

THE WAR.

The following news reached Fayetteville on last Sunday, but as it is founded only on reports and Mexican authority, must not be considered authentic.

OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL TIMES, Saturday, March 13, 1847. FROM THE ARMY! LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT!

A great battle at Saltillo—Santa Anna commanding in person—4500 of the enemy, and 2000 Americans reported to have fallen—Gen Taylor falling back on Monterey—Advance of Gen. Marshall to his relief—Impression at Camargo of Santa Anna's defeat—Capture by the Mexicans, of large escorts of Provisions, Munitions of War, &c.—Approach of Gen. Urrea, with 4000 men to Matamoros, &c., &c.

The schooner Cinderella, Captain Scull, arrived here last night from Brazos, which she left on the 5th instant, bringing intelligence of a most momentous character.

It seems that a desperate struggle has now in reality begun, between the forces under Santa Anna and his subordinate officers, and the scattered commands of our army in the interior of Mexico, and along the line of the Rio Grande.

A severe contest is said to have taken place near Saltillo, between the Mexican army, led by Santa Anna, and the force under Gen. Taylor.

Such details as have reached us will be found in the communication below. With regard to the losses sustained, we have no doubt that they are much exaggerated, as well as the numbers said to have composed Santa Anna's army—25,000 men.

Scattered as our troops are, over the country, at such immense distances from each other, we concede that the state of things bears a most critical appearance.

But we have confidence in the indomitable courage of our troops, and in the skill of their leaders. Santa Anna has already, we feel quite certain, caught a Tartar, in General Taylor, notwithstanding the immense disparity in numbers exhibited by the contending forces.

BRASOS SANTIAGO, Morning, March 5th, 1847. Gentlemen—In transmitting you the enclosed article for your valuable paper, I only design to lay before you such intelligence as we have at present, and which I have tried to reduce to such a shape as will enable us to judge of the truth of the various reports that are now circulating in this region, and which will doubtless reach your city.

The substance of the enclosed is more generally believed than I could wish. I wrote it out from a desire to detect Madam Rumor in the prevarication of her thousand tongues. I only hold myself responsible for its veracity, so far as it is a faithful record of what is circulated here, and what many believe. I am your obedient servant.

JNO. G. TOD, Ag't Quar'r. Mas'r. Gen'l's Dept., Texas. Brasos Santiago, Texas, Night of the 4th March, 1847. Great anxiety has prevailed at this place for these two days past, to receive intelligence from the Army. Nothing official has come to hand, but various rumors have arrived, leaving a greater mystery as to the true condition of General Taylor and his force, than has occurred at any period since the war.

The country above it, doubtless, swarmed with Mexican troops, cutting off all communication with our lower depot. The rancheros and others are flocking to the Mexican standard.

The following intelligence has just arrived here, and I make a memorandum of the conversation of the individual, for it is verbal, and brought from a source that I believe will prove true, when it is properly analyzed by information which we must doubtless shortly receive.

The battle commenced on the night of the 23d, near Saltillo. It continued for two days. The Mexicans had no artillery, their force being composed alone of cavalry and infantry, numbering twenty thousand men, with a division of six thousand men in their rear, Santa Anna commanding in person.

ing on the Rio Grande. We regret to say that they confirm to some extent the apprehensions which have been entertained relating to the critical position of Gen. Taylor and the forces under his command.

Further news will now be looked for with the most intense anxiety. At present all is doubt and confusion. We still trust and believe that there is a great deal of exaggeration in the various reports that have reached us.

Matamoros, March 1, 1847. Gentlemen—This city was thrown into the greatest consternation this morning by the arrival of the steamer Aid, with letters from Camargo and Monterey, stating that General Taylor had been attacked by Santa Anna at the head of 25,000 men at Saltillo.

The postscript informing us of the truth of the matter, was added to the letter by Captain Montgomery of the 7th, now Quartermaster at Monterey. The letter was dated the 23d February, the postscript the same day, which states that the fight commenced on the 22d of February, and that no farther information could be had.

There are between 7000 and 8000 men between Camargo and Monterey, who have entirely cut off all communication between those two places. Gen. Urrea is at Morino, a town about 23 miles this side of Monterey with six thousand cavalry, and Canales has rancheros sufficient to make up the number.

Gen. Taylor has issued orders that not less than one Regiment shall attempt to leave Camargo on this route. Col. Morgan's command (the second Ohio Regiment) about four hundred strong, left Cerualvo where they were stationed, to join Gen. Taylor, after having burnt every thing they could not take with them, and it is confidently believed that he and his whole command were either cut to pieces, or taken prisoners.

That gallant, chivalrous soul, Ben. McCulloch, with his men, has been captured. He had not more than twenty-eight men, all told.

I am sorry to state that a very worthy citizen of ours has been captured, at least it is presumed so, and with very good grounds, as two or three who went one day after him had been obliged to fall back on Camargo. Jesse D. Carr, Mr. Trenoweth, Mr. Grayson, Capt. M'Mullin, (a clerk of Mr. Carr's) formerly of M'ulloch's Company of Rangers, having about 200 pack mules loaded with valuable goods, belonging to the before mentioned persons, and having goods belonging to Peter J. Hall, of Matamoros, and Messrs. Mather Glover & Co., no doubt have been taken; nothing has been seen or heard of them.

Mr. Sprague, a clerk for S. A. Belden Esq., and John B. Baker, Suter to the first Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, started the day after the first named party, and had been compelled to fall back to Mier, and there await until the troops there stationed should be ordered to Camargo.

This is all the fault of Gen. Scott for having taken away the regular forces from that part of the country. Should Gen. Taylor be able to fall back on Monterey he can then hold out until reinforcements reach him, as they have some sixty days rations at that point.

But I am afraid he is in a critical position, having nothing but Volunteers with him, he cannot have that confidence which he would have had, had not that immortal man, Gen. W. Scott taken away from him the whole of his most effective force.

But Old Rough and Ready has determined to conquer or die. Santa Anna sent him a summons to surrender. Tell Santa Anna, says the old man, "to come and take me." I have conversed with officers of the army here, who think that Gen. Taylor might be able to fall back on Monterey. He has some 4000 volunteers with him, and I think they will fight to the last.

Col. Curtis is stationed at Camargo, which is hourly threatened with attack. Some 700 of the Virginia regiment passed through this place three days ago on their way to join Gen. Taylor. Should the General even fall back on Monterey, he will have a large body of men between him and Camargo, who can, and no doubt will take the place, and then down on Matamoros, cutting off Gen. Taylor's supplies entirely.

Every person is on the alert. The Mexicans say that the army will take this place in a short time. Several of the better class of the population are preparing to move to the other side of the river, in case the place should be recaptured, as they know they would be killed by their own people immediately. You will find this letter very disjointed in its details, but you may depend on the correctness of every part of it, as I received it from high authority. Yours truly.

MATAMOROS, March 1, 1847. Gentlemen: The news from above last night, is of rather an exciting nature. On the 26th ultimo, a despatch arrived here, which stated that General Taylor had given orders for the discontinuance of the trains between Camargo and Monterey, on account of large bodies of the enemy having been known to have crossed the mountains, although their whereabouts was not exactly known.

The steamer Aid, Captain Strong's, left Camargo on the evening of the 25th ultimo, and the Big Latchie's Captain Mosby, left on Friday morning, the 26th February, with despatches, and with a report that a body of Mexicans to the amount of 8000, were between Camargo and Monterey, supposed to be Urrea's command; as they can have but little if any artillery, the only difficulty to be apprehended, is the cutting off supplies and communication for the present.

The new volunteer regiments arrive very slowly, none having passed up the river, as yet, but the Virginia regiment, which are as fair a looking and orderly set of men as you would meet with. Owing to the bad weather (blowing) great difficulty is experienced in getting them off the vessel.

General Worth, with the 1st of his division, left the mouth on the 26th, for Tampico or the Island of Lobos. We naturally, from the foregoing reports, feel somewhat interested here, but should we have to leave Matamoros, little of it will be left to tell the tale, as there are not over 900 muskets between Camargo and the mouth of the river.

I remain yours, &c. P. S.—Since writing the above, the J. E. Robert, Capt. Reed, from Camargo, arrived

this morning, and confirms the previous report, viz: 8000 cavalry this side the mountains. There has been a fight at Saltillo, no particulars. The Mexicans have captured a train of 126 wagons, and 180 private mules, and are raising the very devil with the traders. They have taken Peter Hales, Trainer's 'Taruavars' and others, being a complete harvest for them. No mounted men in this part of the country, with the exception of about one hundred.

From the American Flag, March 3. Our town has been thrown into the most intense excitement, by the reports constantly reaching here, relative to the perilous situation of General Taylor's division of the army. They are so vague and confused, that we hardly know how to commence an abstract even. That a battle has been fought, no one here can doubt for a moment, but how it has resulted, or what dangers impend on the line of the Rio Grande, is involved in the most perplexing uncertainty.

We give, however, what seems to be the best authenticated statement received here, from the seat of hostilities. Gen. Taylor, while at Nueva, 14 miles from Saltillo, with 5000 men, was attacked on the 22d ult., by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss.

After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey, until he reached the Riocanada pass, there he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself.—Here all the rumors, reports, and letters leave him.—Once in Monterey and he would be safe, but his ability to accomplish this much was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming in every direction.

A merchant in Camargo, under date of 25th ult., writes to his friend in this place. "Three expresses to day from Monterey, fighting in Saltillo; Mariano in Mexican possession; large train of wagons, 126, and 180 private mules taken; McCulloch's company taken; 8000 cavalry this side of the mountains; and things in general turned upside down."

To the Editor of the Bulletin: The various rumors from the army, of battles fought and Gen. Taylor falling back, turns out a humbug! This is the last news, and it is nearer official than any thing we have received. It is supposed a train has been cut off, but beyond that nothing is certain.

Brasos St. Jago (Texas), No. 5, March 5th, 1847. From the Washington Union. THE LATEST OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM THE ARMY.

The painful anxiety which now pervades the public mind in regard to the situation of Gen. Taylor's army, has induced us to apply to the War Department for the latest authentic information on the subject. We have been furnished with the two following despatches, the last received from Gen. Taylor, and we now lay them before our readers:

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Agua Nueva, 18 miles south of Saltillo, February 7, 1847. Sir: I changed my headquarters to this place on the 5th inst., bringing forward, in the first instance, Lieut. Col. May's squadron of dragoons, two batteries, (Sherman's and Bragg's), and the regiment of Mississippi riflemen. Yesterday the second Kentucky and second and third Indiana regiments came up, and will be joined in a day or two by the other troops in and near Saltillo, except the small garrison of seven companies left in the town.

Although advised by Major General Scott to evacuate Saltillo, I am confirmed in my purpose of holding not only that point, but this position in its front. Not to speak of the pernicious moral effect upon volunteer troops of falling back from points which we have gained, there are powerful military reasons for occupying this extremity of the pass rather than the other. The scarcity of water and supplies for a long distance in front compels the enemy either to risk an engagement in the field, or to hold himself aloof from us; while, if we fell back on Monterey, he could establish himself strongly at Saltillo, and be in position to annoy more effectively our banks and our communications.

I have no intelligence from the interior more recent or authentic than that heretofore communicated. There is understood to be no considerable force in our front, nor is it likely that any serious demonstration will be made in this direction. The frequent alarms since the middle of December, seem to have been without substantial foundation. I am happy to add that the population of Saltillo is fast returning to the city. Under the judicious management of Major Warren, a discreet officer of Illinois volunteers, who commands in the town, it is hoped that the people may remain quietly in their homes.

I respectfully inclose copies of statements, showing the names of the officers and men recently captured by the enemy, as reported in my despatch No. 11. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR, Major General U. S. Army com'd'g. The Adjutant General of the army, Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Agua Nueva, Feb. 14, 1847. Sir: Since my last despatch of February 7th, the occupation of this position has been completed by the arrival of Brig. Gen. Wool with the remaining corps left in rear. The troops are now conveniently encamped, and can readily take up excellent defensive positions when necessary. Everything is quiet in and about Saltillo.

I am urging supplies forward as rapidly as practicable from the rear, and from the direction of Parras; for if joined by a sufficient force of the new regiments, I wish to be able to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer to create a diversion in favor of Major Gen. Scott's operations. Of those new regiments, none have yet been reported

to me, nor do I know how many to calculate upon for service in this quarter. I can communicate no very recent intelligence from the interior. Up to the 26th of January, the Mexican Congress had done nothing to supply the wants of the army, which had received nothing for January, and but half the necessary funds for December. Rumors reach our camp from time to time of the projected advance of a Mexican force upon this position, but I think such a movement improbable. The command is held at all times in readiness for the enemy.

Our last official dates from Washington are to the 10th January. The mail of yesterday, which brought Washington newspapers as late as the 15th, had nothing from your office. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. General U. S. A. commanding. The Adjutant General of the army, Washington, D. C.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, March 18. By the arrival of the schooner Howe, Captain Kinney, from Tampico, the news from Mexico heretofore received, so discouraging and gloomy, is not confirmed. Lieut. G. Barry, who came a passenger on board the Howe, states that the rumors of a battle between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna were not all credited, but on the other hand put down as false. We have Tampico papers down to the 3d instant, but find in them nothing new.—N. O. Mercury.

FROM THE PACIFIC. Letters from Commodore Stockton, dated at San Francisco, October 1st, and at San Diego, Nov. 23d, 1846, have been received at the Navy Department. The officers and crews of the squadron were in fine health and spirits.

The Mexican officers in the territory, with one or two exceptions, having violated their oaths, and again taken up arms against the United States, had succeeded in possessing themselves of the city of the Angels, and one or two other places, bordering on Sonora, which had been previously captured by the Americans. Upon receiving intelligence, however, of the insurrection, Com. Stockton adopted the most prompt and vigorous measures for the recovery of the places thus taken, and his efforts, which had already been in part successful, promised to be completely so.—Washington Union.

Great despatch in the Recruiting Service.—We learn from the Adjutant, that Captain Butler, of the 3d regiment of dragoons, reports his company of one hundred men, ready to take the field, and that it will embark from Philadelphia for Point Isabel within three days, agreeably to the instructions published in "General Orders," No. 8, of the 4th instant. This is quick work, and we doubt not that other companies will soon be ready to follow; but Capt. Butler's has the distinction of being the first recruited and ready for service.—Union.

If the following paragraph from Dr. Smith's Journal does not sufficiently prove the blessed utility of the Lethæon, we scarcely think any further instance can be needed. To us, this one remarkable case is as good as five hundred.—Boston Transcript.

Insensibility to pain from a Hot Iron.—An exhibition of extraordinary interest to humanity occurred at the Massachusetts General Hospital on Saturday last. A patient was presented—a man in advanced life—who we understand, was laboring under paraplegia, having its origin in a caries of the lower dorsal vertebra—for which Dr. Warren proposed the actual cautery. After the patient had inhaled the Lethæon, Dr. Warren ran an iron rod, heated to a white heat, to the length of about two feet, up and down the back, each side of the spine—burning two lines on one side and one on the other, and then carried it zigzag across, between the spinous processes, the same distance. The patient during this process was wholly unconscious of pain, under the severest test to which he could be subjected—that of a hot iron applied to the naked skin.

Mr. Calhoun met his fellow citizens of Charleston, at the theatre in that city, which was packed full to meet and greet him. The two lower tiers were filled with ladies. Mr. Calhoun addressed them at some length.

JUDGE MARTIN'S WILL.—The will of the late Judge Martin was recently declared null and void; not—as has been stated in some of the city press—on account of the blindness of the testator, but in consequence of an apparent understanding between the testator and the legatees that the property should be sold and a large part of the proceeds sent to persons living in France, without paying the State the usual tax of ten per cent., which the State laws require in such cases. The testator, "being anxious to leave none of his property to strangers," had long counseled this subject over in his mind, and brought the whole power of his thoughts to bear upon it, thereby intending to save nearly the sum of \$35,000, which would otherwise go into the State Treasury.

Col. Cushing, of the Massachusetts Volunteer regiment, passed through Wilmington on Friday last, on the way to join his regiment in Mexico, that having gone by sea.—Chronicle.

THE OPINION OF A CONGRESSMAN. The following is from the Hon. Lewis Levin, Member of Congress, from the first Congressional District, Pa., and formerly Editor of the Philadelphia Sun:—

In bearing our humble testimony to the virtues of the Lethæon, we do not stand alone. Thousands in this city attest its curative powers, and although opposed to the use of what are termed "Quack medicines," generally, yet, when as in this case, we have felt the benefit of the remedy—when, as we freely acknowledge, we keep it constantly in our family, as a certain and prompt remedy for Croup or Coughs, we subscribe the interests of society, when we state such facts to public. The misrepresentation of interested individuals, have forced this explanation upon us, which we cheerfully give.—LEWIS C. LEVIN.

Prepared only by Dr. D. J. JAVO, Philadelphia and sold on agency by S. T. HUNSDALE.

REGULATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT for the enforcement of the acts of Congress of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of March, 1847.

All deputy postmasters are authorized to send free, through the mails, all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces, which they may have occasion to write or send, relating to the business of their office or of the Post Office Department, endorsing thereon "post office business," and signing their names thereto. And those whose compensation did not exceed \$200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications, on their own private business, not weighing over one-half ounce.

Members of Congress and delegates from Territories may send and receive free, through the mails, from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress, until the meeting of the next Congress, letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight. Public documents are those printed by the order of either house of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress, or either house, for the use of the members.

The same privilege allowed to members of Congress, is extended to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerks of the House of Representatives during their official terms, which terminate with the election of their successors.

The privilege of the Vice President is enlarged, so that he may send and receive free, public documents, during his official term. Person entitled to the privilege of franking should endorse on all letters or packages weighing under two ounces, "Free," and sign the same, designating the office they fill; and all public documents which exceed two ounces in weight should be designated by writing the words "public documents," on them, and signing them officially as above.

The character of public documents issued from the public offices in the city of Washington and directed to persons authorized to receive them free, may be designated by a stamp specifying the office from which they issue, and the words "public documents," or such other evidence of their character as may be agreed upon between them and the postmaster of the city of Washington. Any document folded and sealed, not having such evidence of its character on the envelope, will be rated with postage, which will be remitted by the delivering postmaster, upon satisfactory evidence that it is a public document, transmissible free through the mails to the person addressed.

All newspapers transmitted through the mails will be hereafter rated with postage, except exchange papers between the publishers of newspapers, and those franked by persons enjoying the privilege; and contractors may take newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among subscribers.

Transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, hand-bills or circular letters printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay 3 cents, upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills, and upon their accounts of mails sent, and stamped or marked "paid" with the name of the office from which sent.

Transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars, cannot be received free by deputy postmasters under their privilege. If such should be addressed to them, it is their duty to return them under a new cover, marked with letter postage. If deposited in a post office unsealed, addressed to deputy postmaster or others, they will not in any case be forwarded by mail without prepayment of the postage. If sealed they will be rated with letter postage and forwarded in the mails.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

Letters, newspapers, and packages not exceeding one ounce in the weight, addressed to any officer, musician, or private in the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States bordering on Mexico, will pass free in the mails. Each letter so addressed should specify after the name of the person, "belonging to the army." The law will continue in force during the war with Mexico and for three months after the termination.

Extra commissions allowed deputy postmasters by the order of the 9th of July, 1845, are superseded by the act of the 3d of March, 1847.

The commissions allowed by the 24th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, are repealed, and other rates allowed by the 1st section of the act of the 1st of March, 1847, in lieu of them, as follows:—

On the amount of letter postage, not exceeding \$100 in any one year, 40 per cent. On any sum between \$100 and \$400 in any year, 33 per cent. On any sum over \$2,400 in a year, 121 per cent.

On the amount of letters and packages received for distribution at offices designated by the Postmaster General for that purpose, 7 per cent.

The term letter postage includes all postage received, except those which arise from newspapers, sent from the office of the publishers to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines—so that all prepaid postage upon transient papers, hand bills, and circulars, printed or lithographed, will be treated as letter postage in the settlement of accounts of postmasters.

All sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, 50 per cent. C. JOHNSON, Postmaster Genl. March 13, 1847.

Single copies of any daily or weekly paper, purchased at the office of publication, and mailed with the regular mails from such office, do not come within the section requiring prepayment of postage, or the payment of the increased postage of three cents; but, like the papers of regular yearly subscribers, they will be regularly taken by the first mail to their several destinations.

plere it, continued trouble, deeper depression, and more hopeless degradation awaits them in this country! Can they attain to the rights and privileges they are now struggling for, and demanding! How is it possible for them to dream that they can ever enjoy a comfortable, quiet, and honorable home here, and possess that share in the management of public affairs which alone can make them feel and act as men and citizens! Must they not come, however reluctantly, to the conclusion, and acknowledge, that the policy of colonization is the only true and sanative policy ever yet adopted! It proposes to place them in circumstances propitious to the full development of their powers. In this country while things remain as they are at present, there is no place where this can be done. Go where they may, they encounter an invincible prejudice, which excludes them from the honors of political, and the comforts of social life, and reminds them of their deeply depressed condition. On every hand, the more favored race is multiplying around them, filling every avenue to wealth, engrossing every desirable business, and monopolizing every honorable employment. The rapid increase of our own population, the immense inflow of foreigners, who must gain a living by their labor, and who can labor to the best advantage, are evidences that the day is not far distant when they will be crowded out of every lucrative employment, and thereby depressed lower than they are at present, and thus compelled, in self-defence, and for self-preservation, to seek a home in some other land. This result may not be for years yet, but premonitions of its approach are now seen in every city in the land.

Much as we deprecate this state of things, we would anticipate its approach and in advance prepare a home for them when it comes. We would have them aroused from their present dreams to the reality of its approach, and led to take the measures necessary to save themselves and their children from the certain wretchedness and degradation which await them. And we therefore present colonization to them at every opportunity, as the only practicable remedy for the ills which at present beside them.

INTERESTING TRIAL FOR MURDER.

We learn that at the last term of Jones County Superior Court, commencing on Wednesday of last week, Ira Westbrook, a citizen of that county, was tried for the murder of a slave, by the name of Lot, before his Honor Judge Pearson. The prisoner was defended by James W. Bryan Esq.

It appeared in evidence, that the negro was hired to Westbrook, and at the time the affair for which he was indicted occurred, that the negro was insolent and impudent in his language towards the prisoner; and thereupon he took down a cow-hide to whip him. Lot then told the prisoner, that he would not be whipped by any such man, and began to move off. Westbrook then took down his gun, upon which the negro in an impudent manner, told him to shoot—repeating it three times. The prisoner then fired upon him, and lodged the contents of the gun in the calf of his leg. The negro fell, and soon after crawled back to the door of the prisoner's house and told him in an impudent manner, to shoot the other barrel of the gun into his head, which the prisoner did not do.

Mortification ensued from the wounds in the leg, and he died in consequence, on the third day after he was shot.

The prisoner's counsel, we learn, put his defence mainly on the ground, that the negro was in a state of rebellion and resistance to the prisoner, who for the time being was his owner, and had all the rights and authority of his actual master. That but for this resistance and rebellion, it would be at most but a case of manslaughter.

His Honor, Judge Pearson, charged the Jury, that viewing this case as one in which the prisoner had killed the deceased, upon the provocation of impudence and insolence, was in the eye of the law, but a case of manslaughter. But if the deceased was in an actual state of rebellion, and resistance to the prisoner, then he would have a right to kill him, and would not be liable criminally for the act, but would be justified in law for so doing. The Judge then explained to the Jury what he deemed rebellion, and resistance, on the part of a slave towards his master. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty.

We regard this as a very important case, it having called forth, as we believe, the first decision upon these principles of law, that has been made in the State.

MURDER IN ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.—Mr Benjamin Plumb, a native of Poland, but for the past two or three years a resident of this city, was most brutally murdered in Orangeburg District last week; under the following circumstances:—Mr Plumb had for several months been peddling goods throughout several of the upper districts, and while on one of these expeditions in the neighborhood of Orangeburg, he was killed by 2 or 3 negroes from a field, who stated that they desired to make some purchases. He immediately stopped his horse and sulky, opened one of his trunks, and while in the act of taking out the goods one of the negroes struck him a severe blow across the head with an axe. The wounded man offered them all he possessed to spare his life, but deaf to his cries, they despatched him in a few seconds splitting his skull with the axe. They then buried the body and divided the booty. The sulky was concealed in the woods and the horse allowed to go astray.

One of the negroes acquainted his wife with all the circumstances relating to the murder, and placed in her possession several articles of value, under the strictest injunctions of secrecy. The woman immediately acquainted her mistress with the facts, and the principal and his accomplices were soon captured and placed in confinement, where they have since made a full confession.

Mr P. we understand, was quite a young man, and had been married about 8 or ten months, in this city. Since the receipt of this intelligence his wife was been lying in a critical and dangerous situation.—Evening News, Charleston.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Further Details of Santa Anna's Movements.—Confirmation of Previous Rumors.—Capture of Trains and Merchandise.—Names of Citizens of Matamoros taken Prisoners, &c. &c. We hasten to place before our readers the subjoined letters, from a valuable correspondent, which convey some further details in regard to the important events transpir-