

extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,' 'to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be;' and on the 13th February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and in the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the Treasury; and I should hope that the result, in this respect, might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object.

"I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose for which I have indicated.

"In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state, that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war, with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties and ratified by the Mexican Republic.

"JAMES K. POLK.

"Washington, August 8, 1846."

Upon this a very exciting debate sprang up, which was forced to a conclusion, the money being voted by 85 to 70.

It is said that a proposition will be made to Mexico, and this money is wanted to fix up any odds and ends that may exist.

FROM MEXICO.—The Boston Star of Tuesday last, says—The news from Mexico, is favorable. Paredes had started forward, with 9,000 troops; but took the back track on account of a revolutionary movement in the city of Mexico. Our army have but a poor prospect of fighting.

NEW ZEALAND.

A brief paragraph in our last paper mentioned that Her Majesty's Forces had succeeded in destroying the strongly fortified pah of the Raupekaepa, belonging to the rebel chief Kawiti; and that important results as regarded the restoration of tranquillity had followed. The details being of some interest, we now make room for the more important particulars.

Captain Grey, on his arrival at the Bay of Islands, found a negotiation pending between his predecessor Captain Fitzroy and the Rebel Chiefs. Finding that the rebels had no sincere desire for peace, but were only pretending to treat with the view of gaining time for more effectual preparations for war, he demanded an immediate answer to Captain Fitzroy's proposals. Not receiving this, he forthwith broke off the negotiation, and commenced hostilities. By the 14th December, the Governor had concentrated his forces, amounting to about 1,100 men, soldiers and sailors, and assisted by a number of friendly allies. After much labour, Colonel Despard, the commanding officer, erected two stockades, the larger containing two 32 pounders, and four 5 1-4 inch mortars, the smaller one 18 pounder, and one 12 pound howitzer. During the progress of the first stockade the enemy made a sally; but were gallantly repulsed by the Native allies. The main camp was protected by one 32 pounder, one 12 pound howitzer, and one light 6 pounder, with an apparatus for throwing rockets. During the construction of the works, shells and rockets were thrown with nice precision into the pah; but the decisive attack occurred on the 10th and 11th January. "On the morning of the 10th," Colonel Despard writes, "our advanced batteries being completed—(one within 350 yards, and the second about 160 yards off the pah)—a general fire was commenced from all the guns, with a view of opening a breach into the place; and several rockets were thrown into it at the same time, for the purpose of driving the enemy out. The fire was kept up with little intermission during the greater part of the day; and towards evening it was evident that the outer works on those parts against which the fire was directed were nearly all giving way; but the numerous stockades inside, crossing the place in different directions, and composed of much stronger timbers, were scarcely touched. Towards evening our fire slackened, and was only continued occasionally during the night, to prevent the enemy attempting to repair the breaches that had been made. On the following morning, the 11th, no person being observed moving within the pah, a few of our Native allies, under a chief named William Waka, a brother of Tomaiti Waka Nene, went up to the place for the purpose of observing whether or not the enemy had evacuated it. This party entered the breach unopposed; which being perceived from the nearest battery, a party of 100 men of the troops under Captain Denny, was pushed up rapidly, and together with the Natives, gained the inside of the stockades before they were perceived by the enemy, who at the time were sheltering themselves from the fire of our guns on a sloping piece of ground in one of their outworks.

"Our parties had scarcely gained the inside when they were noticed by the enemy, and a heavy fire of musketry instantly poured in upon them. The stockades, however, now became our protection; and strong reinforcements being immediately brought up from camp, possession of the place was secured, in spite of all the efforts of the enemy to drive us back, and he was obliged to retreat and shelter himself in a wood opposite the east face of the pah; where the trees being extremely large and forming complete breastworks, many of them having been cut down previously, and evidently purposely placed in a defensive position, he was enabled to maintain a heavy fire against us for a considerable time, until a doorway in

that face having been broken open, the seamen and troops rushed out and dislodged him from his position. He, however, still continued to keep up a fire from the woods, but more with a view to cover his retreat, and enable him to carry away his wounded men, than with any expectation of renewing the contest. The attack commenced about ten o'clock A. M., and all firing had ceased about two o'clock P. M. The extraordinary strength of this place, particularly in its interior defences, far exceeded any idea I could have formed of it. Every hut was a complete fortress in itself, being strongly stockaded all around with heavy timbers sunk deep in the ground, and placed close to each other, few of them being less than one foot in diameter, and many considerably more, besides having a strong embankment thrown up behind them. Each hut had also a deep excavation close to it, making it completely bomb-proof, and sufficiently large to contain several people, where at night they were completely sheltered from both shot and shell. The enemy's loss has been severe, and several chiefs on their side have fallen; the numbers I have not been able to ascertain, as they invariably carry off both killed and wounded when possible. Several of the former were however left behind; and it has been decidedly ascertained from a wounded prisoner, that the chief Heki had joined Kawiti in the pah on the afternoon preceding the attack."

In this attack the British had 12 men killed and 80 wounded. All the officers escaped with the exception of Mr. Murray, Midshipman, of the North Star, who was struck by a bullet, which went through both his cheeks; but he is doing well. Governor Grey was present during all the operations.

The submission of the rebel chiefs was noticed in the following proclamation—

'Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, 23d January, 1846.'

'The Governor directs it to be noticed to the chiefs in the northern part of New Zealand, and to all others concerned, that the rebel chiefs having been defeated and dispersed by Her Majesty's troops, on the 11th instant, when the pah of the Raupekaepa was taken and destroyed, and having subsequently made their complete submission to the Government by letter, and through Tomaiti Waka Nene,—who, upon his own part, and that of other friendly chiefs, interceded warmly on behalf of the rebels,—the Governor has thought proper to give effect to Her Majesty's earnest desire for the happiness and welfare of her native subjects in New Zealand, by granting a free pardon to all concerned in the late rebellion who may now return in peace and safety to their houses; where, so long as they conduct themselves properly, they shall remain unmolested in their persons and properties.

'It must be distinctly understood, that nothing contained in the foregoing portion of this notice will justify any Natives retaining in their possession horses stolen from Europeans. Such horses must forthwith be returned to their proper owners; and those Natives who continue to retain them in their possession, may rely that whenever they may be apprehended, the Governor will cause them to be handed over to the proper authorities, to be dealt with according to the law, without any reference to the period of time that may have elapsed since the horses were stolen.

'By command. A. SINCLAIR, Colonial Secretary.'

Another announcement of peculiar interest as indicative of a highminded and wise policy on the part of the new Governor, was promulgated on the same day—

'Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, 22d January, 1846.'

'The Governor directs it to be notified for the information of the Native chiefs in the northern part of this Island, that upon the capture of the pah of the Raupekaepa, on the 11th instant, a large number of letters addressed by various persons to the rebels, were found and brought to the Governor; who was informed that some of them were of a treasonable nature. The Governor being however aware that many persons formerly in correspondence with the rebels are now firmly attached to the Government, and regret the course they formerly pursued, has caused all these letters to be burnt without being read by him, and without any copies of them having been taken or any translations of them made. The writers of them need, therefore, entertain no apprehensions whatever of any evil consequences resulting to them from having written these letters, or even any prejudice against them existing in the mind of the Governor on this account; as he does not know the names of the writers of any of these letters.

'By command. A. SINCLAIR, Colonial Secretary.'

The following is a translation of Kawiti's letter of submission, dated the 19th of January—

'Friend, O my esteemed Friend the Governor—I salute you; great is my regard for you. This is the end of our [yours and mine] converse which I give now to you. Friend Governor, I say let peace be made between you and I; because I am filled (satisfied or had enough) of your riches [cannon balls]; therefore I say, let you and I make peace, will you not? Yes. This is the termination of my war against you, friend Governor. I, Kawiti, and also Heketene, do consent to this good message. Friend, this was my object in going to Karetu to see Pomare, to make peace with you. This is the end of mine to you. It is finished. KAWITI.

'To my esteemed Friend, to the Governor.'

It appears from the private correspondence of a person who took part in the operations, that Heki's influence and importance in the