NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRANADA, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1854.

To-day completes just four months since the first attack was made on this city, by the party opposed to the administration of President Chamorro. During all this time, a portion of the city (Salteva) has been occupied by the factionists. A great change, however, has taken place within the past three weeks, which gives hopes that the Government will soon be able to put an end to this ruinous war. Several victories have been achieved by the Government troops, and their ranks are being daily augmented. On the 3d inst., Gen. Hernandez, with 300 men, took possession of the town of Nandaime, some leagues from here, on the road leading to Rivas, where a considerable force of the factionists was quartered, killing some thirty-two, and wounding a great many more. Those who escaped fled to to Masaya, and on the General's visiting another town, four leagues distant, where the factionists had been quartered in great numbers, he found it entirely abandoned by them. Gen. Hernandez returned here, after an absence of about a week, accompanied by several recruits, among whom was the Padre of Nandaime, Francisco Villaviencio, who had caught a military spirit, and rode among the officers as the troops entered the city, mounted on a splendid charger, and flourishing in his hand a drawn sword!

On the 16th inst. two of the Government schooners, carrying some sixty men, under command of Gen. Corral, about 4 o'clock in the morning, fell in with two schooners belonging to "los facciosos," called the Esperanza and Santa Cruz, in the pass in Lake Nicaragua between the islands of Ometepec and Zapatera, which were captured after an engagement of a few minutes, and sent into the fort the same day. Out of thirty men which constituted the crew of the Esperanza, only seven or eight, it is said, escaped death; three of these were taken prisoners, sixteen killed, and the balance, jumping overboard at too great a distance from shore, were drowned. Those on board the Santa Cruz, witnessing the fate of the other schooner, ran their vessel on the beach of Ometepec, and made their escape inland. The commander of the "faccioso" schooner (Capt. José Jesus Bermudaz, who was made captain one day by President Chamorro and joined the opposite party the next) made his escape from the Esperanza in the small boat just before Gen. Corral reached it to take possession. The valiant Dr. Sigur was not on board, but rusticating on the island. I mention this fact for the benefit of his bosom friend, Solon Borland, Ex-Minister, &c., &c. The schooner Pearl was likewise captured by the Government a few days afterward—being the last vessel in possession of the Castellon party, so that the Lake is now in the possession of the Government once more.

A good deal is said here about the course certain persons have pursued who call themselves *Americans*. The most prominent of these is an individual who has claimed to be at different times both English and American, and for whom Mr. Minister Borland (not soon to be forgotten by those who once inhabited a little town called San Juan de Nicaragua,) entertained a great regard. But of these another time, when I can have more than five minutes to write. There were found on board the captured schooners three cannons, two barrels powder, a number of cannon balls, (see the inclosed official list,) muskets, revolvers, &c., &c. The instructions from the Prefect of Rivas were also found, intended for the guidance of the commander.

About the same date with the above, official information reached the Government here, from Col. Liberato Abaca, of the Department of Madazalpa, Gegovia, that the Indians, to the number of 3,500 had placed themselves at the disposition of the Government, and that they but awaited orders from head-quarters to march to whatever point might be indicated. Another communication was received, along with Col. Abaca's, from Cacharula of Leon, who had been defending the Pueblo of Somoto, on the border of Honduras, stating that he had defeated the enemy in that quarter, and was awaiting further orders from the General-in-Chief. He had an army of some 400 to 500 troops, well armed. These two officers are known to be two of as brave men as Central America can boast.

On the 27th inst. two couriers reached here, one from Guanacosta, Costa Rica, bringing news from Don Juan Ruis of Rivas, stating that he had 500 men well provided with arms and amunition, furnished by the State of Costa Rica, and ready to march to the assistance of the Government here; the other came from Don Domingo Lacuyo and Senor Jeres, (the last a brother of the commander-in-chief of the factionists,) stating that there was already organized in Leon a party quite sufficient to take that city, and that they only asked a small force from the Government to assist them to hold it securely, to immediately capture the city and make Castellon prisoner, &c. They, at the same time, stated that they had received certain information from Guatemala that a large force would march immediately to the assistance of the Government of Nicaragua. Under all these circumstances, it is fair and reasonable to believe that the Government must soon triumph over its enemies, and conquer a peace, which it is hoped may be lasting.

Gen. Fruto Chamorro, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, is now about fifty years old. He is short and chubby, rather below the stature of what is usually termed a middle-sized man, with a somewhat restless eye, but with a countenance strongly indicative of coolness and courage—two distinguishing traits of character which he possesses to an eminent degree—and when excited his features have an expression which denotes unyielding firmness. One glance shows you that he has a most determined will, and his hand is not slow to enforce it. His officers and soldiers place implicit confidence in him, and are never backward in executing his orders. He has deputed Senor don Jose Marie Estrada, late President of the Assembly, to discharge the functions pertaining to the office of Supreme Director of the Republic *pro tem.*, and has taken upon himself, during the war, the office of General-in-Chief of the Army. Major-General Fulgrucio Vega, who occupied the next highest position in the army, is a few years younger than Gen. Chamorro, of a large, muscular frame and iron nerve, of very active business habits, and possesses more influence than any other man in Nicaragua. Gen. Corral, who filled the office of General-in-Chief at the beginning of the present revolution, has since taken command of the Government fleet on Lake Nicaragua, and, I suppose, should now be styled Admiral. He is an industrious and brave officer, possessing courteous and polite manners, and of very agreeable, social qualities. He has already rendered good service on the lake, as the action of the 16th clearly proves. These three constitute the chiefs of the Government forces, and are all men of ability.

To-day a courier, bearing dispatches from Beneventura Selva, Prefect of Rivas, to Castellon, in Leon, was taken in the road, a few leagues from this city, and the correspondence is said to be of a very interesting nature. Senor Selva informs, or rather attempted to, that they had lost their schooners, and desires Castellon to raise him $10,000 to employ the Company's steamer for the purpose of recapturing them—stating that the Company would let their steamer five days for that price, but must have the money *in advance*. He also confirms the news of the force in favor of the Government at Guanacosta. You will doubtless get another version of the whole affair from Virgin Bay and Rivas, but it would be well to hear both sides in all these matters before making up your mind as to the truth. I have seen it stated that Castellon had entered the Plaza (that is, conquered) Granada, but I assure you that not even any of his soldiers have come here yet, except as prisoners. ADIOS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRANADA, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

Appearances still continue to indicate a complete triumph of the Government over the Revolutionists, and at no very distant period. On the 29th Sept. a severe battle was fought here between the Government troops and the factionists. Both parties sustained heavy losses, but the factionists suffered by far the most every way. As in all previous engagements, they were forced to retire behind their defenses, leaving many of their killed on the field of battle.

On the 25th Oct., having, as was reported, received a reënforcement of from 400 to 500 men from Honduras, the factionists made a most determined attack upon the Government troops, with the view of gaining possession of the main plaza, which would probably have ended the contest, had they been successful. A simultaneous assault was made on three sides of the Government lines inclosing the plaza—one at the Church of the Mercede, one at the Church of San Francisco, and one on the north side of the city, along which extends an arroyo, or deep gully, through which, for more than a mile, an army might readily pass, unobserved by the sentinels. The Government was taken entirely by surprise, but by the alacrity of the officers and men, the assailants, though they fought with desperation, gained not an ell. On the contrary they were driven back from each point completely into Salteve. The battle lasted from about 12 o'clock M. until sundown. The loss on the part of the Government was *two killed only*, and fifteen wounded. The factionists' loss was over one hundred killed, and twice that number wounded. At one point alone (the Mercede) the dead bodies lay filed one on another, and a friend told me that he counted *thirty-six* in a single heap. The Government troops were behind barracks where it was impossible to see them, and the enemy's advance presented a fair aim for their muskets. Among the killed of the factionists was a young Englishman named George Usher, holding the rank of Colonel, who had resided occasionally in this city for the past three years, and who had been associated with Mr. Solon Borland's friend, Dr. Sigur, by whom he was doubtless induced to join the revolution.

On the 14th ult., Gen. Corral sailed from here with his fleet of five schooners and 125 men to the Island of Ometepec. Here he found 100 men ready to join him, and sent back a schooner for arms and ammunition for them. It is expected that he will secure San Carlos and the Castillo Rapids, and then proceed to the conquest of Rivas. A force is on the march from Guanacosta and Costa Rica, under Don Juan Ruiz, to join him at San Corgi, and their united forces are deemed ample for the taking of Rivas.

The 30th ult. (San Fruto) was the birth-day of President Chamorro. In the evening, a splendid ball was given in honor of the Saint and the President, which was attended by the beauty and fashion of the city, the principal officers of the army, &c. Major-Gen. Fulgencio Vega, lady and two daughters, and the families of the brothers of the President, with his own, were among the most conspicuous of the assembly. At 9 o'clock the President, attended by his suite, entered the dancing saloon, the whole company rising to receive him, and the band playing a national air. Dancing immediately commenced, the President leading in a waltz with the accomplished lady of Dr. Bernhardt for his partner. Polkas, polonaises, quadrilles, &c., followed, and the dancing continued up to a late hour of the night. It was, altogether, one of the most agreeable and pleasant occasions of the kind I remember to have ever attended, and in the "whirl of the giddy dance" war and all its miseries were for the time forgotten.

Last night couriers arrived here with the intelligence that Gen. Guardiola, at the head of 1,500 troops from Guatemala, had reached Truxillo, Honduras, to attack Cabanas, and to espouse the cause of the Government of Nicaragua against "Los Facciosos." Important news is also said to have been received at the same time from Chinandega and Leon, and something may now be anticipated to bring the revolution to an end. For the past two months we have been entirely without bread, with the exception of an Indian corn cake called the "tortilla." There is not a pound of flour, nor any kind of foreign provision, in this city, and our entire subsistence is, as it has long been, upon the products of the country. What the natives are to do the coming season for their favorite "tortillas" and "frijoles," without which they can scarcely exist, is more than I can guess.

On the 19th ult. Gen. Jose Leon Sandoval, who had once held the position of Director of the State, and was highly esteemed in private life, died from apoplexy. Every foreigner who has visited Granada will remember the uniform kindness of this simple-hearted old gentleman, and bear witness to his many noble qualities of head and heart. He was buried with military honors, followed by a large concourse of citizens. Peace to his ashes. ADIOS.

P. S.—It is rumored, this evening, that Gen. Lopez, formerly General-in-Chief of Honduras, with a considerable force, was marching against President Cabanas, but I cannot ascertain, in the confusion, the whereabouts of either. If this should prove to be correct, Nicaragua will soon be in peace once more, for she may justly charge Honduras with her present troubles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRANADA, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.

Appearances still continue more and more favorable to the legal Government and the ultimate triumph of the administration of President Chamorro. Fresh volunteers to the army are daily augmenting the ranks, and those of the large hacienda proprietors who have heretofore held back from taking any active part with either the Government or the revolutionists are now coming forward to join with the Government to put an end to this vexatious struggle for power. Many of the richest land proprietors from Viejo, Chinendega, Leon, &c., have already reached here, and it is reported that Castellon and his followers are so unpopular with the inhabitants of those cities generally that the Government is daily expecting the news of their recapture. Castellon himself, is said to be a prisoner in his own house in Leon, and dare not trust himself out of doors. He has recently called for a contribution of $100,000—and those who, at the beginning of the revolution, willingly submitted to taxation to enable him to carry on his operations, seeing no benefits arising from his *extensive promises*, and no approach to a cessation of hostilities, absolutely refuse to be further *pilfered* for his aggrandizement.

A few days ago Col. Cacharula who has rendered good service to the Government during the war on the borders of Honduras, and has always been victorious in his battles, arrived here with a portion of his army, and was handsomely received by his "companions in arms." He is a valiant little man, very dark, with an eye as black as night from which the fire rolls at every wink like sparks from the flints of his soldiers' muskets. His name alone carries terror into the ranks of the enemy. The army of Chamorro is now very near or quite 2,000 strong, and soon will number 3,000. The entire strength of the factionists will not exceed 1,500 men.

Gen Corral, with his fleet of schooners on the lake, (which, it will be remembered, is now considerably increased by the addition of three schooners, captured from the factionists,) left here about a month ago for the Island of Ometepec. He has since re-taken San Carlos, and before I close this I expect to be able to inform you that he has possession of "El Castillo Viejo," or the Castillo Rapids, on the San Juan River. This point once more in the power of the Government, communication will be open with San Juan del Norte and the world without.

From Costa Rica there has been no news for some time past. The last accounts from there represented Gr. Don Juan Ruis, of Rivas, ready to march to the assistance of Chamorro, with a very respectable force, and we may, therefore, soon hear of the reconquest of Rivas.

A few days ago, Mr. Augustus Weiler, an American citizen, left this city for San Juan del Norte, and landing at Virgin Bay, where he was to have taken the steamer, he was immediately arrested by a "faccioso" commandante of the town. The reason given for his arrest, it is said, was that he had continued to reside, during the existing revolution, within the limits occupied by the Government, and Castellon had decreed that all foreigners, residing within Chamorro's lines, would be considered by him as aiders and abettors of the legal Government, and therefore his enemies. Mr. Wieler made his escape, and I am told proceeded at once to New-York. Some time ago, another gentleman, an American merchant, of this city, went to Virgin Bay, on business, and when ready to return, applied for his passport to leave town. At first, it was refused, but upon agreeing to pay *four hundred dollars*, it was finally ordered to be made out. Not expecting any treachery, the money was paid, but after its receipt, the passport was withheld. And the gentleman has not yet returned. You can judge something from these things, how very pleasant it is to live in this country, at this time, though I must do the legal Government the justice to say that foreigners are treated with the greatest respect and consideration within its lines.

Mr. Borland's private Secretary, Cooke, and his friend Dr. Davis, who recently shot a hotel-keeper in Virgin Bay, are with the factionists in Salteve. Ex-Admiral Sigur, it is said, has gone to California. If he had gone some four years sooner, certain good-natured native gentleman, of this city, would have had some $40,000 or $50,000 more to assist in helping to put down the revolution; but then Mr. Borland would not have had the benefit of his sage counsel, and perhaps there would have been no revolution in Nicaragua, and San Juan del Norte might not have been destroyed.

The rainy season is now past, and the roads through the country are becoming dry, and the traveling good. It is confidently expected, therefore, that the war will now be prosecuted with vigor, and soon come to an end. I am expecting to be able to communicate to you by the next steamer, "Very Interesting News from Nicaragua." ADIOS.

Nov. 21—Nothing, as yet, from Gen. Corral, and I must close.

MEXICO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

The public journals of this city have just published a grant made to Mr. J. B. Moore, of Ohio, and his associates, by this Government, for the construction of a railroad across the territory of this country, beginning at any point which may be selected on the Rio Grande, from its mouth to the 30th degree of north lattitude, and terminating on the Pacific Ocean, at any suitable point between the mouth of the Culiacan River, in the Province of Cinaloa, on the north, and the port of Manzanilla, in the Province of Colima, on the south—thus embracing a strip of country, for the location of the road, of something like seven hundred miles in length, by near six hundred in breadth. This region is unrivaled for richness of soil, variety and salubrity of climate, and mineral wealth. So productive is the soil, and so salubrious the climate, in many favorable situations, that three crops of corn have been gathered from the same piece of ground in one year. These natural resources lie almost undeveloped, and must necessarily be brought into use by the passage of this road. Indeed, so great are its advantages considered by many of the landed proprietors in that region, who live in this city, that they have already called on Mr. Moore, and urged upon him the acceptance of large grants of land, timber, and other materials for construction, free of charge, on condition that he will locate the road on their premises. This road will be surrounded, too, by many other sources of still greater pecuniary advantage, which would occupy too much space to mention in detail, and which make it, in reality, one of the most valuable grants that has ever been given by any Government. Another great feature of this grant is its freedom from Governmental restrictions, the perpetuity of the title, the freedom of the road and capital stock from all taxation whatever. All materials for the construction, and everything for the use of the road, when constructed, are subject to no duty, impost, or taxation. And all passengers with their money and effects, all mail matter, and all freight of every description, are to be passed over the road free from all intervention on the part of the Government, with the exception of an agent to see that no goods for transit over the road are suffered to be landed within the territory. Indeed, the great liberality of this grant is the subject of general remark; and, as a distinguished business man of this city was heard to say, after reading it, that the obtaining from this Government a grant of such magnitude, such importance, and such liberality, should be considered as one of the great achievements of the age. It is needless to go into further particulars of this grant, as it will probably soon be published in the United States, when all can see its provisions. It only shows what can be done with this Government when they come in contact with a man like Mr. Moore, who thoroughly understands his subject, and has the talent and qualification to properly present it to their minds. Mr. Moore's geographical, statistical, and commercial knowledge, gave him great advantages; and standing, as he did, before the President and his council, day after day, expounding the principles of his scheme, has infused a new and liberal spirit into their minds. And it might not be too much to add, that should our Government select for their agent here a man of Mr. Moore's qualifications, there exists not the slightest doubt but that a commercial treaty could be formed with this Government which would be of vast importance to the interests of both countries, and its effects, too, would be felt throughout the commercial world. This grant must be considered, too, in relation to its effects upon this people and the Government. When its advantages come to be fully seen, it will create a desire for corresponding improvements throughout the whole country, and a desire, too, for the means also to develope their own vast agricultural and mineral wealth; and if the Government is unwilling to adopt measures corresponding with the advancement and desires of the people it will soon be numbered among the things that were, and the country must fall under the jurisdiction of those who will keep up with the spirit and improvements of the age. But the greatest feature of this important enterprise is the fact of its forming the shortest, the last, and most practical link in the chain of railroad communication between the Atlantic cities of the United States and the Pacific Ocean. Connecting with the Texas road, as this will, it may be seen, by recurrence to the map, that from the eastern extremity of that road others diverge to all parts of the Union, thus forming the shortest and most direct communication to all parts of the country. This road, forming a connection between the two oceans, will so much shorten the time and distance between Europe and millions of population of the East, that it must become the channel for the most valuable portion of the trade and travel between those countries. Thus will the United States become the great center—the transit over which must pass the commerce of the two hemispheres. New-Orleans will be the depot for the commerce of Europe and the East, and New-York must become the commercial center of the world.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SAILING OF THE CALIFORNIA MAIL STEAMER.—The steamship North Star sailed yesterday afternoon, with passengers and mails, for California via Aspinwall.

RELIEF SHIP.—The Secretary of the Navy will detail the cutter Caleb Cushing, to cruise off the coast for the relief of vessels in distress, in place of the U. S. brig Washington, undergoing repair at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. The sooner the cutter puts to sea the better, as there are, no doubt, many vessels on the coast in want of assistance. Those vessels which have come into port within the last few days, have had very tedious passages—some of them having been on the coast for the last twenty days.

FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

The Ides of March cast their shadows before them, and the political elements are stirred to their foundations, in our State. There is a terrible looking for of judgment among the political leaders, and the rank and file are looking on with a perfect willingness that defeat should come upon the men who have descended to the lowest depths of party trickery and party tyranny, to keep their own hands buried to the shoulders in the public crib. The Know-Knothing element is working and burrowing beneath their feet. In the southern half of the State, this will be a decisive power in our next election, and will probably carry every thing in its own way. It may be so through the northern portion also, but it is certain that at present their organization is not by any means perfect or extensive in this more conservative region. In the Districts now represented by Morrison and Kittredge, this secret organization pervades every corner, and entirely upsets all the usual data for calculation as to the result. It is certain that many old party leaders will be awakened from their dreams of sharing the victor's spoils by a souse in the waters of the briny river, to find that out-doors bathing in March is not by any means a source of pleasure, however conducive it may be to the health.

You notice that Morrison and Kittridge have been re-nominated by the regular Hunker Conventions, notwithstanding their rejection of party rule on the Nebraska question. The party leaders, and the powers that be at Washington, relish their intractability as little as ever, but the fact that their votes were approved by a large majority of their constituents, and the subsequent elections compelled them to re-nominate, thus apparently acquiescing in their course. It is *said* that this acquiescence is reciprocated on the part of Kittredge by a similar quietness on the merits of the Missouri question. The doctor may consider his fate as sealed. The Nebraska men of his own party have not forgiven his course in Congress, and the dictators at Washington would by no means like a hearty approval by a heavy majority, at the next election. On the other hand, his equivocal position on this and kindred questions will repel those opposed to the great perfidy. Neither had he the prestige of great personal popularity, unlike his colleague, Mr. Morrison, who is probably the most popular man in his district. I regret that the latter thinks it necessary to keep his own position in doubt by his silence on this question, and I trust the good time will soon come when such silence will not be safe nor politic to one who desires the votes of Northern constituents. I have the means of knowing, however, that on this question he is right; that he is still heartily opposed to the repeal.

—To change from political matters to something equally uncertain and treacherous—the weather—winter has snapped us up with uncomfortable shortness. Two feet of snow came at the first fall, and now the air is full of heavy flakes again. Lumber and woodmen are improving the sledding to their utmost. Probably more wood will be freighted out of New-Hampshire this winter than in any before. The great gale of the 14th inst. has forced a very large quantity of wood and lumber upon the market. In many instances whole wood and timber lots have been swept clean. One man here has lost 500 pine and spruce trees; another says it will take his two heavy teams two years to draw out his timber. Connected with this gale are many facts illustrative of the laws of winds. The gale was certainly a monstrous whirlwind, as is proved by abundant evidence. In many timber-lots, across which the center of this huge whirl swept, the trees on opposite sides of the lot lie in opposite directions, puzzling the old farmer to explain how a north east wind could throw his timber toward so many opposite points of the compass.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE CASE.

TRIAL OF WM. ARRISON.

SIXTH DAY—DEC. 16.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.—Mr. Dickson resumed his speech.—He referred to the question of personal identity, and its difficulties. He read from Law Journal, vol. 3, 201, a remarkable case of mistake in identifying a person, and hence inferred the possibility of a mistake in this case. He also read from Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, and Celebrated Trials, p. 588, to establish the same possibility. As to the facts of his going away, staying away, and changing his name, writing the Muscatine letter, he explained as follows: He went away at the time he meant to go; he said away because it would be unsafe to come here; he changed his name to avoid being arrested before the excitement died away, and he wrote the letter to aid his brother in ascertaining the state of feeling in this city. There was no proof of motive for the murder. The little quarrel that had occurred between the parties revealed no motive for such an act as this. The first connection of Arrison's name with this matter, came from Dr. Baker's family. Allison was a bad man; was arrested as a robber; he died, saying this was the result of wicked associations; he changed his name before the police court, and called himself Geo. Thompson; it was from such associations as his that infernal machines spring; a mistake was made somewhere, and it did not accomplish the object for which it was made; the prisoner was the son of a U. S. officer, who was afterward a farmer; he was an Ohio boy; his associations had always been free from crime; he had friends wherever he was known; he was not of the class that invent torpedoes or concoct crime; as a student, his character and success were such that he was promoted to the position of House Surgeon; before the Jury sent such a man to his grave, they should reflect what was meant by the dying declarations of that dark, mysterious character, Allison.

Here Mr. Dickson closed, it being 2 o'clock, P. M.

MR. JOHNSON'S ARGUMENT.

After a pathetic appeal to the Judge to adjourn till Monday morning, because he felt unable to proceed, and the Judge having replied that we all had our lives to wear out in some good cause, Mr. Johnson said that he did not know that he could wear his life out in any better cause than in trying to save the life of a fellow-being who had done him the honor—the first time in his life—to trust his life in his hand. In a practice of 20 years, he had never before defended a capital case. He did not come to assert the innocence of the prisoner, and then bend the facts to maintain the assertion. He rather came in the spirit of inductive philosophy, first, to inquire what were the facts; second, what were the circumstances; and third, what were the common principles of human nature. He would then apply these facts, circumstances and principles to the prisoner, and see if they would not establish his innocence. This case was to him a profound mystery. He knew nothing about the case, but what the evidence revealed. He was in possession of no secret that would unlock the mystery. Of the 74 witnesses, he believed that he could say that only one or two meant to pervert the facts. Yet most every man unconsciously testifies under a bias. To illustrate this he referred to the different class of witnesses, the police officers, and those who gave them information; the lions and jackals who prowl after the reward. Those who go and ask, what will you give me, and I will deliver him to you? as Judas Iscariot, Esq., did. There is another class, who feel some implication of the crime, from innocently having made a box, or written a card, or carried a box. They would feel a natural desire to have the matter definitely settled. If they had been seized as the criminal, and the web of circumstances wove around them, their situation might be rather critical. He made these remarks not that the Jury should throw the evidence aside, but give it its proper weight. Here the speaker renewed his motion to adjourn, and said he hoped by a little rest, and the privilege given by Scripture of helping an ox out of the pit on the Sabbath day, he would be better prepared on Monday to do his client justice. He did not think there was an undue excitement in the public mind, and thought, whatever he might have thought or said on former occasions, the newspaper press had pursued a fair and correct course in this case. The Court adjourned till 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

SEVENTH DAY—2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Johnson proceeded with his argument; he read from Phillips on Evidence, pp. 65 and 100, to prove that, of a chain of circumstances all the links might be true, and yet by the introduction of one false link, all the chain might be made to tell one great falsehood. In these cases, perjury introduced the false link. He also read from *Harper's Magazine*, September number, to show cases where every part was true, and no perjury committed, yet innocent men suffered execution.

[We lack space to give his review of the testimony.]

An *alibi* had not been attempted in this case, because it was not a case for an *alibi*. But few knew the prisoner, and he was here at the time, a stranger in the city. For himself, he could say that often he could not prove for a day or night where he was.

He appealed to the Jury to closely scrutinize this case; to be satisfied that no one could possibly have done the deed; to be satisfied that the prisoner was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt; that if an innocent man should suffer, it would break down confidence in our courts of justice.

It being 7 o'clock in the evening, the Court adjourned till 9 in the morning.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Board of Managers, held at the Society's Rooms, No. 13 Astor-place, on Saturday evening last—Mortimer DeMotte, Esq., in the Chair—several Sub-committees made interesting Reports, from which we give some extracts.

The Committee on Agencies report that, agreeably with their instructions, they have completed arrangements with Mr. E. Jones, of Liverpool, as the Society's Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, and have furnished him with his credentials and instructions.

Mr. Jones has recently returned to Liverpool, having been industriously engaged, during his stay in the United States, in visiting various sections of the country, examining most of the principal thoroughfares of travel, acquiring necessary information, and maturing, in counsel with the Committee, plans of efficient action on his return.

Appended to this report will be found a copy of the credentials and instructions which have been forwarded to Professor Jay, who by his permission was appointed, at the last meeting of the Board, a Corresponding Agent of this Society during his sojourn in Europe.

Mr. Wm. O. Coudell, recently from Dublin, Ireland, having produced satisfactory credentials of character, and after due examination by the Committee, has been appointed Collecting Agent. It is the intention of the Committee, with the consent of the Board, to retain Mr. C. in the City until he shall have become sufficiently familiar with the routine of his duties, and then commission him as Traveling Agent, to visit suitable localities in our own and neighboring States, where auxiliary societies or agencies may with advantage be established. It is the opinion of the Committee that, as fast as they can be procured, a number of trustworthy and well qualified men should be thus commissioned and sent forth. By this means the Board will ascertain the wants of the country as to labor, and will open channels for the flow of the surplus laboring population of our City into the country—a primary object in the organization of the Society. An interesting circumstance, in connection with Mr. Coudell's introduction to the Society, is the fact that his case affords a striking illustration of the necessity and usefulness of this Association. A man of liberal education and high moral worth, a school-teacher by profession, with a wife and four children depending on him for support, Mr. C. emigrated to this country in August last, with the hope, which impels so many thousand foreign exiles to flock to our shores, of bettering his condition. On landing at our port he was caught in the toils so artfully spread to betray the ignorant and unwary stranger, and robbed of his little all. Unable to procure employment in the City, and without the means to travel into the interior, he was finally reduced to a condition of privation and suffering of the most painful nature, and but for the kindness of a few benevolent individuals, to whom his unhappy condition became known, must have perished from want, or been thrown on public charity for support.

The Committee invite the attention of the Board to the interesting correspondence of the British Ladies' Female Emigrant Society in London with this Society, proposing plans of coöperation; and, also, of the Rev. E. Lorroux, of France, in reference to the formation of French colonies in this country.

The Committee cannot close their report without congratulating the Board of Managers on their fortunate selection of the Rev. D. R. Thomason as General Agent of the Society. The Committee are aware that the Board were well satisfied, before his appointment, with this gentleman's qualifications, so far as an intimate acquaintance with the subject of emigration in all its phases, his high character, and his philanthropy, were concerned. Besides these, however, business tact, industry, and indomitable perseverance, are indispensable to the efficient performance of the duties devolving on the incumbent of such a post, and all which Mr. Thomason has proved that he possesses in an eminent degree. The Committee speak confidently on this subject, from an almost daily intercourse with Mr. Thomason, and close observation of his mode of operations; but, as he is a stranger in this City, we thus beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. Thomason be recommended to the consideration and confidence of the community in the presentation of the objects of the Society.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PROFESSOR JOY.

DEAR SIR: In addressing you relative to the duties which you so kindly volunteered to perform on behalf of this Society during your sojourn in Europe, the Board of Managers design less to instruct you, who are already sufficiently familiar with those duties, than to offer some general suggestions as a basis whereon you can make public the nature and design of your philanthropic mission—that no misconception may be formed on the subject, either in this country, where a growing sensitiveness exists in regard to emigration, or in the countries of Europe, where scarcely less jealousy may be found, whence crowds of voluntary exiles are continually making their exodus to our shores. For this purpose the Board of Managers respectively invite your attention to the following suggestions:

You will please bring yourself in contact, either personally or by correspondence, with all associations of a truly kindred character with our own, and lay before them, and the European public at large, its general objects and plans. We desire particularly that you will furnish all necessary information respecting this country as a field for moral and industrious adventurers from the Old World—correct the erroneous notions and extravagant expectations which are too generally entertained concerning America, and endeavor, as far as practicable, to counteract the lures held out by unprincipled men to promote emigration. You will be careful to represent the true condition of our Atlantic ports, especially that of New-York, already over-populated by foreigners seeking employment, and the disappointment and destitution to which many who either have not the means or the inclination to travel into the interior are in consequence exposed. You will please confer with American Consuls whenever practicable, as to what steps should be taken to discourage or prevent the emigration of those who are either morally or physically unqualified for success in the new world. You will also please inquire carefully into the truth or falsehood of the charges against some of the general as well as local Governmental authorities of Europe, of sending their convicts to this country; and in conducting this investigation you will duly discriminate between political offenders only, and those who would be recognized as criminals in every civilized community. You may confer with Mr. E. Jones, the Society's General Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, and with philanthropic individuals, as occasion offers, in regard to the formation of auxiliary societies, or the establishment of agencies at the various emigration ports of Europe, and adopt such general measures as your judgment may dictate.

You will please correspond with the Society through its Corresponding Secretary, as you may have leisure or deem advisable; reporting the progress of your mission, and communicating such other information as you may think interesting or important.

Finally, Dear Sir, we commend you to the Divine protection and guidance, praying that prosperity may attend you personally, and a more cheering future for the emigrant reward your labor of love.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICES.

The Committee report that, under the powers given them by the Board of Managers, they have removed the business of the Society's office to the proposed new location, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place. The high rent demanded for these rooms, and the probability that in the ensuing spring rents generally will decline, they will be obtainable at a less rent, had caused the Committee to demur as to the propriety of a removal at present. The measure, however, has at length been forced upon them. The crowded state of the room in Nineteenth-st., and the want of suitable ventilation, gave well grounded apprehension to the Committee, that the health of the inmates of the premises would be endangered, and that, in fact, an indictment might be brought against the Society for nuisance. No other location in the neighborhood at all eligible could be procured, and the Committee, therefore, engaged the rooms. The fitting up and furnishing these spacious apartments, in a suitable style, has necessarily involved a considerable outlay. The Committee, however, are happy to report that through the liberality of citizens, who have made donations of the necessary articles, a small draft only on the Treasury will be necessary for this purpose.

The Committee report the following statistics of business transacted at the Society's offices, from the commencement in May last:

Number of applicants for employment	4,620
Number of applicants obtained situations	3,024
Female domestics rejected on account of character	236
Applications for help	4,342

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee report that, since the organization of the Society in March last, there have been received $2,759, and the disbursements have been $3,195 75—leaving a balance against the Treasurer of $436 75.

It is proper to state, that since the month of April last, no subscriptions or donations worth mentioning have been solicited from the citizens of New-York, the time of the Board, and the officers of the Society, having been occupied in obtaining information of the fields of labor, arranging the plans, and carrying out the plans of the Society's operations. The Board also were anxious to ascertain the practicability of the plan of the operations of the Society, as well as their utility, before further asking the support and coöperation of the community. The experience acquired is in the highest degree satisfactory, and the Committee recommend to the Board energetic efforts to supply the exhausted treasury with the necessary funds.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. N. E. ELY, President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Concurring to confirm the assessment for regulating Eighty-fourth-st., between Second and Third-avs; to pay the President of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen $250 each for services as Health Commissioners.

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to advance the Governors of the Alms-House $125,000, in anticipation of the annual appropriations, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PAPERS CONCURRED IN.

To pay $300 to E. W. Davis for services as Reporter in the Board of Councilmen. Appropriating $250 to procure a portrait of Mayor Westervelt, and to place the same in the Governor's Room, City Hall. To pay $500 to Policeman J. P. Whitman, of the Sixteenth Ward, for time consumed during sickness, caused by an assault from two boys, while he was discharging his duty, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor to the contrary. To suspend A. P. Heath, of Engine Co. No. 14, for disorderly conduct, for a term of nine months. To appropriate $150 to present John W. Garsite, an ex-fireman, a gold medal, for rescuing three persons from the second-story of a building which was on fire in Grand-st., last spring. In favor of concurring to appropriate $32,000 additional for the support of the City Government for 1854, to pay salaries and County contingencies.

POLICE CLERKS.

Ald. HERRICK moved to take from the table the nominations of Police Clerks by the Mayor, which was lost.

ANTIQUITIES.

The report from the Board of Councilmen to purchase Abbott's collection of Egyptian Antiquities, at $15,000, for the use of the City.

This was strenuously opposed by Ald. VOORHIS, who pronounced the action of the Councilmen as ridiculous in this matter, and said it would have been more creditable to them to have established $15,000 worth of soup houses for the poor.

The report was also opposed by Ald. BLUNT, HOWARD, and W. TUCKER.

Ald. HOWARD moved to amend by appropriating the $15,000 in question to purchase food for the poor of the City, which motion was not entertained.

Ald. WAKEMAN spoke of the necessity of referring the paper to a committee, as the petitioners were worthy of proper respect.

Ald. VOORHIS moved that the question as to acception or rejection of the report be put.

The report, being submitted, was lost, by a vote of 17 to 1—the latter, Ald. Brown.

POLICE CLERKS.

Ald. WILLIAMSON offered a resolution, inviting the Mayor to meet with the Board on Friday evening, (the regular meeting,) to appoint Clerks for the Police Courts, which was lost for want of a quorum, some of the members having left abruptly.

The Board stands adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WEDNESDAY, December 20.—Present—EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., President, in the chair, and 47 members.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HOLDER—That the bell now lying idle upon Jefferson Market Station-House be placed upon the new Station-House being built in Charles-st., the same to be under the control of the Captain of the District, and to be rung at all alarms of fire occurring in Third and Fourth Districts. To Committee on Fire Department.

By same—That the Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Department be requested to use suitable means to prevent the hydrants from freezing. Adopted.

By Mr. KIMBARK—That the salary of the Auditor in the Controller's office be raised to $2,500 per annum, to date from the 1st Jan., 1855. To Committee on Salaries, &c.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming assessment list for regulating Second-av., from Twenty-eighth to One-Hundred-and-Twenty-third-sts.; for building a sewer in Mulberry-st. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Fire Department to concur to organize J. Menard and others as a hose company in Twentieth Ward. Adopted.

Mr. MATHER (who announced that the injunction had been dissolved) presented a report of Committee on Law Department to concur in accepting the surrender of the contract for paving Chatham-st., the Bowery, &c., with the Russ pavement. Laid over.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jeremiah in the Chair, and took into consideration various papers which had been presented to it. The Committee rose and reported that various papers, among them the report in discontinuing steam on Harlem Railroad below Forty-second-st. after eighteen months, and various assessment lists, &c., had been recommended for adoption. That the paper as to regulating Fifty-fourth st., had been re-committed; the report as to paving upper part of Broadway, and driving cattle through the streets, and two or three others had been passed over. Report accepted, and papers ordered to a third reading.

THIRD READINGS.

The Board resumed: Mr. FRYE in the Chair.

Resolution appropriating $50,000 for payment of salaries, and $2,000 additional for contingent f