# IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

## Additional Confirmation of the Total Defeat of the French.

## A BLOODY CONTEST OF TWO DAYS.

## The Whole Republic Rising to Repel the Invader.

## A French Naval Force Landed at Campeachy.

## Interesting Statements of French Prisoners,

&c., &c., &c.

**Our Campeachy (Mexico) Correspondence.**

LAGUNA DE TERMINOS, May 12, 1862.

*The Condition of Affairs in Mexico—Absolute Proceedings of the French—Outrages on Mexican Nationality—Prostrate State of Commerce, &c.*

I sit down to write to you an account of some very grave occurrences now taking place in Mexico; occurrences which are truly a disgrace to the civilized world, which only show to what a depth of humiliation and degradation the illustrious French nation has been brought. The republic of Mexico is at this moment the theatre of most shameful events in the sight of the representatives of other nations, who, if they consider her dignity and esteem her independence, should not allow them to pass by without special notice. The Emperor of the French, who has such a high reputation in Europe as a gentleman and a liberal, has sent his army and his navy to Mexico with the most ignominious and shameful secret instructions for the attempted overthrow of the rights and independence of a free nation—an act threatening free government all over the world.

To judge by the public journals from the interior of the Mexican republic, the nation is rising like one man; but, being already weakened by their fratricidal struggles, although they are not ready to submit to be the vassals of their invaders, they may have to succumb to the division caused by parties, and which are fomented by the policy and the armed forces of France. There can be no doubt whatever—for facts are every day demonstrating it—that the only design of the French invader is to overthrow the republican form of government and to substitute a monarchy in its place. It is a natural result, therefore, that all the promises of ambassadors, the words of Napoleon and all other formalities which the press has taken into account, are nothing more than acts of imposture intended to deceive the world, which is now watching the movements of the French despot and universal revolutionist. It is scarcely to be believed that the French people could ever lend themselves to enact so hateful and shameful a scene.

I am not able to explain to you at present all the circumstances which are passing in the interior of the republic, where a French army has undertaken to overthrow the liberal government of the nation, which was established upon solid principles and generally recognized—meeting its troops in combat, shedding the blood of unoffending Mexicans, and pursuing the path of conquest without any of the formalities which are always necessary, and without a declaration of war, as is customary among civilized nations.

But this is the fact, and it is confirmed by numerous proclamations from Saligny, De Jurien, Rose, and other French generals, who, under the pretence that they have come hither for the good of the country, have only shown their affection by impressing the Mexicans, persecuting them, putting them to death, wasting their property, destroying their harbors, and committing all the other acts of impropriety which marked the career of the conquerors of the fifteenth century, when they trampled upon the rights of the original inhabitants of the country.

I am, however, able to inform you of all that is passing in this town, one of the most important Mexican ports. In the presence of the flags of the nations of Europe, a French war steamer, called the Grenade, commanded by Capt. Hoquart, landed fifty men, and took possession of the public offices of the government, and, collecting a few vagrants, by their authority proclaimed as supreme chief of the nation the well known Don Juan N. Almonte, with whom the French Minister Thouvenel and the French Emperor himself had prearranged the destruction of this republic. The port continues to be occupied by the French under the right of conquest; the commander of the Grenade has seized the money in the treasury, made several Mexicans prisoners, and has taken them on board his vessel—men whose only fault has been that they defended their country, and openly expressed their indignation at the barbarous and atrocious conduct of the French. Who could believe that a Mexican would ever be punished for loving his country? Who could have believed that the Emperor of the French would ever become the executioner of liberty?

As you may well imagine, commerce is now in a most deplorable state, confidence grows less every day, the circulation of money decreases, and peaceful families are flying for safety, while all true-hearted Mexican citizens are burning with rage and vexation. And this is so much the worse because the French have always been a nation with whom the Mexicans have greatly sympathized. Henceforward, beyond all doubt, they will be bitterly hated, while the Spaniards, in consequence of the policy so wisely adopted by the distinguished Gen. Prim, will recover much of their former prestige and influence. What more can I tell you when I say that even the French residents of the capital have published their opinions disapproving of the conduct of the French agents and of the policy of the Emperor?

In short, I am no Mexican, but I feel deeply for the people of this country, and for the events now passing before my eyes. And I feel justly, because it is not only an insult to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico, but an injury to the other nations of the world, and especially to those who signed the treaty of London, a threat to the other American republics, and, in fact, a cowardly intrusion, founded on the present condition of the United States, which, struggling to re-establish the Union, has not been able to prevent this attempt of the French, so inexplicable in many respects. I assure you, with all sincerity, that the facts to which I have alluded in this letter are all exact and true, and the opinions which I have expressed are the results of my judgment of the facts themselves, and of the double policy of the Emperor of the French.

### The Official Report of the Defeat of the French.

[Translated from El Redactor, of Santiago de Cuba, of May 22, 1862.]

CORPS D'ARMEE OF THE EAST—BERRIOZABAL BRIGADE, FORT GAUDALUPE, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF:—In compliance with the verbal orders and instructions which the citizen General-in-Chief was pleased to give me last night, I placed myself this morning at the Garita de Amozoc, with the brigade which is under my orders, composed of the fixed battalion of Vera Cruz and the first and third light battalions of Toluca, formed in two columns of attack and ready to make the anticipated charge in case I so determined.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the citizen General-in-chief, I proceeded at a quick step to the top of Mounts Guadalupe and Loreto for the purpose of aiding the citizen General Miguel Negrete, charged with the defence of those positions. I arrived opportunely, for the enemy was completing the organization of his forces for the attack. I arranged with General Negrete that with his reserves and my brigade we should form a line of battle, supported by a ditch covered with trees, at the extremities of which were the said points of Loreto and Guadalupe. This was done, and making the manœuvre at a quick step the line of battle was formed and ready to resist the shock of the enemy.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock two battalions of Zouaves, extended as riflemen, presented themselves to us, making on us a deadly fire, and preparing for a charge with two strong columns that advanced rapidly towards our line, protected by a hot fire from their rifled cannon. Our riflemen fell back in good order, and the enemy, with the bravery which is peculiar to the French soldier and worthy of a better cause, rushed on us. Our suffering soldiers, no less courageous perhaps than the French, received the hot fire of the Zouaves without discharging their pieces, waiting for the word of command from their officers. When we had the enemy at less than fifty paces, the citizen Gen. Negrete and I ordered the firing to be commenced, when the valiant French soldiers came forward and fell dead within fifteen paces of our line of battle. Their columns were decimated by our fire, were put in complete disorder, and compelled to fly before the modest soldiers of Mexico, who immediately charged on them, a bitter conflict with the bayonet taking place between some of the soldiers, which finally rendered us masters of the field.

The brave Colonel Casmano bore the flag of his corps, the first light battalion of Toluca, in charging on the invaders; and the fixed battalion of Vera Cruz and the Third Light battalion remained not back, but their commanders distinguished themselves by the order in which they executed the charge.

The enemy, intelligent and stubborn, had prepared new columns and strong flanking forces of riflemen. With these they returned immediately to the charge; but all the commanding officers of our forces, and most especially the citizen General Negrete, whose calmness and activity were remarkable, re-formed the line of battle and awaited another push of the enemy. Their efforts were unavailing, and for the second time we compelled them to fly and leave a great number of their dead, who had received balls in the back. A second time our corps also charged with extraordinary intrepidity, and the French army would have been entirely destroyed this time if at the commencement we had had a little cavalry at our disposal; but the cavalry being employed at other points, notwithstanding we had repeatedly asked for it, it was not possible for it to arrive until this last charge was over. But, nevertheless, their presence and the intrepidity with which the brave General Alvarez charged on the little ground which he could use was sufficient to prevent the enemy from repeating his attack in front; but our attention was again called to some riflemen while on the right flank of the fortification of Guadalupe. A strong column of Chasseurs of Vincennes charged with extraordinary boldness and reached the ditch, and some of their soldiers assaulted the parapet; but the defenders of that place, with a calmness also admirable, succeeded in hurling them down, more than thirty dead bodies of the enemy remaining in that ditch. At this time the Reform battalion of San Luis, sent to me by the citizen General-in-Chief, came forward, from which corps I detached a company to fight the enemy on his right flank. This was completely routed, and, as before, his soldiers turned their backs to us, and have not again undertaken another attack on us since that hour, which was half-past four in the afternoon.

Staying with and applying myself to the right of our line, which was where the enemy redoubled his attacks, I could not observe the left with the precision that I desired, for the purpose of reporting to the citizen General-in-Chief the most notable deeds of the battalions which covered it; but the citizen General Negrete will do so immediately through the forces of his division.

All the commanders and officers of the brigade under my command have conducted themselves brilliantly; and with truth I can assure you that I did not notice a single sign of cowardice in any of them; for which reason I make no special commendations, as I repeat, all perfectly discharged their duty; and it is only in this way that can be explained that an enemy has been routed who is accustomed to conquering everywhere, as is evinced by the decorations worn on their breasts, and who were driven back in the midst of the combat by our soldiers. Some prisoners were taken by us, and have been sent to the fortress, and up to this time we have picked up more than three hundred of the enemy's dead bodies.

We have also to mourn the loss of some of our soldiers, and the wounding of the high-souled Lieutenant Colonel, citizen Jose Yodoy Alcala, Chief of my Staff, as well as the Lieutenant of the first light battalion, citizen Susano Nieto, and Sub-Lieutenant of the same corps, citizen Margarito Moreno, although slightly.

The respective reports of killed and wounded in the brigade, as well as of the arms taken from the enemy, are being drawn up, which will be seasonably communicated to you for the knowledge of the citizen General-in-Chief.

The corps which compose the brigade bearing my name, in discharging their duty, have comprehended that on their deportment in the first encounters which we should have with the foreign enemy depended the assurance or loss of the independence of their country. The haughty French soldier has been humbled on this anniversary of the death of Napoleon the First, and for the first time, according to the prisoners, have they found themselves compelled to fly before their enemies, bearing their flag without the glory which they had conquered in a thousand battles.

In reporting to you what has happened in the memorable passage at arms of this day, for the knowledge of the citizen General-in-Chief, I congratulate you on the brilliant result we have obtained, for it will ever do honor to Mexico, whatever subsequent events may be.

God, liberty and reform!

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL, C. General.

### Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Progreso of Jalapa, May 10.]

The documents which we herewith publish will inform our readers of the latest news from Puebla, which arrived at Perote on the 8th inst. By this it will be seen that the defenders of independence have covered themselves with glory in repelling the attacks of the French, causing many of them to bite the dust, taking a considerable number of prisoners, among whom are a few traitors, and capturing the enemy's artillery. The traitor Marquez was also routed by General Carvajal, who drove him off the field in great disorder.

These are not the only triumphs obtained by the arms of the republic and of the supreme government. The traitors of Tlaxco have been defeated by them, several chiefs falling into our hands. These were immediately judged as traitors and put to death as such.

The French were re-collecting their forces, and would doubtless make another effort to enter Puebla; but we hope very soon to receive intelligence that we have obtained a complete triumph; for we know the courage of our soldiers and we have faith in the cause we defend.

The foreign invader will soon be convinced that it is not possible to dominate over a people who desire and know how to be free; and he will very soon repent of his unjust and unqualifiable aggression when he has to retreat from the republic leaving a great part of his army behind him.

The following are the documents we have received:—

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Puebla, the Municipal Judge of Texmulican informs me of the following received by special express last night:—

General Santiago Tapia, in a telegraphic despatch just received, says:—The national troops covered themselves with glory to-day. Over four thousand French were four times repulsed from the Cerros. They have left the field covered with dead bodies and wounded, and we have captured many prisoners. The enemy are forming again on the road of Amozoc, within gunshot of our pickets, and it is not known what may occur to-morrow. This is written in great haste at Tlaxcala.

SANTIAGO TAPIA.

The following despatch was received at the same time from Colonel Doroteo Leon, commander of the division operating against the traitors and rebels of Tlaxco:—

STATE OF TLAXCALA, SECTION OF LEON.

At eight o'clock this morning we took up our march from Chiznaguapan on the road to Tlaxco. While on the march near to Tlananaque, I ordered Lieutenant Colonels Patricio Espinosa and Pedro Liva to follow the main road to Tlaxco, while with the rear guard, and accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Rodriguez, I passed into the road to a place known as the Cerro de la Piazuela, a place of shelter for the bandits of Tlaxco. I succeeded in surprising their forces at one o'clock in the day, when their chiefs fell into our hands—viz: Colonel Antonio Cruz, Lieutenant Colonel Jose M. Corchado, Tomas Vargas (Spanish), Romulo Camargo, Captains Crispin Trego, Francisco Garcia, Ignacio Tealaico, and twelve prisoners besides. The first named were judged to be traitors to the country, and punished with death. We also captured all the arms, ammunition, &c.

DOROTEO LEON.

To the GOVERNOR, &c.

The *Progreso* of Jalapa—the same paper from which the above is translated, and the official organ of the Military Department of the State of Vera Cruz—publishes the following, under date of May 11, one day later than the news given above:—

By an extraordinary express just arrived at Perote, official accounts have been received ratifying those which we published in our extra of yesterday, and containing more details of the battle.

According to the trustworthy news received, the enemy on retreating from the field on the afternoon of the 5th left some two thousand men *hors de combat*, our own loss on the falling back of our forces not being very great considering the force of the struggle. Two hundred and fifty wounded were found on the field, among whom were some thirty Frenchmen. These have been removed to the National Hospital of Puebla, where they are receiving all the attention which civilization and humanity demand. The French prisoners, who have been carried to Puebla, are held under all the guarantees that the laws of war require.

By the statements of three of these prisoners it is ascertained that the forces who on the 5th of May made the attack on the Cerros of Puebla consisted of four thousand men, under the command of General Lorencez, formed of a corps of Zouaves, the Cazadores of Vincennes, the marine infantry, with two batteries, one four pounder rifle cannon and other guns of twelve pounds. General Almonte was with the invaders; but he did not take any part in the attack.

General Tapia, in his report of this attack, expected that the enemy would make another attack on the 6th; but, instead of doing so, he began his retreat early on the morning of that day. This news was afterwards confirmed, and the whole of our army was immediately put into motion to follow him up; and doubtless it has already overtaken him and routed him completely.

The enthusiasm and order displayed by our soldiers increased considerably on the arrival of reinforcements at Puebla, under the citizen General O'Horan. These troops at once took up the positions assigned them, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy.

We also have further intelligence, which must, if possible, increase our enthusiasm and the joy of our soldiers. This is that the distinguished General Gonzalez Ortega, with the contingents of the States under his control for the defence of the supreme government, had safely arrived at the city of Mexico. The worthy chief of liberty and reform, who is always ready to march to the assistance of his brethren in danger, will lend us most useful service in this unjust war which is being made upon us, contrary to the rights of nations, public faith and everything that is sacred—by the conquerors of Magenta and Solferino—those who first proclaimed the grand principles for which we fight, but which they seek now to crush out of this republic.

We hope that all the Governors of the various States will hasten to follow the patriotic conduct of the intrepid General Ortega, and that there are already numerous reinforcements for our army from every side of the republic. These reinforcements are not yet needed in the field; but they will be required hereafter if Napoleon insists upon carrying out his unlawful scheme against our independence and sovereignty. It is necessary that as we have proved that the Mexicans are not savages nor as demoralized as the French Emperor has been led to believe, that we should also prove to the whole world that the lessons of history are and will be always true, that it is impossible to conquer a nation which aspires to be free.

The honor of Mexico has been vindicated, and it is but right that we should continue showing ourselves worthy sons of those who have shed their blood to bequeath us our independence—a legacy which the renegade descendant of one of the most illustrious leaders of our emancipation seeks to wrest from us, insulting the ashes of his father with his unpatriotic acts.

We have faith in our cause and confidence in those who hold the reins of power.

The following is the result of an examination of three of the French prisoners who were captured by our forces, and whose depositions were taken by direction of the commanding General of the State of Puebla:—

The undersigned, auditor of this military command, by order of General Tapia, has received the following depositions of three prisoners of the French army in the following terms:—

The first is named Hipolito Goutier, and states that he is corporal of the Second battalion of the Second regiment of Zouaves. He accompanied his regiment from Africa, and arrived at Oran, where they awaited the orders of Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, by whose directions the regiment came to this republic. Afterwards General Lorencez took command of the whole army, which he led to the suburbs of this city where the action of yesterday took place; that in this action there was a force of 4,000 men, formed of Zouaves, Cazadores, &c.; that General Lorencez directed the battle in person, and that in the fight there were of the Zouaves alone three hundred placed *hors de combat*; that he could not say how many men died in the whole line; for, besides its great extent, he became a prisoner long before the close of the action.

Being asked if he knew the motive with which France had come to make war in the republic, he replied, that Admiral la Graviere had told his soldiers that the army came to pacify the republic, which was in a state of anarchy. Interrogated concerning the military supplies of the army, if all of them came from France, and whether any artillery had been left with their rear guard, he replied that the *materiel* landed was not in the knowledge of the deponent, but that there was great abundance of everything, which would be transported in Mexican wagons, with rations, &c., for the use of the troops. Being asked if any Mexicans came with them, he said he only saw Almonte, a priest and an escort, but he could not say how many men. This concluded his declaration, which he signed in my presence with the name of Goutier. GUERRA MANZANARES.

The next prisoner, named Carlos Lesgurrand, of the Cazadores of Vincennes, testified precisely the same as the first, signing his declaration in the usual way. Not knowing how to write, he merely signed with a cross.

On the same day the third prisoner, Bernard Jouber, was examined, and declared that he is a corporal of the Cazadores of Vincennes; that the force of the army to which he belongs consists of six thousand men, more or less, with one rifled battery of four-pounders and another of twelve-pounders, and one hundred and fifty Cazadores of Africa (horsemen); that of these forces four thousand men, consisting of two battalions of Zouaves, one of Cazadores, &c., &c., were in the late battle.

Being asked if any Mexican forces had accompanied the French army, he replied that there did not arrive at the point of contact any others but Almonte, with an escort of twelve or fifteen men at most, a few peasants and a priest.

In reference to the object of their visit to Mexico, he said that he and the rest of the army had been assured that they did not come to make war, but to insure peace.

He did not know the name of the admiral who first commanded them, as he was somewhat new to the army; and the general who commanded in the battle he only knew by sight, and did not know his name.

He could not say anything about the numbers lost in the battle; for while attending to an officer of his company who was wounded he was made prisoner with him.

Given before me at Puebla, this 6th of May, 1862.

GUERRA MANZANARES.
BERNARD JOUBER.

[From El Espiritu Publico of Campeachy, May 16.]

We have just received intelligence that the French war steamer Grenade, Commander A. Hoquart, has landed arms and ammunition at the port of Carmen, fomenting rebellion against the legitimate authorities.

A handful of vagabonds in the form of reactionists, backed by the foreign force of fifty men which had landed and occupied the port, pronounced for the reaction, re-establishing the condition of affairs that existed before the revolution of Ayutla, and proclaimed the traitor Almonte President.

The commander of the French vessel stated that the forces of the Emperor would limit themselves exclusively to proclaiming General Almonte supreme chief of the nation, but not as President of the republic. * * * *

It appears that Almonte has unquestionably come here to deliver his country to European rapacity. They desire to finish up the republic and deliver it to the iron rule of a horrible absolutism, aided by European forces. And yet there are Mexicans who make themselves instruments of such horrifying and disgraceful conduct. We will soon see if Europe will tolerate it—if America will humbly crouch before an unparalleled invasion like that which the Mexican republic is now repelling.

# NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

**Our Buenos Ayres Correspondence.**

BUENOS AYRES, April 14, 1862.

*The American Mails—Effect of the Mexican News—New French Claims on Buenos Ayres—Sardinian Fleet—News from Paraguay—The Confederation—Palmer Gone Home—Helper Arrived—National Convention—The Provinces Quiet—Rosas Condemned to Death—Property Confiscated—Produce, Markets, &c.*

This morning an advance mail brings us the gleanings from the European and American news due to-morrow. In general it is encouraging to these countries, and it is especially cheering to Americans.

The events of February to the 23d are just now here. The evacuation of Columbus and of Nashville, and the signs of movement on the Potomac give promise of a speedy end. Americans here, as at home, become more united in feeling as the majesty of the general government becomes more apparent and the latent power more developed.

The allied movement towards Mexico fills these countries with alarm. Mexico, in her weakness and divisions, well represents all the Spanish-American countries, and, it is an easy inference, if for these reasons she may be overpowered, so may others. There is an undefined fear here that Spain may come upon all these countries with an old unsettled account for the expenses of the war of their independence. If France and England should join to sustain such claims, Spanish America would, as such, be wiped out.

The French have lately been urging some old claims for indemnification against Buenos Ayres, and an award of 3,000,000 of current dollars has been made for all claims to this date. This is about $150,000 of United States currency, and it is a small part of the whole claim. That wily diplomatist, Dr. Velez Sarsfield, represented this government.

The government of Uruguay is at a loss to know why Victor Emanuel is sending a formidable fleet out into these waters. It has not yet arrived, nor do I know its force or object; but this I know, that it excites apprehension among the feeble folk who occupy the shores of the La Plata. Uruguay is struggling under immense debt, and successfully too; but until foreign claims are met she will be almost paralyzed as to vigorous local improvements.

From Paraguay we hear little of news. A recent law has made counterfeiting punishable with ten years' imprisonment instead of death, as before. President Lopez has also begun a system of finance similar to that of this country, by issuing bills in quantities of $4 and $5 each, to the amount of 1,000,000 hard dollars. As these are simply promises to pay, they will, in all probability, remain unfulfilled promises. In Paraguay, in the month of March, the exports were 5,123 silver dollars, and the imports $15,617.

In the Argentine Confederation affairs remain without much change. Hon. R. M. Palmer, Resident Minister of the United States, left this city for home in a very feeble state of health, in the Parana, on the 11th instant, and on the 12th Mr. Helper, our new United States Consul, arrived.

We are awaiting with great anxiety the assembling of the National Convention on May 25, to reorganize the Confederation. At present the Governor of Buenos Ayres assumes with the general consent the title of "Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with National Executive Power."

In spite of the general peace and the favorable news from Europe, the price of gold still goes up, or rather the price of paper goes down. On 'Change yesterday, at closing, ounces sold for 415½ currency, a price unheard of in time of peace.

In the provinces we have quiet, except the feeble echoes of war that still are heard from Cordilleras hills. In Rioja Colonel Sandes, with a handful of national troops, routed an old offender, Penaloza, and probably ended the fighting for the present.

From the province of Entre Rios the two delegates to the National Convention are Messrs. Salvador Carril and Benjamin Victorica. Both these gentlemen have been in national Secretaryships under the Presidency of Urquiza.

After a tedious trial, which has progressed for ten years, General Don Juan Manuel Rosas, once the Dictator in the Confederation, but now a political refugee at Southampton, has been condemned to death, and his property to confiscation. He was not present in any part of this trial, nor will he in reality be heard at all. No one is willing to purchase his late property, as all believe that in time his heirs will be repossessed of all that he now claims. He lives in seclusion, and it is said that he is closing an arbitrary and bloody career with devotion to literature.

But little is going forward in produce at this time; 13,000 dry hides have gone to the United States, bought at 42 a 43 rials silver.

Recent arrivals of lumber have sold at $40 silver per 1,000.

Flour, on board, at $8; extra $9.

### The Navy.

ADIRONDACK—nine guns—new steam corvette—Captain Gansevoort commanding—will go into commission next week, and is under orders to leave for Ship Island on the 21st instant. She received her armament on Wednesday, which is of a very formidable character, ranging from eleven-inch to heavy thirty-two pounders.

CAYUGA—five guns—steam gunboat—was taken from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, yesterday, to one of the floating docks, East river. The cause of her sudden return was occasioned by some little defect in her stern frame, and the defectiveness of her pumps. She is to undergo some slight caulking and get an additional pump, and will proceed to sea on Saturday. She encountered very rough weather; but her leakage was not so serious as we reported yesterday.

MOHAWK—out of commission—steam gunboat—will complete her outfit and repairs in a few days. The following is a correct list of her officers:—

*Commander*—Aaron R. Hughes.
*Acting Masters*—William Ottowell, George B. Durand, A. Smalley.
*Paymaster*—George H. Andrews.
*Assistant Surgeon*—George W. Wood.
*Engineers*—Third Assistants, William King, George E. Whitney, Robert K. Morrison.
*Captain's Clerk*—Benjamin F. Monroe.
*Paymaster's Clerk*—L. J. Kane.
*Acting Master's Mates*—Thomas Holland, Alfred Hously, Thomas G. Speight.

### Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Europa, from Boston—T Stover and wife, G W Chipman and wife, Miss Chapman, Miss E H Ropes, S Blake, Miss A S Blake, W Monroe, I Batsley, S W Marston, T H Richardson, G A Brown, B Schlessinger, C E Coffin, G L Flint, Miss Rebecca Lee, Miss Mary Tuckerman, J Duncan, W Lamb and wife, Boston; Miss Ann Broad, Melrose; Hon A Churchill and wife, Dorchester; Mrs M A Huckley, Barnstable; J C Hale and wife, Miss Martin and niece, Lowell; O Weston, Georgetown, Me; Rev J Bole, wife and four children, Ryegate, Vt; J Henry, J Lloyd, A Wright, J Abbott, T Marshall, Providence; Mrs Teschemacher, two children and nurse; Mrs Jane E Cowles, W S Henderson, L Gallett, J Jacquet, Mr Orris and wife, New York; G A Gardner, Brooklyn, N Y; Mrs Murray and Miss Sanborn, Delaware; R Ashworth, N Somerville, N Proudfoot and Miss Proudfoot, Allegheny City, Pa; Dr R Hills and wife, Columbus, Ohio; F D Quinlen and wife, Mrs Doherty and R Doherty, Indiana; W F Cooper, Tennessee; Jas Coghlan, Mrs W L Jones and daughter, St Louis; J Hoffmer and wife, Miss Canfield, Dr Edmund Osmond, Chas B Dyer, Cincinnati; G Snider and wife, J Lawton, R Baird and wife, W G Lawton, H Lawton, St John, N B; Mrs Thomas, Col R D McKenzie, wife and maid; Dr A Fisher, wife, son and daughter; H Lyman and son, Mr Genereux, J Anerly, Mr Stephens, Geo W Moss, Col Kennedy, Col Wilkinson, L R Stevenson, Montreal; W M Mills, wife and three daughters, Woodstock, Canada; A G Sampson, Toronto; R W Hensker and wife, Sherbrooke; A Thibandeau, Mr Watkins and wife, Quebec; H Cochran, Hamilton (C W); G H Harris, London (C W); Capt Leslie, Br Army; Mr Mellen, Canada; Jas Foster, London; J Lind, Liverpool; T Aldercroit, Capt G Beattie, S Simpson, England; M Flores, F Borben, J Echanciey and wife, Miss Louisa Girait, R Bonilla, A Esquiral and son, M Carago, G Giraitand wife, Mrs J Carrilo and daughter, Costa Rica; J Burton, wife, three children and nurse, Mexico—135—and 25 for Halifax.

### Board of Councilmen.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO SECRETARY SEWARD—THE ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS TO AID THE FAMILIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS CONCURRED IN, ETC., ETC.

The Board met last evening, President Pinckney presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, a few routine papers were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. KEECH presented a resolution that the regular meetings of the Board be held on Mondays and Thursdays at nine A. M., until otherwise ordered, which was laid over. It is not likely that the resolution will be passed: but it would be much better to hold the session during the hot summer months in the morning than in the afternoon.

Mr. LENT offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, The eminent services rendered by the Hon. William H. Seward to his country in the hour of her greatest peril, by the able, conservative and patriotic discharge of his official duties; and whereas, his already emphatically expressed renunciation of all pretensions to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen, prove conclusively that he is animated by the purest and most self-sacrificing patriotism; and whereas he is now on a visit to his native State, and the citizens of New York desire to express to him personally their high esteem for his patriotic services; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three from each board of the Common Council be appointed to tender to him the use of the Governor's Room, and request him to name a time, so as to enable our fellow citizens to pay him this tribute of esteem.

The resolution was almost unanimously adopted, Mr. Webster being the only member who voted in the negative.

The report of the Committee on Conference upon the ordinance appropriating half a million of dollars for the relief of the families of volunteer soldiers from this city, now at the seat of war, which was adopted by the Aldermen on Thursday, was called up and gave rise to an interesting debate.

Mr. ORTON—who was absent when the matter was up last week—made an able speech in opposition to the passage of the ordinance. He admitted that the city of New York had pledged itself to see that the families of our volunteers should not suffer during their absence, but argued that the sum proposed was much too large. He thought that the expenditure of a thousand dollars a day would be sufficient to relieve all the cases of actual suffering in the city, and if such an amendment were adopted the sum of $250,000 would last to the close of the present year; whereas, if the half million ordinance were passed, and the distribution of the money to commence on the 1st of July, the appropriation would be expended in October. Mr. Orton also objected to the section of the ordinance which provides that the money shall be distributed under the supervision of the members of the Common Council. The speaker mentioned a significant fact which had a remote relation to the matter under discussion—namely, that at no former period in the history of New York was there such a large sum deposited by the poorer classes in the saving banks as now; and he was personally cognizant of some parties receiving aid from the relief fund who had money deposited in the bank.

Messrs. Barney, Lent, Jones, Hogan and others took part in the debate, the principal point discussed being the manner of distributing the money, which was objected to by a number of members.

A vote was finally taken upon a motion to concur with the Aldermen, which resulted in the defeat of the ordinance by a tie vote—nine voting in the affirmative and nine in the negative.

The vote was reconsidered at a subsequent stage of the proceedings and the Board concurred with the Aldermen in the adoption of the ordinance.

The Board concurred in the adoption of a resolution to build a steam fire engine for Company No. 31.

A resolution providing for furnishing the members of the Common Council with maps, gold badges, batons and a copy of the Revised Statutes—which was vetoed by his honor the Mayor—was adopted notwithstanding his objections.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the Comptroller to pay the alotment commissioners the amount expended by them in perfecting their arrangements to disburse the money collected by them in the various regiments of the Union army.

A large number of papers relative to routine matters were adopted; after which the Board adjourned till Monday.

### The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

Wednesday, June 11, trotting handicap purse, for $500, mile heats, best three in five. If five horses start, the second horse to get $100, and the third horse $50. If three or more start, the second horse to get $50. The following were the entries, with the weight allotted to each, including wagon and driver:—

Sam. McLaughlin named Widow Machree ..... 270 lbs.
D. Tallman named Panic ..... 270 lbs.
H. Woodruff named General McClellan..... 260 lbs.
G. G. Hopkins named General Butler..... 240 lbs.
J. J. Bevins named West Philadelphia..... 230 lbs.

The novelty of a handicap trotting race—the first of the kind ever attempted in America—drew together a crowd yesterday afternoon variously estimated at between four and five thousand persons. A repetition of the experiment is exceedingly problematical. The patrons of trotting want speed and nothing else; and, as the system of handicapping is to make fast horses slow and slow horses no faster, we are of opinion that with yesterday's race we have seen the first and last attempt to introduce this new species of humbug on the trotting track. All the horses entered did not start. Widow Machree was lame, and there was a little too much money up on Panic to risk the chance of defeat, especially as he did not show in his scoring that suppleness of motion requisite for a winning horse. Those horses that did start, however, made a very good race and very excellent time. We have no room for details. The following is the result:—

H. Woodruff's buckskin gelding Gen. McClellan.. 1 1 2 1
G. G. Hopkins' black gelding Gen. Butler ..... 2 3 1 2
John Doty's chestnut gelding West Philadelphia. 3 2 3 3
Time, 2:36¼; 2:33¾; 2:33¾; 2:32½.

### The Old Street Commissioner's Controversy.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges Daly (P. J.), Brady and Hilton.

JUNE 12.—*Smith vs. the Mayor, &c.*—From the opinion in this case, rendered by Judge Brady, it appears that John W. Roof, of whom plaintiff is assignee, was appointed on the 1st of July, 1857, by Street Commissioner Devlin a deputy collector of assessments. The right of Devlin to his office was contested, but ultimately decided in his favor. Roof's appointment was, therefore, regular, and he duly qualified himself to enter upon his duties. He never performed any of those duties because he was restrained by an injunction issued by the Supreme Court. It appears that Roof tendered his services to Mr. Taylor, Collector of Assessments, with instructions from Mr. Devlin. Mr. Taylor, however, informed him that the duties of his office would be still performed by Mr. Libby, who was in Roof's position. Roof did not commence any proceedings to oust Libby, being, as alleged, restrained by the injunction. He, however, attended each day at the department, but remained inactive. The plaintiff now sought to recover damages sustained by Roof in consequence of defendants' refusing to allow him to perform the duties of his office. There is no pretence that he ever did discharge them, and the evidence shows that, through his own neglect, he never was in possession of his office. The defendants are not shown to have interfered with him. His appointment was legal and his right to the office clear. The defendants were under no obligations to place him in possession. His remedy was declared by the law of the land, and the consequences of his omission to avail himself of it must be borne by him.

Judgment of special term in favor of plaintiff reversed. Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Lawrence; for defendants, Mr. H. H. Anderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

### City Intelligence.

DINNER TO GENERAL PRIM.—We learn that the Spanish American residents of this city are to entertain General Prim at a grand dinner this day, at Delmonico's splendid new restaurant in the Fifth avenue. The affair will doubtless be one of the highest interest. The Spanish-Mexican and Spanish-American Ministers in Washington have been invited and will be present on the occasion.

THE NEW YORK LADIES' EDUCATIONAL UNION will give a Strawberry Festival at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, for the benefit of the Institution (334 Sixth avenue) for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, to continue one week, commencing Monday, June 16. A musical entertainment will be given each evening. Admittance ten cents, season tickets twenty-five cents. Donations of all kinds of refreshments, flowers and fancy articles will be gratefully received at the hall, where a committee of ladies will be in attendance on Friday and Saturday of this week and during the festival.

### Coroners' Inquests.

John Bradford, a native of England, aged thirty-five years, fell through the hatchway at No. 119 Maiden lane yesterday, and was almost instantly killed. The body was removed to the New York Hospital, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Ida Augusta Jones, a child about three years old, was run over by a truck, at the corner of Sheriff and Delancey streets yesterday, and so seriously injured that she died in a few moments afterwards. Coroner Wildey held an inquest upon the body. No blame was attached to the driver.

George Heims, a native of Germany, aged forty-six years, fell down a flight of stone steps at the corner of West Broadway and Duane street on Wednesday night, and died in consequence some hours afterwards. The body was conveyed to the late residence of deceased, No. 111 Reade street, where Coroner Wildey held an inquest.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 4355, 5015, 5177, 5395, 5581, 5641, 5659, 6719, 6731, 6829, 6867, 7115, 7367, 7515, 7623, 7573, 7579, 7609¼, 7611, 7639, 7647, 7765, 7771, 7777, 7787, 7825, 7827, 7829¼, 7839. Part 2—Nos. 348, 2310, 4056, 4608, 5182, 5712, 5854, 6410, 6834, 7096, 7188, 7210, 7220, 7242, 7374, 7510, 7594¼, 7658, 7666, 7692, 7716, 7798, 7816, 7822, 7834, 7840, 7864.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 2479, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499. Part 2—Nos. 294, 2770, 1866, 1854, 1762, 2250, 2214, 1242, 1054, 1838, 658, 1098, 1852, 1798.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—One hour causes.—Nos. 2049, 1305, 1505, 1713, 1915, 1968, 2120, 2177, 2188, 2169. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

### The Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M. (Gardes Lafayette) in the Action of May 31.

LETTER FROM A PARTICIPANT IN THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., GARDES LAFAYETTE, BEFORE RICHMOND, June 1, 1862.

*The Regiment Goes into Action Under Command of Its Lieutenant Colonel—Coolness and Bravery of the Officers and Men in Action—Official Report of Lieut. Colonel Thourot—The Fifty-fifth Saves a Battery—List of Killed and Wounded in the Regiment, &c.*

I presume that by this time your readers and yourself are aware that the Fifty-fifth has again confronted the foe, and, as the regiment is so well known in the city, it is but justice that its numerous friends should know how nobly it acquitted itself, and how fully it justified the confidence reposed in it.

In consequence of the continued sickness of Colonel de Trobriand (who, we are happy to hear, is soon expected to resume his command), the regiment was led by Lieut. Col. Thourot, whose cool courage and determined bravery excited the admiration of all, not only of our own men, but of the whole division. Major Jehl, acting as Lieut. Colonel (whose horse was wounded), and Captain Four, as Major, together with Adjutant Cuvillier (who was wounded severely), also cheered on the men by their example, and proved themselves brave and efficient officers. Dr. Petard, while zealously attending to his duties, under the enemy's fire, had his horse wounded. The following report of Lieut. Colonel Thourot to General Peck will, I think, prove as explicit as any words of mine, and I therefore give it *in extenso*:—

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. June 1, 1862.

Brigadier General P