The Haytian Empire.

THE SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY—THE SPECIAL REPORT OF THE MINISTERS TO THE SENATE.

[Translated from Le Moniteur Haytien, Sept. 11.]

SENATORS,—

The council of ministers complies with the wish of the constitution, in presenting to you an *exposé* of the situation of the country, as well in its real as in its foreign relations At the last session of the seventh legislature, the council of ministers spoke to you of the order and public tranquility which reigned in all parts of the empire; they come now to renew to you the assurance that the same state of things is maintained and strengthened more and more by the fraternal administration of His Majesty's government, which naturally calls back confidence, and developes industry and agriculture. The culture of tobacco, successfully tried in several parts of the country, has already attained such an increase that we hope to find very soon in that branch of culture a new source of public prosperity; the cotton, not long ago neglected and specially cultivated in certain places, will also soon become the object of a great production. Everywhere mills are wanted for its preparation. The government of His Majesty, always filled with benevolent solicitude, will not fail to give that reward of encouragement to the laborious farmers who consecrated themselves to the happiness of society, in increasing by their labor the financial resources of the country; then, gentlemen Senators, an honest ease will be established among that class of agriculture and labor, which comprises a very large number of rural, as well as city inhabitants, proprietors.

The public works are extended, repairs and constructions are executed in many parishes, and the edifices of the State will be everywhere suitably built and restored.

When everything progresses, and all things promise a better future, the council of ministers cannot prevent itself expressing a regret, which is to see our brethers of the east still hesitate to unite with us cordially in binding the ties which ought always join the children of Hayti. The creation of the empire has inaugurated a new era of confidence and progress. Experience and reflection triumph always over errors when they combat them foot to foot. We hope, then, that the eastern inhabitants, understanding their true interests, will acknowledge, after a serious meditation, that their only possible and real happiness consists in mingling their existence with ours

The ceremony of the consecration and of the coronation has taken place in the most perfect tranquillity. The consecration of that august and national ceremony, in which the entire country was represented—the order which reigned throughout, notwithstanding the multitude present, all testify in favor of a prosperous future and of the love of the people for the sovereign whom they have freely chosen.

The superior administration, satisfying its obligations, pays yearly, since 1849, thanks to fortunate combinations, about 400 000 francs toward the foreign debt. The internal expenses are paid with facility, and the emission of paper money decreases every day—that of 1851 is one-half less than that of 1849

Commerce has increased, its trade relations are spreading more and more, and every day new houses of consignment are established upon a larger scale.

The products of the custom houses are collected with much regularity; from it results, consequently, a notable advantage for the revenue; the public administration owes to it the measures already adopted for protecting the interests of the State treasure—measures that you have completed by voting the law relative to the *visa* of invoices. Gentlemen Senators, the political agitations, of which the country has been the theatre, and which had compromised all its interests, rendered almost negative certain branches of public revenue; the rights of patent, the land tax, and house taxes, were no more raised; yet in spite of the return to the normal State, the perception of those rights is still in sufferance; however, nothing is neglected to succeed in the entire recovery of these funds

By the examination of the general accounts, which will be presented to you, you will discover that the duties of importation of 1850 have nearly doubled those of 1849; everywhere the crop and the territorial products of 1850 offer an increase over those of 1849 As to the coffees, the crop of 1850 exceeds, by twelve millions, that of 1849; and the crop of 1851, by a million, the crop of 1850.

The army and navy are on a respectable footing; and if their maintenance occasions great expenses to the country, these expenses are largely compensated by the services they render and by the precious advantages which the country may derive from them. The army is well kept, discipline is observed in its ranks, and, entirely devoted to order, it is ready to make it triumph wherever it may be disturded. Eagles have just been distributed, and the equipments of the army renewed. Its fine condition does not a little contribute to heighten the noble boldness of the soldier, in giving to him the sentiment of nationality.

The relations of our government with foreign powers are satisfactory. All that is compatible with the honor and the dignity of the country will be always put in operation to maintain these relations upon the best possible footing

The administration of justice will be always the object of the greatest pre-occupation of the government. His Majesty the Emperor heartily desires that it be distributed to all with the greatest impartiality and the utmost promptitude; also, everywhere, that men, honest, intelligent, and patriotic, will be found, who will be called to the magistracy, in order that justice may be, what it ought always to be, the oracle of truth.

At this very moment, and according to the terms of the prescriptions of the law, the *procureurs* of the imperial courts make their circuits, in the extent of their jurisdiction, to take cognizance of all that belongs to their attributions, and to inquire if all magistrates fulfill their duties with accuracy, intelligence and integrity, if the laws are observed, and if clients have not any complaint of the judges

A commission of special and competent men has been charged to occupy themselves, about three months ago, with our various codes of laws, in order to signalize to the government the imperfections, the incoherencies which might be found in them; and also to submit its views upon the means to be employed to simplify the proceeding of the law, in preserving, however, the protective forms of the right and interest of each This serious and important work will be submitted to your consideration at the opening of your next session.

When the government takes all means to expand education among the masses, and has established primary schools in the various parishes which were deprived of them—when the lyceum of Cayes, which was shut up about four years since, has re-opened its classes, is it not painful to avow that public instruction is in a state of stagnation? Yes, gentlemen, for the acquittance of our conscience, we ought to make the avowal to ourselves

During the tour of His Majesty in the north, north-western, and artibonite, it was painful for us to have to report the carelessness or the culpable indifference of the greatest number of parents, with regard to the instruction of their children In a great number of localities the schools that the government maintains at great expense are almost deserted, the parents opposing the force of inertness to the impulsion given by the government. To hold, therefore, the head of the family culpable, in not making use of the gratuitous instruction offered to his children, as also to give new encouragement to those who consecrate themselves to the difficult task of instruction, the project was presented to you, gentlemen Senators, which grants an increase of salary to the directors, teachers and masters, which you have legalized by statute law, and which establishes a penalty against the parents who, being able to do so, refuse to childhood—the dearest hope of the country—the benefit of instruction and learning

Such is, gentlemen Senators, the *exposé* of the situation of the empire Amongst the happy results which it ensures, there are some which we have obtained through the enlightened concurrence of the legislative body; and besides, the government of His Majesty has signalized to you, with frankness, the branches of public service which require your attention, and ameliorations indispensable to the prosperity of the country.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—A meeting was held in Quebec, on the 20th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of presenting to the people of Canada the importance of being represented in the exhibition to be held in this city in May next A series of resolutions were passed, one of which stated that it was the opinion of the meeting that such a representation would conduce favorably to the establishment of commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States by affording an opportunity of showing to the people of the latter country the great natural capabilities of our province, and that it would be for their general benefit to remove the present recriticions which fetter the commercial relations of the two countries

A SINGULAR DEATH.—At St. Louis, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Bolton lost her wallet in the market; it was picked up soon by a German woman, named Mrs King, who refunded it to the owner She opened the pocket book, examined it, and declared that Mrs King had taken $10 of the money The latter seemed much confused, and denied it. Mrs. Bolton then threatened that she would have her arrested and searched, when Mrs King fell dead at her feet The death was as sudden as has ever been known Mrs King was the wife of a steam boatman, and the mother of several children

INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.—The Little Crow band, and some other Indians, says the St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 14th inst., are now encamped at Mendota, awaiting the return of the Governor with the money They went up past St. Paul, one day last week on a flotilla of a hundred canoes They perform the scalp dance nightly, directly in view of Fort Snelling, where two of their number are in confinement for the murder of the two Chippewas, whose scalps are the subject of their carnival.

FOREIGN CONSULS.—J. W. Schmidt has been appointed and recognized by the President as Consul-General of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg for the United States, to reside in New York.

Charles M. Weiß has been recognized by the President as Vice Consul of Belgium at the port of New York.

Singular Correspondence.

EXTRAORDINARY LETTERS FROM THE BLACK POLITICIANS OF THE NORTH TO GEN. ALMONTE DURING THE MEXICAN WAR

NEW YORK, Feb'y 19th, 1847.

TO GEN ALMONTE:—

Dear Sir—On the recept of this Letter, you will be informed that yours to the 28th of Nov. was duly received by me; and I am very much oblige to you for the kind and expressive manner with which you write it to me. Although I am not a Mexican by birth, yet in feelings I am a Mexican, and as such, with your kind invitation, I will write to you, from time to time, and I hope that the interchange of our views, will be as agreeable to you, as it will be pleasing to me. The communication that you promis to transmit to me, "thro' some friend," I will wait for with the greatest anxiety, hoping that it will enable us to make a counter-move in this country, while the energy of the government will be actively employed in Mexico. I have carefully examined the subject that I submitted to you in my last Letter, and beg leave to say, that my views have not been change by time, and I assure you, sir, that I am ready to confront our enemy, and as soon as I hear from you, and the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose. My Dear Gen., I hope that you will be able to see, that the plan can be arrange without communicating its contents to more than two or three persons, and the vigorous manner with which I design to execute it, will enable me to paralize the energy of the government on the out set of the operation. The most of the troops of the line are in Mexico, or soon will be; and the arms that I designed to use, would enable me to cope successfully with any irregular troops that could be brought against me But whether I succeed in obtaining the means necessary to enable me to take a part in the contest or not, I hope the result of the war will be advantageous to the Mexican Arms. The subject that is paramount with me is, to see a union, a union among the people and people's leaders, which will enable you to present a soled front to the enemy of our country. I feel some solicitude about the financial affairs of the country, and hope that you may succeed in adopting some plan that will prove equal to the exegency of the war. I am convinced, however, that you will be oblige to issue Bills of the denomination of $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100, for the use of the army, and for the general purpose of the government. If the annual expenses is greater than the income, you must be able to make up for the deficency and if you fail in doing so, it will prove desatrous to the army. The emition of paper money, we are told that it originated with the Spanish army in Spain, and I think that if you refer to war in Europe, with Napolion, you will see that England depended mainly upon the Bank of England which for thirty years did not pay any specie, and I hope that it will be possible for your government to issue paper that would be received as a currency of the country in all the Departments in Mexico If each Department would gaurentee the redemption of a certain amount in so many years, and the clergy would assume a part of the amount, and if the government would receive the same for dues, I think you would be able to issue about $25,000,000 every year, for three or four years. But if I should be able to take the field; the war would not last four years between Mexico and the United States. To enable you to meet your engagements, for the purchase of military stores, &c., if the amount contributed by the clergy and the Departments should be in part gold and silver, I think that you would be able to manage your financial affair with more facility then you ever will be able to do under the present system. Your annual income must be equal to your annual expenses, and if not, you must provide for the deficiency, and how will you do it unless you could obtain money upon the credit of the Government? The Idea of the respective States in Mexico paying a sufficient sum, or the church as a mode to furnish the Government with the means for conducting the war will in my opinion fail unless it could be done in such a way as to make it work with harmony. If the churches would pay over to the Government the annual income above their expenses, and charge 5 or 6 per cent for the use of it, and would consolidate the interest with the lone, durring the war, I think it would add much to the vigor of the Nation in conducting the war against her enemy I would like to finish these views upon this financial question, but I must forbear, unless you should desired by you. I hope sir, you will appreciate my motive for adverting to this subject, and attribute it only to my anxiety for you as the financial agent of your country, and for her prosperity. I will expect to hear from you soon, and in the main time, you will hear from me again.

I am, Dear, your ob't serv't, and a devoted friend of your country, LEWIS H. PUTNAM.

MY DEAR FRIEND:— DEC. 21, 1846.

The false, partial, exagerated, and inflammatory statement in Polk's message, of supposed or pretended wrongs done by Mexico to the United States, is producing its effect upon the ignorant and superficial, even among whigs and opponents of the war. We may be able, in some measure, to do away this impression, by giving the facts as to ourselves, and details of the wrongs and insults which Mexico can array, as an *off-set*: but you are aware that it takes a long time for truth told by a private citizen to overtake falsehood flying on the four winds from the President's lips. Now, it does seem to me that *a certain document*, issued with equal solemnity, and from an equally conspicuous source in Mexico, is demanded. Permit me to suggest some points as proper to be treated of.

1. The real nature of the pretended injuries, as being to private persons and private property, and not public wrongs or national indignities, and as being also the results of mistakes of subordinate officers in applying your laws, or the ordinary case of taking private property for public use, as in the impressment of vessels and forced loans, for which Mexico has never refused a due indemnity, nor indeed in any case, when it should be found to be due.

2. The wrongs and outrages committed by smuggling and by national vessels of the United States, involving most palpable national insults, as the elopement of vessels from your harbors, when in custody of officers of the government, and the carrying off to sea, in one instance, if no more, of one of these officers. Also, the capture of your public vessels by ours, merely because they were engaged in executing your revenue laws against smugglers, and endeavoring to enforce and maintain the authority of the nation in Texas, and on its coasts.

3. The outrage of Com. Jones, (probably the result of *secret orders*,) at Monterey. You know Jones says that he aimed to do, in the new state of things, (which he pretends to suppose,) what the government would order, were they to communicate with him Also, the outrage committed by the *Alert*, (I think the vessel was called,) at San Diego, and the pre-eminent outrage (under pretextx insulting to common sense) of Gaines' invesion of Mexican territory in 1836.

4. The utter neglect and refusal of our government to make any satisfaction, or give any indemnity for pecuniary damage in any of these cases. They did not even bring Jones to a court of *inquiry*, a thing never before omitted in such a case, though the excuse were far more plausible than Jones'. Why should they not have *inquired* into the matter? Jones was not within the jurisdiction of Mexico, and she, and, in fact, none but our government, could proceed against him, and elicit the facts which the two nations had a right to have spread before them. They were, in my opinion, *afraid* of the defence which Jones could make.

5. The repeated attempts to obtain Texas by negotiation; under Jefferson in 1805-6, as stated by Mr. Gorostiza; the military irruptions, with the connivance of the government, as stated by Wilkinson; the final application for a grant of a district as an *asylum for Catholics, persecuted in the United States;* the perjury by which others obtained land, and their frauds thereupon; the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in Mexico; the pertinacious and insolent attempts to make Mexico the *slave-catcher* of the United States; the audacious threat (repeatedly used for obtaining such a stipulation) that the American slaveholders would come and take them by force, and the government demand an indemnity for them; the attempts of Poinsett to get Texas; his interference for that purpose in the domestic dissensions of Mexico, and his agency in setting up a military usurper, giving thereby the first example of disorder and anarchy; the conduct of Butler, his successor; the infamous pretensions brought forward to a boundary at the *Neeches* as the *Sabine*, and then of a *Sabine* emptying into the Rio Grande; the insolent demands and dirty intrigues of that fellow, under the private instructions of the President of the United States, and his final attempt to bribe to the amount of half a million, to obtain the cession of Texas. Mr. Adams saw, in the Department of State, Butler's letter, in which he proposed direct bribery, and asked for the money; and the instructions of the President endorsed on the letter to this effect, viz:—That this government would have nothing to do with *designating persons* to whom money should be paid; but that if half a million more were required to effect the purchase, the money should be ready, and be added to the five millions previously offered You know that Forsyth, in an official letter, while he affects to disapprove, in the name of the President, of Butler's proposed means, nevertheless tells him the President is willing he should *try*, having previously promised the required amount of funds There must be men in the city of Mexico who know whether Butler *did* try.

6. The whole affair of the conspiracy disclosed by Mayo, and other evidence, doubtless in possession of your government. Butler's "precious collection" may be bought cheap, if you want it. Many other points I might mention—such as the insulting and outrageous conduct of Americans to officers of the law, to the citizens, government and judicial tribunals, all in the overbearing, insolent spirit caught from their government. God bless you, my friend, and your righteous cause. It is time that the people of Mexico, and the friends of justice every where, were cheered by some divine hand and vengeful blow. Now is the time (when our troops are blooted with an overweening confidence of their invincibleness, and with contempt for their enemies) to strike a terrible blow. Such a blow would bring a storm of indignation about Polk's ears [illegible] him quail. You know what the elections already indicate; but let me tell you candidly, unless your countrymen fight longer and harder—unless the tide of success is turned, or at least checked—millions of souls here, who would be loud against the slavemongres and murderers, will settle down into resignation, to what will seem to them *destiny*. In the name of the God of Justice—in the name of liberty and humanity—let Santa Anna *strike*. Don't forget, if you do make a manifesto, the confessions of Upshur and Calhoun, that annexation was to secure the existence and safety of the institution of slavery in the United States; and the declaration of the latter, that it was from no hostility to Mexico—conclusive proof that at that time our government did not dream of making the claims on Mexico a pretext for war. There is an idea current among the people that the Mexicans do not know how *to take aim*. It has doubtless been derived from the correspondence of the army. If this defect exist, it must be *fatal*. An army of *Julius Cæsar's* would be used up in a short time firing at random themselves, and taking the fire of Americans, who universally learn to shoot *from their boyhood*. It is a tradition of the country that the troops of the United States had the advantage of the British in the war of the revolution, because ours took aim as they would to kill game, while the British did *not take aim*, but only fired in the general direction of their adversary.

The fate of the admirable Mexican woman who was killed while administering succor to the wounded, has excited universal sympathy. Should you write me, please number your letters. I have written you twice since the receipt of your Havana letter, the last I have received

Two more points I must barely hint at—the embezzlement of full power sent to Mr. Obregon by the hands of Poinsett and his messenger; and the charge of falsehood made against the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on the evidence of *Greenhow*

Farewell! God bless you and your cause, is the prayer of your affectionate friend,

The Milwaukie Homicide—Man Shot by a Woman—Coroner's Inquest.

We find the following in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of the 16th inst.:—

The jury re assembled at about 10 A. M yesterday, at Justice Walworth's office, and District Attorney Butler proceeded to examine the witnesses

Wm Haywood affirmed—Is a gunsmith at 272 West Water street; the deputy sheriff showed me a pistol yesterday; believed he recognized it as one sold to a young female five or six weeks ago; there was some peculiarity about the pistol; it was a short young woman, pleasant looking, about twenty-two years of age; she was at the shop some three or four months before, and asked if I had a three barrelled revolver for sale; witness said no, but might have in about two months; she called twice afterwards and asked if they had come; when she came again, she bought a double barrelled one (is shown the pistol and says he can swear to it as the one sold) Could recognise the girl if I saw her; saw her on Wednesday; she said when she bought the pistol she was going to Ohio on a visit to her friends—that she was going by a lonely road, and meant to protect herself from being robbed; she seemed entirely rational and not excited; she put the pistol in her pocket, but it was too long, and at her request I cut the barrel off; I saw her on Wednesday last; she said she had got my man to load it; saying that she wanted to practice with it before she went.

Robert Wesley sworn—Worked for Mr. Haywood; loaded a pistol on Wednesday for a female; did not know her; (recognised the pistol) She bought balls, powder, and caps, and said she wanted it loaded, as she was going to Ohio the next day but one; loaded the pistol with ball; she wanted it loaded completely, so that she could do it herself afterwards

E Butterfield—Saw Lace four or five minutes before he was shot, at Ladlington's corner; he was talking with W W Brown and some one else; witness went across to Kirby's corner; saw a crowd in front of Hopkins' store; went to see what it was; found the crowd looking at the pictures in the window; there were fifteen or twenty persons there; waited three or four minutes, and turned to go away; had gone about three feet when he heard the report of a pistol of a strange character, as if confined and not in open air; thought it must be in the basement near; turned around and saw the people stepping back, and saw something lying on the walk between the feet; went up and found it was Mr. Lace; the blood was streaming from the back of the head; I turned around, and heard Mr Ekins, of Kenosha, say, some one ought to take charge of this woman; heard the woman say, "I did it, and am not ashamed of it," or something like it; officer Shortell and Mr Page took her up street; she handed Mr. Page a knife, (shown to witness); she said her name was Ann Wheeler; supposed her to be twenty-two to twenty-five years of age; medium sized woman

M. G. De Wolf, sworn—Saw Mr. Lace in front of Mr. Hopkins store; he was walking in front of the store when I saw him first; I was coming down the street, and met him there; spoke to him about the pictures; he was then standing up at the railing; he said the "pictures were all a humbug;" had not finished the sentence when the report of the pistol came; witness sprang away thinking the pistol was in Lace's pocket and had gone off; came back to him, and found that he was bleeding in the back of the head where it joins the neck; I exclaimed, "My God, who has done this?" A woman standing there answered that "she did it;" on trying to raise the body, we found that the person was dead; Dr Pratt and a German doctor came shortly and examined the body; there was a slight pulsation during the first minute; the body was taken to the house of the sister of the deceased; was present when the physicians commenced the examination

John Shortell, sworn—Is a deputy sheriff; was near the place when the deceased was shot; was in the stairway leading up to Power & Sibley's office; heard the report of a pistol; said to the person I was talking to, "who's the fool that has been firing a pistol in the street?" came out, and looking eastward, saw a man lying on the walk; I saw the blood running from him, and remarked "that man's pistol has gone off and shot him;" heard some one cry out, "who's done this?" heard a voice say, "I did it;" looked up and saw a woman with a pistol in her hand; went up and took the pistol from her; she said, "you can have it; I am willing; I have killed John Lace, and I am proud of it; I'll go with you where you like;" we went up to Wisconsin street, and met Mr. Page; he asked her what she had done this for; she said, "I don't wish to answer these questions now, I will do so at a proper time;" when we got to Mason street, Mr Page again asked her the question, but she refused to answer; he asked her where she bought the pistol; she declined answering for a long time, until Mr Page told her why he wished to know; she then said she bought the pistol at the first gun shop on West Water street, above the middle bridge, and the dirk at Nazro's; that she told the gun smith she was going East, and wanted to go protected, and told them at Nazro's that she was going to California; she said she knew the consequences of the act, and that she was willing to die on a gallows forty cubits higher than Haman's;" witness learn that the woman's name is Mary Ann Wheeler; went to her rooms on Wisconsin street; found there a powder flask containing powder and some bullets, and a piece of bar lead; found no papers relating to these two parties.

Margaret Brash, sworn—Was a servant in the house where Miss Wheeler lived; has lived there through the summer; she is a dressmaker; did not know Mr. Lace; had heard her speak of him to Miss Cleveland several times; don't remember what she said; she spoke of him as an enemy; said he was a "mean, low-lived fellow" Miss W. has sent witness $2 since she was arrested, sending word that it was to buy her some shoes; when Miss Wheeler said this of Lace, it was in the spring, when witness was there to live; found the pistol some weeks ago under Miss Wheeler's pillow; saw her make some bullets a few days ago; she told witness she must not tell Miss Cleveland that she was making them, that if she did she would "smash witness' head." [Witness states that certain persons were in the habit of calling there; and one of them staying late at night, and that Miss W. told her not to tell Miss Cleveland that the man came; she describing the man as a tall man with black whiskers

Dr. Garner, sworn—(Drs. Garner and Pratt examined the body of the deceased. The following is the result, as written out by Dr Garner and signed by both physicians:)—A hole was found penetrating the flesh just below the nape of the neck: upon removing the soft parts a hole was found just between the articulation of the base of the skull with the atlas of the spinal column; through this aperture a probe could be passed into the cavity of the cranium; the calvarium being removed, a quantity of extravasated blood was found at the base of the skull, and an effusion of blood likewise marked the course of the ball, which, striking upon, and glancing from the inner table of the occipital bone, passed upwards through the substance of the brain, and was found lying loose within the large ventricle of the right hemisphere of the cranium

Dr. Pratt, sworn—Testifies to the fact that he was present almost at the instant of the firing, that there was still a slight pulsation, but he was dead almost instantaneously; the shot was the most fatal one that could be made. The rest of the testimony is given before

The jury, after being out a short time, returned with a verdict charging wilful murder upon Mary Ann Wheeler, and the Justice made out her commitment for trial.

Death of a Lady from New York.

NATIONAL HOTEL, NORFOLK, Oct 21, 1852

DEAR SIR:—

A lady calling herself Mrs Rockwell, arrived here on the 14th, saying she was from New York going South for her health. She was evidently in the last stage of consumption. She died this morning about two o'clock. The object of this note is for you to insert a notice in your paper, so her friends may be apprised of the fact, and act accordingly. I saw on a piece of brown paper having been the wrapper of something, "D. Rockwell, No. 17 College place, New York."

Respectfully, C. A. HODGES.

The body of Michael Corrigan, who has been missing since the 7th inst., was found on the 23d in the river at Astoria.

Interesting Letter from General Pierce.

Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3d Div. U. S. A.,
MEXICO, Mexico, August 27, 1847.

Since I left Vera Cruz to this hour I have had no means of communicating with the States. Although but a few months in the service, I know what is fatigue, anxiety and exposure Contrary to my expectations, and contrary to my orders from the department at Washington, I was compelled, for the want of the requisite provisions for transportation, to remain for more than three weeks at Vera Cruz, and more than four in Terra Caliente, (the vomito region, as it is called) I left the dreaded city on the 10th of July, with 2,500 men of all arms, and a train of wagons, which, when closed up, extended more than two miles On the 6th of August I reached Puebla, without the loss of a single wagon, with my command in fine condition. My command was attacked six times on the march, but the enemy's force in each instance was easily dispersed, with trifling loss on our side. The National Bridge afforded the enemy great natural advantages, to which they had added breastworks on a high bluff, which commanded the bridge perfectly; across the main bridge they had also thrown a barricade. I soon discovered that there was no way in which his position could be turned, and that my artillery was ineffective from the most commanding point where it could be placed. I determined, of course, to cross under the plunging fire of the enemy's escopetas My order to advance was admirably executed. At the moment Lieut. Col. Bonham's battalion rushed forward, with a shout, the enemy poured down a heavy fire, by which several of my men were severely wounded. Col Bonham's horse was shot near me, and a ball passed through the rim of my hat in a very disagreeable proximity to my face. Our men leaped the barricade, followed by Captain Duperu's company of cavalry, and in less than ten minutes the enemy were in flight in every direction, and the American flag waved upon the high bluff which they had occupied. The Mexican force, as they said afterwards, consisted of 500 men Had they possessed courage and skill in the use of arms our loss must have been very great You can hardly conceive the strength of the natural defences of the road over which we passed. Rumors came to me almost every night that we would be attacked by large forces the next day; but they made nowhere anything like a brave and stern resistance. The official reports of the great battle of Mexico will, probably, reach you as soon as this letter, and I shall, therefore, not attempt to give the minute details. It was fierce and bloody beyond anything that has occurred in this war The battle differed in many respects from that of Buena Vista There General Taylor received the enemy in a strong position, selected by himself Our force on the 20th consisted of less than 9000 men; the Mexican force, within supporting distance and engaged, undoubtedly exceeded 30,000 We attacked him in position upon ground of his own selection, admirably fortified. You will distinguish, so far as numbers are concerned, between the battle of the morning and that of the afternoon, although spoken of in official reports as one engagement, under the designation of "the battle of Mexico." We took, during the day, thirty-five pieces of artillery, an immense quantity of ammunition, 800 mules and horses, and more than 2 000 prisoner—among them eight generals and any number of colonels.

The Mexican loss in killed and wounded must have been immense. Our troops buried five hundred Mexicans upon the field of battle commenced in the morning at Contreras, and the loss in the afternoon was much greater. Our loss has been heavy. With this small army we could not afford to purchase many such victories at such a price; one of the regiments of my brigade (the thirteenth) lost in killed and wounded one third of its entire force. In killed and wounded we number not less than one thousand, and among them, I lament to say, an unusual proportion of valuable officers. The New England regiment suffered severely, and behaved throughout in the most gallant manner. My horse at full speed, on the evening of the 19th, when leading my brigade through a perfect shower of round shot and shells, fell under me upon a ledge of rocks, by which I sustained a severe injury by the shock and bruises, but especially by a severe sprain in my left knee, which came under him. At first I was not conscious of any serious injury, but soon became exceedingly faint, when Dr Ritchie, surgeon of the 12th, (a portion of my command), who was following the advancing columns closely, overtook me, and administered to me as well as he could under the circumstances In a few moments I was able to walk with difficulty, and pressed forward to Captain Macgruder's battery, where I found the horse of poor gallant Lieutenant Johnson, who had just received a mortal wound, of which he died that evening I was permitted to take him, (my own having been totally disabled), was helped into the saddle, and continued in it until eleven o'clock that night. It was exceedingly dark, the rain poured in torrents, and being separated from my servants and baggage, I was without tent or covering; add to this, that during the afternoon of the 19th we had gained no advantages over the enemy, who remained firmly entrenched, with seven thousand men opposed to about four thousand on our side, without the possibility of bringing our artillery to bear, and you will readily conceive that our situation was not the most agreeable The morning of the 20th was, however, as brilliant as the night of the 19th was dark and gloomy. Soon after daylight the enemy's works were carried with the bayonet, and of their seven thousand men, regular troops, under the command of General Valencia, probably four thousand cannot be found to-day. As we passed this field in pursuit of the fugitives, the scene was awful—the road and adjacent fields everywhere strewed with mangled bodies of the dead and dying. We continued the pursuit until one o'clock, when our front came up with the enemy's strong works at Churubusco and San Antonio, where the great conflict of the afternoon commenced. At San Angel, dispositions having been made to attack in reverse the enemy's works on the San Augustine road, General Scott ordered me to march my brigade, in concert with that of the intrepid General Shields, across the open country between Santa Catalina and the above named road, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat. We gained the position sought, and although the enemy's line was perfectly formed, and extended as far as the eye could reach in either direction, they were attacked vigorously and successfully. Arriving at a ditch which it was impossible for my horse to leap, I dismounted and hurried forward without thinking of my injury, at the head of my brigade, for two hundred or three hundred yards, when turning suddenly upon my knee, the cartilage of which had been seriously injured, I fainted and fell upon the bank in the direct range and within perfect reach of the enemy's fire That I escaped seems to me now providential. The rout and overthrow of the whole Mexican force soon became complete, and we could easily have taken the city; but General Scott was met with a proposition for an armistice, (after demanding the surrender of the city,) with a view to open negotiations for peace

In my judgment, the army, full of ardor and confidence, was humanely and wisely restrained Major General Quitman, General Persifer F. Smith, and myself, were appointed commissioners to meet the Mexican commissioners, to settle the terms of the armistice. I had not taken off my spurs, or slept an hour, for two nights, in consequence of my engagements, and the pain of my knee. I obeyed the summons, was helped into my saddle, and rode two miles and a half, to Tacubaya, where the commission assembled, at the house of Mr M'Intosh, the British Consul-General. Our conference commenced late in the afternoon, and at four o'clock the next morning the articles were signed

That I was thoroughly exhausted, you will readily imagine. I slept an hour or two that morning at General Worth's quarters, and my sprained knee, which was by far my most serious injury, has been daily improving, and to-day I ride without much inconvenience. I have lost several dear friends, although our acquaintance had been of short duration. I visited the hospital yesterday, and saw officers and men with shots in all parts of their persons Although all who were not really dying seemed cheerful, and many who had lost limbs were in high spirits, still I sickened at the sight. My general health has been good. I have been either in my saddle or on my feet every rod since I left Vera Cruz, which can be said by few officers in my command; for almost all were obliged, at some point of the march, in consequence of the change of climate, water, exposure, &c., to avail themselves of the ambulance Colonel Watson, with his marine corps, accompanied me, and has been uniformly well. He is an excellent, agreeable gentleman, and admirable officer; and I regret that, having been left with General Quitman's division at San Augustine, he had no opportunity to participate in the battles of the 19th and 20th.

Now a word with regard to the great object of this war—peace There is no doubt that Santa Anna is sincerely desirous of peace. Commissioners to treat have been appointed, and met Mr. Trist this afternoon, at four My belief is that peace will be the result, although no man can speak with confidence.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—We learn from the *Morris Jerseyman* that the body of a German was found between Dennvile and Rockaway, in the woods, on Sunday last, in a greatly decayed state, supposed to be the of some murdered person A short cord was around the neck but had not apparently been used for suicide. Some weeks since a coat and vest were found near the place, on the left breast of which were cuts, as if made with a knife, and a hole seemingly made by a bullet There was nothing about the body or clothes that could lead to identification.

MURDER.—The body of Mr. Henry R. Pool was found in Warrenton Geo, on the 10th inst., in the last agonies of death His head bore the marks of two severe blows, thought to have been inflicted with a flat piece of iron, or an axe, one of which caused an extensive fracture of the skull Suspicion soon rested on a negro man, by the name of Green, as the principal actor, the property of William H. Blount, who was arrested and committed to jail.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—During the week ending on the 16th inst., there were seventy-seven deaths in Charleston, forty of which were from yellow fever.

Court of Appeals.

Oct. 21.—No 242. People, defendants, in error, agt Learned, plaintiff in error. Argued. John V. L. Pruyn for plaintiff in error; Elijah Brown for defendants in error. No. 48, Franklin and others, respondents, agt Pendleton and another, survivors, &c., appellants Argued. Nathaniel S. Blunt for appellants; C. L. Benedict for respondents. No. 50, Darrin and others, respondents, agt. Hatfield and Shields, appellants Argued M. S. Bidwell for appellants; Wm. Silliman for respondents.

Oct. 22.—No 53, Tracey, respondent, agt. the Albany Exchange Co., appellants Argued. M. T. Reynolds for appellants. N. Hill, Jr., for respondent. No. 54, Ledyard, respondent, agt Jones, Sheriff, &c., appellants. Argued Nathaniel B. Blunt for appellant. G. R. J. Bowdoin for respondent. No. 226, Mead, respondent, agt. the North Western Ins Co., appellants Submitted upon printed arguments and points. J. Voorhees, counsel. No. 106, Thatcher, appellant, agt. the Bank of the State of New York, respondents. Submitted upon printed arguments and points. N. Howard, Jr., counsel No 52, Dunham and another, respondents, agt Pettee and another, appellants. Judgment reversed by default N. Hill, Jr., counsel. No. 56, Houghton, respondent, agt Westervelt, Sheriff, &c., appellant Argued Nathaniel B. Blunt for appellant; Samuel Beardsley for respondent. Wallace, respondent, agt Latson, appellant Motion to dismiss appeal, granted by default. J. Coit, counsel for respondent. Wells, respondent, agt Danforth appellant Motion to dismiss appeal, granted, conditionally. J. H. Reynolds for motion; N. Hill, Jr, opposed Ferguson, respondent, agt. Ferguson, appellant. Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless a new and amended return be filed &c.

DECISIONS.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Ellicott, respondent, agt. Mosier, appellant; Faure, appellant, agt. Martin, respondent; Minturn and another, respondents, agt Main, appellant; Davenport, appellant, agt. Covert, respondent; Burdick, respondent, agt. Hunting and another, appellants; The Governors of the Alms House of New York, respondents, agt. The American Art Union, appellants; Rich, respondent, agt Kimberly, appellant; L'Amoureux, respondent, agt Gould, appellant; Asaburner, respondent, agt Balchen, appellant; Black, respondent, agt. Caffe, appellant; Hunt and others, respondents, agt Maybee, appellant; Kendall, respondent, agt. Harris, appellant; Winter, respondent, agt. Coit, appellant; Fort and wife, respondents, agt Gooding and others, appellants; People, defendants in error, agt. Gay, plaintiff in error; Gilbert, respondent, agt. Danforth, appellant; Harris, respondent, agt. Clark and others, appellants; Hancox, respondent, agt Jacques, appellant; Johnson, appellant, agt Valentine and others, respondents; Johnson, appellant, agt Valentine and Munn, respondents; Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and others, respondents, agt. Graves, appellant; Cothead, respondent, agt. Brickbeck, appellant; Miller and others, respondents, agt Newton, appellant; Heyward and others, appellants, agt The Mayor of New York, &c., respondents; Gould, appellant, agt The Hudson R R R Co., respondents; De Peyster, appellant, agt Michael, respondent; De Peyster, appellant, agt Snyder, respondent; Overbaugh and others, appellants, agt Patrie, respondent; Blacksmith, respondent, agt Kendle and another, appellants; The New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., appellants, agt. Beebe and others, respondents

Decree of the Supreme Court affirmed, without costs on either appeal to this Court—Noyes, respondent, agt. Blakeman and others, appellants and cross appeal.

The judgment of the Supreme Court is reversed, and it is adjudged that the complainants are entitled to relief according to the prayer of their bill, without costs of appeal—Nicholson and others, appellants, agt Leavitt and others, respondents.

Judgment reversed, with costs—The People of the State of New York, respondents, agt The American Art Union, appellants White, appellant, agt. Merritt and another, respondents.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, and that of the Oyer and Terminer affirmed; and the proceedings in this Court are to be remitted to the Supreme Court, in order that that Court may direct the sentence of death to be executed—People, plaintiffs in error, agt Joseph Clark, defendant in error. People, plaintiffs in error, agt. James Sullivan, defendant in error.

Decree below reversed and special decree directed, without costs of the appeal—Pollock and another, appellants, agt. The National Bank, respondent.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered in this Court for the defendant, with costs in the Court below and in this Court—Gerwin, respondent, agt Freeland and others, appellant

Judgment of the Supreme Court at general term reversed, and the judgment entered at the special term on report of referee affirmed with costs—Cobb, appellant, agt Dows and others, respondents.

Judgment reversed and prisoner discharged. People, def'ts in error, agt Henry Manley, plaintiff in error.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event—Gardiner and another, respondents, agt. Suydam and others, appellants Wail and others, respondents, agt. the East River Mutual Insurance Co., appellants

Judgment reversed and proceedings before the County Judge annulled—The People, ex rel. Waldron and others, appellants, agt. Soper, County Judge, &c, respondent.

Decree of the Court below reversed and bills dismissed, with costs in the Court below to the Receiver, and without costs to the other defendants, but without prejudice to any right which the State of Ohio may have under the agreement mentioned in the pleadings in the cause and the assignment of the mortgage therein mentioned, except such as said State may seek to enforce as plaintiff in any suit in the Courts of this State, directly founded upon such agreement or assignment—Talmage, President, &c., agt. Pell, executor, &c., and others, The State of Ohio and others, respondents, agt. Pell, executor, &c, and others, appellants.

The Court adjourned on the 22d inst., till the 15th of December.

Among its decisions there are several of special public interest.

One of them is, the case of North American Trust and Banking Company, in which it is