

### Gen. Wheat.

The New York Times thus sketches a portrait of one of the most prominent members of Gen. Walker's staff:

"Gen. Roberdo Chatham Wheat is probably the most prominent. He was born in 1826, in Alexandria, Va., and was educated in Nashville, Tennessee. When war was declared with Mexico, he enlisted in the U. S. army, as a captain of dragoons, and served throughout the campaign. When his regiment was disbanded, Gen. Wheat, then a captain, volunteered again with his command, and went on with Gen. Scott to the city of Mexico. At the close of the war, he was mentioned by Gen. Scott in his report to Congress, in terms of high favor. He was subsequently admitted to the bar at New Orleans, but immediately afterwards joined the Cuban expedition under Lopez, with the Louisiana regiment. When that failed, he returned. In 1852, he was wounded at Cardenas, while with Caravajal, in the revolution in Northern Mexico; and was also wounded at Matamoras, at Carulvo and at Camargo. In 1854, he was again invited to Mexico, by President Comonfort, to command his artillery. Accepting the invitation, he was made Brigadier General in the Mexican army. During the time he remained, he was Military Governor of Vera Cruz, and had command of the army and fleet. He was in command when the castle of San Juan del Ulloa was taken from the insurgents. In August, 1856, he resigned the Mexican service, to join Gen. Walker in Nicaragua.— Leaving this city in December of that year, he arrived in the harbor of San Juan del Norte a few days after the river San Juan had been taken by the Costa Ricans. Finding that he could not reach Gen. Walker, and that there was a party under Col. Lockridge, on Punta Arenas, preparing to force the river, he immediately offered himself as a volunteer, to do anything for the advancement of the cause. A soldier of his experience was a great acquisition to the little force; and he was immediately offered the command of the Artillery, which he accepted. He superintended the mounting of the guns, and after the little army had been reinforced by the party under Col. Titus and Capt. Farnum, commanded the Artillery at the taking of Cody's Point and Serapiqui. In both fights his experience and courage commanded the admiration of all. When the delays of Col. Lockridge, and the peculiar retreat of Col. Titus from before Castillo, had dispirited the men, they were not backward in expressing the opinion that, with Gen. Wheat as Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Anderson to lead them on, the plan of operations would have been different, and the fall of San Carlos sure. This opinion was not, by any means, confined to the ranks. When success became impossible on the river, Gen. Wheat returned with the others to Greytown. He was on the *N. J. Scott* when the boiler exploded, and was blown into the river. As soon as he rose to the surface, he, as is his custom did not wait to ask himself whether he was seriously injured, but, grasping the first of his comrades that came within his reach, swam with him to shore. It proved to be young Coghlin, of Philadelphia, who was a Lieutenant, and as brave as any man in the army. But, poor fellow, he was dead.— After aiding with the utmost of his power he went down with the others to Greytown, and after making every effort to join Gen. Walker on the other side, without succeeding, finally returned to this city, where he is at present. When in the U. S. Army, Gen. Wheat was considered the finest-looking man in it, and also a man of undoubted courage. He is now a man of noble presence, and his subsequent experience has enlarged his military knowledge, and fixed the fact that the original idea of his bravery was not exaggerated. In case another expedition to Nicaragua should not be organized for some time we have been informed that he will remain in the city and commence the practice of law."