## INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

**Entrance of Alvarez and his Troops into the Capital—Proclamation of the New President—Grand Fetes and Rejoicings on his Arrival—Equivocal Conduct of Vidaurri—Tampico said to have Fallen into the Possession of Garza—Flight of Traconis, &c.**

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MEXICO, Nov. 21, 1855.

*Doings in Mexico—Entry of the Liberators—Alvarez Revelling in the Halls of Montezuma—The Pintos—Mexican Finances—That $3 000,000—Allied Celebration—Prospects for the Future—Almonte and the Presidency.*

Allah, illah Allah; the glad shout renew!
Allah Akbar! the Caliph's in Merou!

Or, in other words—

Dios y Libertad and carajo!
Don John's in Mexico!

That is to say, old Alvarez, by the grace of the Greasers President of Mexico, by his own lordly will King of Guerrero, and by nature a pretty respectable sort of an old fellow, made his triumphal entry into Mexico the other day, in all the pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious—peace. In fact, it was a very respectable sort of show; though many declared it could not compare with the military *funcions* got up in the time of "Don Antonio"—as they now call his ex-Serene Highness. The liberating army numbered about five thousand men, and were as motley and mottled a set as eye ever rested upon since the days when "naked Picts" wore "painted vests," (which are supposed to have been their own hides.) I had been hitherto rather inclined to be disposed to believe the Pintos were a myth—painted, in fact, by the imagination—that dashing artist, who can out-fresco all the Rafaels that ever gave a texture to heavenly dreams by dabbing dirty paints upon still dirtier walls. But the Pintos are no myths. Such spotted devils! I have dreamed of nothing but cross-eyed snakes and knock-kneed young leopards ever since I have seen them. In sober truth, they looked like so many Mercuries just recovered from a very bad attack of the "yaller janders," and I could not but fancy they must have felt like so many soft shells undergoing the hardening process. However, to give even these devils their due, it must be admitted the shell fish simile doesn't apply in other respects, for they are by no means backward in coming forward at the call of their old feudatory chief, Alvarez.

A gentleman who had been down at Cuernavaca a few weeks ago declared he would never have recognized in these well dressed soldiers the shirtless, breechless, illarmed tatterdemallions whom he saw there. In their smart new uniforms, and after several weeks' drilling, they make quite a different figure; and as long as Alvarez keeps a few thousand of them about him, nothing short of money can root him out of the capital.

Speaking of money: For Plutus, Mr. HERALD, you have no idea what a terrible state of impecuniosity the Mexican treasury finds itself at present. Not a shot in the locker, and an overwhelming, pressing debt—internal and external—enormous actual expenses; heroes of the late revolution clamorous with patriotism and hunger; bankers still at their old trade of cent per cent, not content to divide with old Santa Anna (who is quietly engaged in the classic pastime of fighting cocks at Carthagena, and ruminating, I do suppose, about coming back for another cut) the last red cent of the poor sick man—the late central despotism—leaving not even a couple of *claccos* (coppers) to shield decently his dim eyes; they are now ready to strangle the infant Hercules (Young Mexico) in his cradle, and rob him of his only pap—that famous $3,000,000. And, in connection with this, I am reminded by a powerful and involuntary association of ideas, to ask what is General James Watson Webb, of the regular army, and agent-in-chief of the allies, doing in Washington? Is he interested in the $3,000,000 scheme, too? Or is he only manufacturing public opinion in favor of his "friend Clarendon," and in obedience to the mandate of his master, Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of England?

By the way, the allies had a grand celebration here last week, which came near proving a stupendous failure. The Gauls would sing the "Marseillaise." The French Minister was in a very Gallic state of the fights thereat, and spectators describe his annoyance as quite comical. However, John Bull's stolidity carried the thing off very well. Funny, isn't it, to see that "bottle conjurer," poor old John, celebrating a French victory—if the capture of the "blood-stained and deserted ruins" of Sebastopol can be deemed a real victory!

Politics are a drug—an opiate at that. It is the same old thing over and over again—praise of the "ins" and abuse of the "outs"—irksome and unsparing in equal degrees "the great and enlightened Mexican nation;" "death to the outside barbarians and hairy devils—particularly the *filibusteros* of the North, those eternal enemies of the republic and constant violators of the integrity of the national territory;" "the great things they are going to do for the future;" "necessity for reform and union;" and a most unlimited amount of *Dios y Libertad*—the great national shibboleth—but of which there is, perhaps, just about as much in this country at present as at any previous period of its history, and how much that is I need not say.

We are looking for the arrival of Almonte, and they do say there is a strong combination to put him in the seat lately warmed by that fountain of honor, the grand master of the national and distinguished Order of Guadalupe, and now filled by the "Panther of the South!" What a category!

SEVEN OAKS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM THE MEXICAN PAPERS.

The *Trait d'Union* states that M. Degollado has accepted the post offered him under the Alvarez government. It is said that M. Arriaga has also accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. M. Prieto, Minister of Finance, had resigned, but his resignation was not accepted by the President.

A letter from the licentiate, A. Zerecero, private Secretary of Alvarez, addressed to the *Siglo*, published by the latter and commented upon by the *Républicain*, had excited a good deal of sensation in the political world. In an editorial article, the *Siglo* had stated that General Alvarez seemed to lean rather to the side of the "Puros" than to that of the "Moderados." This assertion drew forth the letter of M. Zerecero, who states that he is formally authorized to contradict it. "In the mountains where he has passed his life," says the writer, "General Alvarez has always kept aloof from parties, and he rejects with all the energy of his character the qualification of 'Puro,' which has been given to him." This declaration has been very badly received by the ultra liberal press. In his letter, M. Zerecero adds that General Alvarez is disposed to abandon the reigns of government, and to return to live tranquilly in his mountains of the South, if the difficulties of the administration should prove too much for his strength.

It would appear from the following letter, written by General Vidaurri to the President, that he considers himself as in some degree independent of his authority:—

MONTERRY, Oct. 14, 1855.

My Respected General and Friend:—Not to detain the present courier, I write to you these few lines; 1st, to beg that you will not permit the revolution to be denationalized, as is now attempted, so as to leave the nation and the laws without authority, the people without power, and our citizens without guarantees, or what amounts to the same, subject to the domination of the sabre. 2d, that you will forward me ten mortars, of 24 lbs. 3d. That the new government shall give us pecuniary help, or at least that it shall not take from us the means that we possess, and that it shall not send us either commandants general or employes of any sort, for we would oppose their authority by force. 4th. That you believe all that I tell you on politics and regarding the war against the Texan invaders. In a word, my General, that you shall love me as much as I love you, and that you will order what will prove agreeable to your sincere friend and well wisher,

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

The *Omnibus* sees in this letter an evident proof that General Vidaurri means to render the States of New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas independent of the rest of the Republic. The *Patria* finds in its language not the submissive tone of a subordinate to his superior, but the attitude of a man who treats on equal terms with the President. General Vidaurri must, in fact, be either very impudent or very strong.

A letter subsequently addressed to General Comonfort by Vidaurri, acknowledging the authority of the former as Commander-in-chief, and congratulating him on his appointment, seems to contradict these suppositions, as Comonfort deriving his powers from the President, Vidaurri would not thus compromise himself, did he not mean to recognize the election of Alvarez.

A despatch dated from Monterey, the 26th October, states that Vidaurri had positively recognized the authority of Alvarez. This requires confirmation.

From the *Vera Cruzano* of the 3d November, we learn that hostilities had commenced between the garrison of Tampico and General Garza, the latter not having been able to come to terms with Traconis. All the foreign residents had armed and enrolled themselves for the protection of their property. On the 12th, a report prevailed in Mexico that Garza had obtained possession of Tampico, and that Traconis had embarked for Vera Cruz, but no credit was attached to it. Troops had been despatched from Mexico to the relief of the garrison.

It is reported that Ozuluama has pronounced for the creation of the new State of Iturbide.

The *Trait d'Union* gives a magnificent account of the rejoicings which took place among the English and French residents of the city of Mexico on the receipt of the news of the fall of Sebastopol. Our correspondent, as it will be seen above, pronounces the whole affair a failure.

The following is the proclamation issued by Alvarez on his entry into the capital:—

MEXICANS—On entering the capital of the republic, it becomes my duty to address you, not to render you an account of my conduct, for it is patent to the nation and to the whole world, but to make you the confidants of my hopes. A glorious revolution has just been consummated; tyranny has been overthrown; despotism has disappeared forever; the principles that our fathers conquered in eleven years of glorious and laborious struggles, and that the Liberator tore from us, have been reconquered. Fellow citizens—I bring you liberty and peace. Possessions and relations are not dear at any price. It is for you to preserve them. Union is the only means of consolidating peace. We enter together the path of liberty and progress, and we must continue united, without taking into consideration if the one advances more or the other less. Fellow citizens! The government recognizes no other enemies than the traitors to independence and the friends of despotism. For my part I have no ambitious aspirations of any kind; to conduct the nation for its good; to guide it into the glorious path traced by the revolution, and then to retire and to take charge of my own private interests, which have been sadly compromised, and to pass in tranquillity the brief remainder of an existence, such is my only desire. You ought, therefore, to believe in the sincerity of my words. I have raised a banner—"A popular and representative Republic." United around this flag, assist me in applying my political programme, and depend on the sincerity of your fellow citizen and friend, JUAN ALVAREZ.

The arrival of the President in the capital was celebrated by salvos of artillery, illuminations and *fêtes*, which lasted three days. There was also a grand representation at the Opera, at which the General was present.

### Affairs of Kansas.

[Correspondence of St. Louis Intelligencer.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 23, 1855.

There have recently been some heavy arrivals from the inland country, chiefly of workmen from Fort Riley, who have been employed on the government buildings there, but who have discontinued for the winter. Many of these will go down the river by the A. G. Chambers. All the transient residents in this locality, and in the towns and country around, are preparing to leave, as the river may be expected to close soon. There is a large number of mounted soldiers at the Fort, and preparations are making for the accommodation of horses. Six large and substantial stables are being erected here, and are nearly finished. They are capable of containing upwards of 100 horses each. The fort, as many of your readers are aware, is merely an extensive barrack. It is built on a high bluff, close to the river, some three miles above Leavenworth City, but most of the buildings are on a slope, which falls from the bluff back of the river. The body of the young lieutenant who was killed by the Indians at Fort Laramie, last spring, was brought in by the trains and buried here this week. There is nothing of importance transpiring at the fort.

I learn that the case of McCrea, who is being tried at Leavenworth City, before Judge Lecompte, for the murder of Malcom Clark last spring, progresses out slowly. The court met in September last, but the jury were unable to find a bill, being divided on a bill for murder—one for manslaughter, and no bill at all. The Court adjourned the Grand Jury till the 12th of November, without dismissing them, as otherwise the prisoner would have had to be discharged. When the court met, at the time to which it had adjourned, several new Grand Jurors were empannelled, partly to supply the place of absentees, and partly to extend the number. By the Grand Jury constituted in this way, a bill was found of murder in the first degree. The Court has progressed very slowly. A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in getting jurors. The counsel for the prisoner filed demurrer to the indictment, partly for defects on its face, and partly on account of the manner of forming the Grand Jury. We learn that this demurrer has been overruled by Judge Lecompte, as also a motion to plead in abatement. The case, we believe, has occupied ten days, and no progress in it has yet been made. I was told that an effort would be made to get a change of venue, as it was apprehended that the prisoner could not get a fair trial here. Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the free State men because several members of the bar, and Clerk of the Court, and some of the jury, both grand and petit, are of the "border ruffian" class, some of them having been engaged in lynching Phillips last spring. A motion has been made by one of the attorneys to dismiss the Clerk, and those of the attorneys who had been thus engaged, and affidavits were filed to prove these facts; but the Court has not granted the motion.

There was some little excitement in Leavenworth City when I was there, about this and other political matters, and I learn that it is still kept up. There is no danger to be apprehended by peaceable people, however; at least I think not. Another law and order meeting is called, to be held at Leavenworth City on the 7th of next month. This call comes from the free State men, and is intended to be a rebut to the pro slavery "law and order meeting." We think the result of all these meetings must be to defeat their avowed object. If there were fewer meetings here, there would be more law and order. These different meetings are called and carried on mostly by politicians on both sides. Unfortunately, there appears to be some little necessity for organization on the part of the free State men, as the territorial authorities are all decidedly pro-slavery; and as the free State men do not feel like submitting to the laws of the Legislature, they wish to take steps to prevent it; while the territorial officers in their weakness, and feeling that the majority of the people are against them, appeal to the pro-slavery men. All this is wrong. A good territorial government, that could receive the confidence of the people, and prevent outrages on the elections, would have prevented all the difficulty that has occurred. That, unfortunately, Kansas has not yet, and it is impossible to say what will be the result.

EX-GOVERNOR REEDER'S ADDRESS AT TRENTON.

The Trenton *Gazette* contains the following report of the remarks made by ex-Governor Reeder at that place on the 29th ult:—

A large number of our citizens, of all political parties, assembled at Temperance Hall, on Thursday night, to listen to an exposition of Kansas affairs by ex Governor Reeder. Hon. Joseph F. Randolph was called to the chair, and in a few appropriate remarks welcomed Gov. Reeder, whose address was exceedingly eloquent and effective. One important fact was disclosed, which destroys the efficacy of all the miserable apologies that have been offered for the outrages in Kansas, and exhibits not only the designs entertained by the Missourians to subvert popular sovereignty in Kansas, but also the direct concurrence of the administration in the matter. Governor Reeder stated that before he went to his post he received information that a secret society had been organized in Missouri for the purpose of transferring votes into the Territory, and by violence, if necessary, to secure the control of it for the purpose of establishing the institution of slavery. This information, it was intimated, was conveyed by Governor Reeder to the national executive, but no measures were undertaken to avert the impending outrages. After their perpetration, the executive treated those who complained of them with neglect and contumely. The relation shows also conclusively the speciousness of the reason assigned for Governor Reeder's removal, and that his refusal after promises and threats, to participate in the frauds on the settlers of Kansas, was the only motive for that act. For the true heroism displayed by him in the discharge of his duty, he deserves the highest commendation. The account given of parties and politics in the Territory, and of the manner in which the border marauders accomplished their undertakings, will be found interesting. Below we give a synopsis of the principal statements in the address, which was listened to with the most earnest attention, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of sympathetic applause:—

After alluding to the pleasure he experienced in meeting the citizens of Trenton, and his personal feeling that he was discharging an important duty in addressing them on the affairs of Kansas, he proceeded to remark on the agricultural resources of the Territory. He had never seen a land which held out such hopes to the agriculturist. It is a land of undulating plains—not flat and monotonous like the prairies, but diversified with hills, woods, river bottoms, &c.—with a rich alluvial soil of from 2 to 30 feet deep. It has every variety of soil, and is capable of raising almost every variety of production. He described the physical features of the country as being exceedingly beautiful. The climate, for salubriousness cannot be surpassed. In summer it is pleasant and delightful, beyond improvement, from the time the spring rains end until winter. The heat of the sun is tempered by a constant fresh breeze. In winter it is so mild that the agriculturist can almost feed his stock without grain. For healthiness, soil and beauty, the country cannot be surpassed. But these are not the only recommendations. The Territory is in the direct route to the Pacific. It lies between the frigid Nebraska, on the north, and the sickly Indian Territory on the south; it has a river well adapted to commerce; it contains undoubtedly the best route for the Pacific railroad—a direct air line from the mouth of the Kansas river to Salt Lake City, in the valley of the only river along which timber can be procured in quantities sufficient to build and operate the road, a plain already graded for the work of the engineer, and the best opening through the Rocky Mountains, seventy or eighty miles south of South Pass. He repeated that this route is the only one in which a capitalist, after a personal examination, would invest his money. He spoke also of the amount of trade which already crosses the Plains. All of the trade to Salt Lake, and the overland emigration to California and Oregon goes over them. The natural advantages of the country are so great that travel took this route even before it was opened to settlement. There are some 12,000 or 15,000 mules and oxen engaged in transportation annually. Besides, from the nature of the country, Kansas, or the eastern portion of it, when formed into a State must be the only great agricultural State between Missouri and Salt Lake, and consequently will furnish supplies to the latter. He then proceeded to speak of the political affairs of Kansas. It was thrown open to settlement in 1854. Our citizens were invited thither under peculiar circumstances. Congress had chosen to remove the restrictions hitherto imposed in territorial organizations, as an additional inducement for settlers, and pledged the faith of the nation that they should enjoy the privilege of a self-government. The rights secured by the territorial act are such as are guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, and such as remain in every man. How has the pledge of the nation been redeemed? He then proceeded to state that after his appointment as Governor, and previous to his leaving home, he received numerous intimations that a plot was concerted to overwhelm the ballot box by Missouri votes, and to prevent the people of Kansas from governing themselves. He thought it most judicious to preserve silence concerning this matter, and he communicated it only to him to whom it was his duty to commit it, (meaning the national Executive.) In St. Louis he was approached and the plot was avowed, and he was asked if he would sanction the proceeding. He treated the matter as gently and courteously as possible, determined to avoid exciting, if he could, any disorder, and hoping the plot would not be put into execution. But he soon found that it was no chimera. A secret society had been organized in Missouri for sending voters into Kansas. Esteeming the ballot box as the guardian of freedom, he determined to guard it as sacredly as possible. He had no alternative but to neglect his duty, forfeit his responsibility, lose his self-respect and damn himself to everlasting obloquy, or to perform his duty in a storm of proscription, intolerance and menace such as he had not expected. There was but one course for an honest man—to protect the ballot box to prescribe careful forms of election, and stringent oaths. This he did, and from that time to this the storm has not ceased. Before the March election, 1854, he was again approached and promised forgiveness and many other things, if he would throw off responsibility upon the judges of election, and accept their returns as valid, without examining or deciding on them. He again refused, but courteously, although irrevocably. He had previously announced to his Southern colleagues his intended course of action, and he defied them to assert that it was not correct. In November, 1854, Whitfield was undoubtedly elected Congressional delegate, even after deducting illegal votes, the free State party being then in a minority, and their strength being divided. The census was taken in the winter, and the election for members of the Legislature ordered for March. The Missourians and pro-slavery men then determined to make their grand struggle. Several weeks previous to the election, companies of armed men, numbering from fifty to one thousand men each, all having weapons, and one of them a couple of field pieces, began marching into the Territory, boasting that they would carry every election district. They encamped around the polls on the night previous to the election; in the morning they took possession of the polls in some instances, in others they intimidated the judges, in others drove them away, and in some cases used violence. When they presented themselves to vote, the judges declared they must take the prescribed oath. They swore they would have no oaths, and in one place a man drew his knife and threatened to kill the first man that took an oath; in another a free State voter who went up to take the oath was thrown from the window. Thus the election was carried. An executive order had prescribed the method of contesting an election. Where no contest was made, certificates were granted; where there was one, the election, if good cause was shown, was set aside, and a new one ordered. The new members thus elected were ejected from the Legislature, when it met, and those first returned were reinstated. He recounted the various reasons why he considered the Legislature illegal. Its legislation was such as might have been expected from such a body. Look at the slave act for an example. The free State party did not complain of the ridiculously severe penalties for enticing away slaves, &c., for no one expected to engage in any such business. But the 11th section provides five years imprisonment for speaking or writing words calculated to excite disaffection among slaves, the jury being judges as to the nature of the words spoken or written. Then the 12th section assigns two years imprisonment for denying the right to hold slaves. And the 18th disqualifies all free State men from being jurors, so that pro-slavery jurors are in all cases to decide upon the offences thus created. The Legislature then repealed the pre-emption act,—but that was comparatively nothing; after nullifying the constitution of the United States it was easy to gulp down an act of Congress. They resolved that it was the duty of Congress to the south to allow a pre-emption of 320 instead of 160 acres, and declared that they would protect pre-emptors to that amount. Then again they disqualified all lawyers who would not acknowledge the validity of the acts of the Legislature. They then proceeded to pass an election law which also conflicts with a law of Congress. The Kansas territorial act prescribes that only citizens may vote—the legislative act permits Indians, such as conform to the customs of white men—leaving to the pro-slavery judges of election to decide whether they are such conformists or not, and accepting or rejecting their votes accordingly. Moreover this law does not require voters to be residents; the requisitions are to pay a poll tax of $1, and to swear to support the fugitive slave law—thus making a man's right to vote depend upon his political opinions. Having usurped authority they undertook to perpetuate it by appointing all the county officers, thus relieving the people altogether from the trouble of voting. Indeed, one member declared that the people were too busy to care for that and would be glad to be relieved. Many of the officers thus appointed were notoriously non-residents, and some of them still are so. The Legislature had made another change from the usual practice of elections. They enacted that the challenger of a vote must prove the negative. Judges of election were vested with the discretion to swear the person offering or hear other testimony; but if the voter should be sworn, no other testimony could be heard. So a Missourian could go to the polls and swear in his vote, although a hundred persons could testify that he was a non resident. Or if he was not sworn when challenged, all that he has to do is to keep silent, and unless it can be shown that he is a non resident, he votes. To the election appointed under this law the free State men would not go. They had the alternative of attending that farce of an election or of falling back on their own sovereignty. The free State election, Gov. R. contended, was legal. It was a contingency which Congress had not contemplated or provided for, and in which the people were compelled to fall back on their sovereignty or lose the right of representation. The call for it was signed by over 1,000 real settlers. This was real popular sovereignty. The Governor commented at length on this part of the subject. At the free State election, the number of votes was greater than that cast at the previous election, counting Missourians and Indians—showing the free State party to be largely in the majority. Governor Reeder then showed the difference between the free State party and free soilers, as they are sometimes mistakenly designated, and warmly disclaimed for them anything like abolitionism. Their platform is conservative and national. It recognises the constitution and its compromises, the fugitive slave law and State rights, and all its sentiments are those of liberality and justice, strongly contrasting in this respect with the proscription and intolerance of the pro-slavery party. It has but two principles, 1st, the protection of the ballot box and fair suffrage; and 2d, the making of Kansas a free State in a legal manner—by the will of the majority. The free State party conduct themselves kindly, moderately, and fairly toward their opponents; they do not oppose the possession of slave property, and are willing to make compensation for it, should the State become free. He then spoke eloquently of the oppressive practices on the Free State party. He described them as being in a state of white slavery, with chains, gyves, and manacles upon them. Popular sovereignty had been desecrated, and the ballot box polluted. They were compelled, therefore, to appeal to the people of the Union for protection. They had appealed to the national executive, and been treated in such a manner, that, if related, the indignation of every honest man would be aroused. The issue, he said, must come. We either wish to be protected or to have the liberty of protecting ourselves. We must have our illegal government withdrawn, and a legal one instituted by Congress, or we must be left to our sovereignty. We do not agitate the question of slavery—but only that of the right of suffrage and self-government. In conclusion, he sketched the terrible results which might ensue in Kansas and the nation at large, should not the difficulties of the Territory be settled, and poured merited scorn upon those editors and politicians who are attempting to conceal the real facts or misrepresent them. He a so expressed indignation towards those who are continually desiring to leave Kansas affairs alone, and crying out that disunion is to be apprehended. Has the Union, he asked, become so worthless—so corrupt—that its old arches cannot sustain the doctrine of popular sovereignty, laid upon them when the constitution was formed? He did not believe it.

After speaking eloquently in this strain for a few minutes, Gov. Reeder concluded amidst a storm of applause. A resolution of thanks and sympathy was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

### Our Norfolk Correspondence.

NORFOLK, Nov. 30, 1855.

*The Kidnapping Case—Examination of Captain Lambdin.*

The examination of Wm. H. Lambdin before his honor Mayor Sumners, on the charge of kidnapping slaves, has just been concluded, and he has been sent on for further trial. Mr. John T. Cooper appeared for the accused, and P. P. Mayo for the Commonwealth. The evidence adduced was of the most convincing character. The amount of the passage money was found upon the person of the prisoner, but which he at first refused to give up to the authorities. The confessions of Capt. Lambdin is all the evidence that has been obtained in his case, as those confessions were given at the time of his vessel grounding. By that it appears that he was not aware of the presence of the slaves until near the place where he went ashore. According to his statement, he endeavored to put back into port in order to deliver them up to the proper authorities; blowing at the time a severe gale, he was unable to do so. According to one of the witnesses in the case the captain inquired the way to Norfolk, and asked for some kind of conveyance. At this part of the examination quite a laugh occurred at the expense of the attorney for the accused, the witness stating that the captain had said he was endeavoring to get back to deliver himself up to one of our prominent merchants, and Mr. Cooper insisting that he had said the proper authority. Mr. Cooper asked the witness if he did not recollect telling the captain of some one not being at home? The witness replied that he did, and informed him that he had said the Ma(yor(e) was not at home. Here appeared a contradiction, for if he had informed the prisoner that the Mayor was not at home, they were speaking of the authorities. But, alas for human understanding! the attorney was soon informed of his mistake by the witness, who said that he merely meant "his creter," which was an old horse. I need not say anything regarding the laughter that convulsed those persons who thronged the court room; even the staid visage of the Mayor relaxed into a broad grin. I wish I could give you a daguerreotype of the captain, who has been examined, and the mate now, while I write, being examined. The former is about the middle stature—dark, shaggy brow—small, piercing eye—bold front, but not remarkably handsome. I do not think any one would be mistaken in his appearance, but would pronounce him a thorough Yankee; the latter is lower than the former, and looks as much like a "down-easter" (barring his stature) as my youthful ideal of such an individual. I am very much of the opinion that no artist would take either for a model, unless he were Crukshank, or some of his kindred sperits in the artist world.

I think I have said I was in the Court room; if not, I will say so now. By the muttered expressions from those around me, I am inclined to think that the excitement runs high. One gentleman said, "That any jury that would hesitate to convict one moment, should themselves be convicted with them." The word "lynch" has sounded often in my ears. The excitement is caused, to a great extent, by the information reaching us daily of slaves escaping by the "underground railroad." But I must close; the examination is not yet concluded, and before it does, the mail to the North will be closed. The examination of Benjamin Collins, mate of the Mary Ann Elizabeth, is now being proceeded with.

NORFOLK.

### South and Central America.

[From the Valparaiso Mercurio, Oct. 4.]

There exists a small republic in the central part of this continent, which calls the attention of its sister republics on account of its progressive march and the wise way it has adopted in order to avoid the calamities which now prey upon its neighbors. This republic is Costa Rica. At first she was, like Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, the victim of anarchy and disorder; but she had the courage to constitute herself in anto independent State, when she could only count a population of 100,000 inhabitants, occupying a territory large enough to support several millions. Costa Rica had to suffer and be tried on account of the intrigues and aspirations of her leaders, but after the lapse of that unhappy period she succeeded—some ten or twelve years ago—in establishing an enlightened and honest government, and entered the path of peace and prosperity which is shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, War and Public Roads, lately published. The general report of the public revenues shows an increase of about $100,000 for this year; the total amount received being nearly $460,000.

The expenses of the public administration were covered by the ordinary incomes in 1854, leaving a balance of $27,681 12. The expenses for 1855 are estimated at $531,898, and the revenues at $594,156 12—leaving of course a surplus of $62,258 12.

The state of the national debt is quite satisfactory. The passive credit amounting to $101,167 67; and the active one it to $132,307 06. Balance in favor of the State $31,139 09.

The militia force of the republic amounts to 7,187 rank and file. The standing garrison counts 552, with well provided military stores and Minie rifles.

A company is being organized in England for the construction of a railroad from Punta Arenas to Barranca, and it seems that two-thirds of the capital required had been already subscribed. The engineers who are to survey the land are daily expected in the republic.

(From the Mercurio, Valparaiso, Oct. 13.)

The House of Representatives of Uruguay has sent to the Senate the part already approved of the national budget, in which the following items are included:—

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| President of the Republic | $15,180 |
| Secretary of State | 13,588 |
| Attorney General | 3,760 |
| Magistrates | 19,752 |
| Police | 207,588 |
| University | 8,000 |
| Public instruction | 67,216 |
| Post Office | 5,600 |
| Mails | 27,000 |
| General expenses | 36,800 |
| Legislative body | 69,590 |
| Total | $525,974 |

We learn from Copiapo that the condition of the mines in that region is very satisfactory, and the owners expect to realize large fortunes within a short time, as it is believed that they will produce over 7,000 marks.

### Kings County Circuit Court.

Before Honorable S. B. Strong, presiding.

ACTION FOR MALPRACTICE AGAINST A PHYSICIAN.

THIRD DAY.—DEC. 1.—*Albert A. Wilson, an infant, by his next friend, against Isaac K. Snell.*—The court convened at ten o'clock yesterday morning and the trial was resumed.

Charles Tracy and E. Merrill, Esqs., appeared for the plaintiff; and J. A. Lott, T. C. Pinckney and J. H. H. Pinckney, Esqs., for defendant.

The following is a continuation of the testimony for the prosecution:—

William Detmold, sworn—Is a surgeon and practises in New York; have practised for near 30 years; first saw this boy last night; heard part of Mrs. Wilson's testimony on the first day of the trial; the boy's right arm is much emaciated, somewhat stiff in elbow joint, a slight swelling on the inside of the arm; all the fingers and thumb of the hand are missing; there are a number of scars along the forearm; I felt the arm; it feels as an arm out of use, less natural heat than a sound arm, the pulse is of less power than in the other hand; the pulse is otherwise natural; found two or three circular scars, (linear,) on the forearm; their appearance are like any other scars; if I had not heard of the case, would not like to say what produced them; they might have been caused by burns or other injuries; saw nothing unnatural about the upper arm. The doctor's evidence went to show that such injuries are calculated to produce local nervous fojury arising from the thickening by effusion; the new bony matter is apt to produce pressure upon the nerve, and more or less paralysis.

The Doctor was kept upon the stand for three hours, during which he was subjected to a rgiid cross-examination.

Stephen W. Simmons sworn—Carried the boy home after he was injured; he fell from the staging of the bow of a vessel in Eckford Webb's shipyard, at Greenpoint; I was the first one to him after he fell; carried him about a hundred yards to his home.

Mr. Tracy, for plaintiff, proposed to exhibit the boy's arm to the jury, which was objected to by Mr. Lott, for defence.

Objection allowed by the Court.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and Mr. Lott made his opening speech for the defence. During the course of his remarks he produced a book entitled "Druit's Medical Surgery," from which he proposed to read to an extraordinary case of mortification as contained in a note.

Mr. Tracy, in defence, objected, contending that a book was not authority, and could not be quoted as evidence in a case.

The Court overruled the objection.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Valentine Mott, sworn—Am of the medical profession, including all branches; have acted as surgeon for 49 years; have been employed as a professor of surgery about the whole of that time in the New York University; have otherwise practised in hospitals almost the whole of that time; examined the boy's arm very cursorily in the previous trial; heard very little of the testimony.

Q. From your examination of the boy, what is your opinion of the cause of injury and treatment?

Objected to by counsel for plaintiff, and waived for the present by counsel for defence.

I examined the injuries sufficiently to form an opinion about it; on the examination of arm, I discovered a loss of some of the members of the hand; they were all mortified; the hand was deformed in consequence; examined the elbow in reference to the artery, and I believe the large artery, at the bend of the elbow was obliterated; one of the arteries of the forearm was pulsated—weakened; that's all that struck me on the examination; the injury might have been the cause of the obliteration of the artery; from the position of the bone, that was injured; the effect would be to interrupt immediately the direct circulation of the forearm; all the parts below the interruption would be effected; if the fingers manifested coldness in the evening after the accident it would show that the circulation was impeded.

Q. Would that be attributable to the treatment of the surgeon? Would it produce the mortification of the fingers?

A. It is very doubtful whether obliteration of the artery would lead to mortification of the fingers; when the nerves are effected in a limb, it does not materially interfere with the circulation of the blood; as a general rule it is a remarkable fact with regard to the arms, that they very seldom perish from the want of circulation; surgeons differ as to the amount of bandaging; now bandaging is generally practised; thirty or forty years ago it was different; I generally use bandages and apply them as I see fit.

Q. If a bandage were applied so tight in the afternoon as to produce coldness of fingers, and swelling and discoloration, and bandaging should not be changed for six days, what would be the effect?

A. Cannot tell without seeing it; if I saw this I should undoubtedly slacken the bandages on the evening of the first day, not that I believe that any ordinary bandaging of the arm would produce mortification of the hand; ordinary bandaging would not produce mortification; a number of years ago I met with a case not very dissimilar from this case here; that case was a boy eight or ten years old, who fell from a tree not three miles from this place, on Long Island; he dislocated the elbow joint and fractured it compoundly; the bone projected through the flesh; I restored the bones to their proper places and dressed the arm; put a bandage on very loosely, as I always do at the commencement of injuries; I bent the forearm to put it in the most easy position, and placed it in a trough; to my surprise, after a few days I discovered the hand was cold; mortification followed; the mortification spread up the entire forearm, above the elbow, and I was afraid it would not stop, but it did stop, leaving room enough to take it off below the shoulder; after the lapse of some years I am not positive as to the cause, but believe that it was owing to the obliteration of the artery at the bend of the elbow; I fearlessly say that I do not know the cause of it, and now know no other cause than the obliteration of the artery; the best means of ascertaining the nature of the fracture is at the time of the accident; never saw bandage of the arm produce mortification, under ordinary circumstances; I recollect the case of Miss Lowerre, in Concord street, in this city; the mortification there was spontaneous; what is unusual, mortification was in one hand and arm; it was an uncommon case; the mortification continued to extend upwards, and the arm became loathsome to her; I presented the case for and against amputation, and it was her urgent request that the limb should be severed from the body; she died a few days after, from mortification of the stomach; I did not recommend the amputation; it was her own choice.

Cross-examination—A ligature can be put around the arm tight enough to produce mortification; I did not observe the creases on the boy's arm, and don't believe they were there; observed no scars.

James W. Dean sworn—Am a builder; was formerly a druggist; read medicine and surgery two years since; was a druggist for three years; I knew of the occasion of the accident; was present at the first dressing, assisting Dr. Snell; the Doctor examined the arm; felt it myself, and found that the lower portion of the arm was broken obliquely, and the condyle separated; I felt the movement of two small bones; the inside of the arm looked as if the bone had shoved up; saw the bandages applied by Dr. Prince; had seen bandaging before that; don't know that I am competent to give an opinion as to the nature of the bandaging; the bandage on the arm was put on smoothly tight; Dr. Snell extended the fore arm, and put the bones in their place; on the evening of the accident Wilson came to my store and said that Dr. Prince and Dr. Cheesebrough had been to his house.

Conversation as to the case at that time objected to. Allowed by the Court.

Mr. Wilson requested Mr. Snell's attendance on the boy.

["Druit's Medical Surgery" presented, and plate shown by counsel for defence.]

Cross-examination—Dr. Snell explained the nature of the fracture from the place shown; don't recollect that the ink marks were on them; I was studying surgery at that time; never attended a course of lectures upon surgery at a medical college; I was the proprietor of this drug store; Dr. Snell had his office in it; attended to my business and studied surgery besides; the principal part of my studies was confined to anatomy; had then studied about two years; assisted in setting a fractured arm once before; there was something like a swelling on the arm, as if caused by the bones; did not observe whether the condyle was in its place or out when I held the arm; found two pieces of bone at the elbow; was examined as a witness on the former trial; two years ago last September I sold out my establishment; did not testify as to the double fracture on the former trial.

The Court then adjourned.

A NEW YORK MAIL ROBBED.—The bag containing the through mail from New York city to Montreal, of Friday last, (made up of course the night before,) was found early yesterday morning upon the track of the Vt. Central Road, between here and Winooski, about a mile from the village. On examination it was found that the bag had been cut open, twenty-five letters opened and replaced, and four letters, as shown by the post bill, abstracted. The remainder of the contents was apparently untouched. Only the larger packages had been opened. This bag is one which, as the arrangements have been heretofore, was transferred immediately from the Rutland to the Central train, and did not, therefore, come under the charge of our careful Postmaster. It was probably abstracted in some way in the bustle at the depot, as the mails were carried from train to train, last Friday evening; or it may possibly have fallen from the car. The wonder is why the robber or robbers who kept possession of the bag for four days, did not more thoroughly rifle its contents. That is explainable perhaps on the supposition that it was the act of some beginner in crime, who feared to complete the operation he had begun; or that the bag was taken by some one who had followed it from the city for the sake of a particular portion of its contents, which obtained, the remainder was restored. There is a mystery about the affair, which we trust may be cleared up.—*Burlington, Vt., Free Press, Nov. 28.*

### Married.

At St. Clement's Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, FRANCIS HUTEN to Miss CHARLOTTE A. CLEMENS, both of this city.

On Thursday, Nov. 29, by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. PHILIP M. KNIPEN, of Yonkers, to Miss ADELAIDE M., youngest daughter of Wm. Hesons, Esq., of this city.

At Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 29, by the Rev. B. F. Paddock, DAVID M. RANDELL, of New York, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Asa Roath, Esq., of the former place.

### Died.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1, at his residence, No. 394 Greenwich street, of apoplexy, Mr. EDWARD DWYER, in the 56th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment, this afternoon, at half past one o'clock. His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1, at three o'clock, after a long illness, JOHN BERRINS, aged 35 years, 11 months and 11 days.

His relatives and friends, the German Horse Guard G, and the Bundes-Sohne von Kuburg, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 262 Madison street, corner of Clinton street. His remains will be taken to the Lutheran Cemetery.

On Saturday, Dec. 1, JAMES BRENNAN, in the 25th year of his age, a native of Kilkenny.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 157 Third street.

On