Man, 1; Sardinia, 1; Norway, 1; Hanover, 1; Isle of Malta, 1; West Indies, 1; Jewish Cemetery, country not known, 44; Unknown, 238—Total, 2,544.

We give below the names of those who were natives of New-York, New-Jersey or New-England.

NEW-YORK.

James Minturn, Reed Flint, Adeline Dunn, Thomas Gerry, Aaron Bowen, William Newman, John Pool, A. G. Milne, James Kirk, Charles D. Hosey, John M. Smith, G. Wilkinson, William Smith, Peter Hart, N. W. Watson, John Lucas, Henry Deotch, Mary H. Sloe, Thomas Johnson, Graham Woods, Martha Henry, Joseph Redding, W. L. Wescott, S. W. Clady, Francis A. Miller, Charles Duffy, Benjamin Feastie, A. G. Cook, L. S. Chittenden, R. W. Mills, J. McLean Halsey, Robert McCoulle, Mary J. Hope, Henry A. Kendall, D. D. Dickey, James Pike, E. M. Coleman, Robt. Van Rensselaer, Mary English, Emma Sutton, Thomas Cosgrove, Henry Miller, M. Williams, T. Williams, E. Wells, Jr. John Smith, John Eagan, Edward Windler, A. E. Perkins, Car C. Stephenson, S. O. Hackett, Geo. J. Hutchinson, John B. Wilson, Henry Hobby, Miss O. Nobert, William Griffen, J. C. Hodge, James Bennett, Samuel Carter, Daniel Holt, (Troy.) J. L. Clussey, John Early, John Hawkins, James Shanley, J. S. Brookfield.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Newkirk, Henry House, Peter Brandt, Margaret Houston, Anne Houston, David Lamb, T. E. Jones, Pierson Redding, George Kelk.

NEW-JERSEY—*Continued.*

CONNECTICUT.

S. Forrest, Sylvester Dutley, R. E. Binley, M. Hayes Ferry, Edwin Shumway, Ann Baur, Charles Scott, Pauline S. Wood.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Almond William, G. W. Sherman, Thomas Manning, James Williams, Elvin Smith, John Jackson, Joseph Walton, Admiral Faber, W. Hislop, L. B. Clifton, Charles Greene, H. Brown, Noah F. Packard, Theodore F. Blake, George Grover, Harriet Norcross, Capt. G. Myers, Mrs. Courtreiere, L. A. Andrews, Obediah Herrick, Horace Hamilton, E. Moore, Charles de Bergeman, Earl Hacks, William Macon, H. B. Coats, Thomas Carter.

MAINE.

Henry Preble, Wm. D. Courtland, Chandler L. Dudley, George McCoy, W. Hillman, A. Arnold, Theodore Rowe, Mrs. S. Louis, Geo. W. Badger, Laura M. Rice, John Clark, Patrick Kelly, Henry Durnell, N. Johnson, Wm. A. Davis, J. P. Weder, Benjamin Page, John Dickert.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George Spring, Henry Sheat, Alpheus P. Morse, Edward ——, Horace Ward, W. E. A. Kerman, Elizabeth Johnston, F. Dard.

VERMONT.

G. W. Foster, James Guire, U. S. A. Henry Merrill, Wm. J. Richards, John T. Smith.

Perhaps some of our readers may desire to examine the complete list, with a view to ascertain whether any of their friends are numbered with the dead. The paper can be seen, on inquiry at the counter of *The Tribune* Office. It gives the date of each person's death and the name of the cemetery in which he was interred.

Republic of Hayti.

We find the following Proclamation of the President of Hayti, issued during the recent disturbances in that island, in our West India files:

FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

To the People and the Army.

HAYTIENS!—The necessity of my tour to the Departments of Artibonite and the north, induced me to quit the Capital since the termination of the last legislative session.

It was of the highest importance that after my accession to power, I should seize the first moments of leisure in visiting the different localities, in order to convince myself of the strict execution of the measures I had adopted for the interest, order, and prosperity of the Republic.

I flatter myself that all my fellow-citizens, enlightened by experience, and convinced of the indispensable necessity of our enjoying peace, and of our union and concord will aid the Government with all their efforts in consolidating our institutions.

But I had no sooner left the Capital, when a most deplorable conflict ensued among the authorities who were intrusted with the maintenance of order and tranquillity; and the clamor or projects, infamous as absurd by the very impossibility of their realization, excited alarm among families, arrested the progress of commerce, and menaced that precious union without which we can never own a country.

Being desirous of arriving at the source of these perfidious machinations, and of discovering their authors, I arrive at the Capital determined to research and subdue with the glaive of the law these perverse factions who have dared to profit by my absence in attempting to excite trouble and discord throughout the land.

Haytiens! My past conduct is known to you. I have never denied and event that related to my past life. I would never violate the oath I have sworn to maintain our institutions, and to labor without repose for the happiness and the civilization of our country.

Haytiens, be calm. Have confidence always in the Chief whom you have freely chosen to yourselves. Rally around him and extend to him your aid in suppressing the machinations of these enemies of peace and public security. Remember that our indissoluble union is the indispensable condition of our force and of our nationality. Let us unite our strength around the sacred tree of our independence. Has not the bosom of the country been too long lacerated by discord and her progeny!

Haytiens! you have placed your confidence in me: it is my wish to justify it. I rely on the coöperation of good citizens in accomplishing the work of regeneration undertaken by our fathers at the price of most glorious sacrifices. I appeal to your patriotism. Understand the truth which I tell you. You all, whose hearts palpitate at the very sacred name of your country—each of you, after having presented to the Chief of the State the tribute of his experience, repeat with him these words, which ought for ever to assure our fraternity:

"Long live the Republic!
"Long live Union!
"Long live Liberty!
"Long live Equality!
"Long live the Independence!
"Long live the Constitution!"

Given at the National Palace, at Gonaives, the 16th of Sept. 1847, the forty-fourth year of the independence.

SOULOUQUE.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—The steamer St. Peters, which arrived from the Missouri last evening, took on board below Fort Leavenworth sixteen men and the cargoes of three Mackinaw boats, consisting of about 5,300 buffalo robes, &c. They left Fort Pierre, on the Yellowstone, about the 17th ult. but bring no news of interest. The Indians are represented as being quiet. The Missouri and tributaries are very low and falling.

Mr. Sarpy, who has been in the Indian country on the head waters of the Osage and Platte, was a passenger on the St. Peters. From him we learn that difficulties continued to exist between the Sioux and Otos, which frequently led to hostilities and loss of life. The former are said to have recently attacked the Pawnees, destroying one of their villages, and killing several of their number.

A great drouth had, for several weeks, prevailed in the valleys of the Osage and Platte, which has parched the vegetation and dried up the streams. The grass on the prairies had already been burnt off and the country presented a most desolate aspect. The scarcity of pure water had caused sickness among the Sacs, Foxes and Pottawatomies, of which a great many had died. The delay of the Government in paying the annuities to the last-named tribes caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among them, but they remained quiet. [St. Louis Rep. 22d.

CANALES TURNED UNDERWRITER.—Our readers will not be a little surprised to hear that the valiant Col. Canales, the terror of the Mexican inhabitants of the Rio Grande, and perhaps the dread of unarmed American traders, has gone extensively into the insurance business. He insures goods, American or Mexican property, from the Rio Grande to Monterey, against perils by robbers or *guerrillas*. His charges are somewhat onerous—twenty-five per cent. premium—but he gives ample security for the fulfillment of his obligations. He has even recovered stolen property at the same rate, and as he is usually privy to the circumstances of any large robbery, he is said to drive a thriving business in his line. If you wish to see him upon business, address him a line and he will grant you a rendezvous, where you must meet him unarmed. His ear is open to offers for his services, and he finds his account in guaranteeing the safe conduct of goods to Monterey. A thriving, patriotic, convenient fellow is this Canales. [N. O. Pic. 21st

NOT BAD.—A friend writes us from East Machias, that he went to attend the dedication of a Roman Catholic Church in that place the other day. The interior of the building was crowded—a capital sermon was preached—and everybody was waiting for the ceremonies of the dedication, when the officiating priest quietly remarked, that having learned that the building was unpaid for by the congregation, he could not in conscience dedicate it—he could not give from them to God what was not theirs to render. When the Church legally belonged to them, he would with pleasure be the medium of presenting it to Heaven." An example this, not unworthy of being followed by Protestants. [Boston Transcript.

THE LATE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We have learned a few additional facts relative to the fatal accident at South Royalston, upon the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. It is now well ascertained that there were but five persons killed outright, viz: Mr. Woodbury, of Charleston, the engineer; Mr. B. F. King and Mr. Francis Huntoon, of West Action; Mr. Wiley, of Baldwinsville, and Mr. Thompson, of Grafton; all but the last named being employed upon the road. Of the wounded, Mr. Whitney, the freight-master, belonging to Shirley, was in a dying condition last night, and could not possibly live through the night. He has not had his senses since the accident. He was found near the steam valve, and is supposed to be scalded internally. When the bridge began to give away, he was sitting upon the tender, and jumped toward the abutment of the bridge, but missed it, and fell