his command. It appears that some agents of this General have asserted here, that he has 6000 men under his orders. Persons very well informed upon the subject, who came directly from the South assure us that he has not more than 1000, and even those very much disorganized. It is certain that the Government has given Gen. Santa Anna his passport. I do not believe that he would have asked it, unless to blind the Government, and that he will soon reappear at the head of an army, offering to the nation his *victorious* sword."

The next News from Mexico.—The English mail steamer Great Western was to leave Vera Cruz for Havana, the way of Cat Island, on the 14th or the 15th, and consequently may be momentarily expected.

DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. R. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1848.

MEXICAN NEWS, &c.—Our attentive correspondent in the city of Mexico, and friends both there and at Vera Cruz, have our sincere thanks for the manner in which they attend to our interests—forwarding us the latest and fullest intelligence. The items we give into to-day's paper, from Mexico, possess much interest, and the letters of our correspondent Chaparral, we are assured, deserve the most perfect reliance.

☞ We are obliged to Mr. M. V. Collins for papers, etc., from Mexico.

QUERY.—Is there any city in the Union—except *one*—where an important and large mail, bringing nearly three weeks' later intelligence, from a scene of operations to which the attention of the whole land is earnestly directed (and other lands too)—where such a mail would be brought up to a barroom at half past 3, P. M.—no one to receive it—the ship's officer mounting guard over it till 6 o'clock—then its being taken into the post office proper—but *not* assorted or distributed till the next day, not even to the newspaper editors?

☞ Our neighbors of the Delta have our thanks for an extra containing Mexican news.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—The news of this event (see our Washington letter) did not seem, during Saturday or yesterday, to create any excitement at all—as far as we noticed—among our citizens.

☞ We thank Capt. Wood, of the steamship Massachusetts, for his promptness in forwarding our Mexican packages.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—The co-partnership existing between Messrs. Peoples & Barnard, in the publication of the American Star, has been dissolved, and that paper is now conducted by Mr. Peoples. We have long known Mr. P. as a man of varied talent; and his knowledge of affairs in Mexico is hardly exceeded by that of any one there. A change has also taken place in the North American; it is now published by Messrs. Tobey, Callahan & Co. We wish both papers, and we have no doubt they will receive, every sort of success.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY.—Yesterday was well enjoyed, in New Orleans, as far as the weather could contribute to enjoyment. The air was warm and fresh, and the thin clouds overhead, formed just enough of a veil to keep off the sun's glare. To crown all, just in the afternoon came a ten minutes' shower, to lay the dust.

☞ We thank the brig Orleans for late Havana papers.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION BALL.—A ball, which has been projected on a splendid scale, will take place this evening at the St. Louis Ball Room. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Association. We learn that some of our most lovely ladies and gallant gentlemen will be in attendance. When talent and beauty grace the threshold, where the bright lights flash and the softest music gushes forth, there success is sure to be.

☞ To the steamboat Eudora we are indebted for St. Louis papers of the 11th inst.

J. B. STEEL, 14 CAMP STREET.—From the large and well conducted establishment of this gentleman, we get a work in reference to the Mexican war. Persons wanting books or stationery will do well to call on Mr. S.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening, Mrs. Hunt and Mr. Chippendale will appear in the sterling old English comedy entitled the "Will." Sir Solomon Cynic, Mr. Chippendale; and Albina, Mrs. Hunt. The performances will conclude with the humerous farce called the "Miseries of Human Life." A full house may be expected.

THE MODEL ARTISTES.—On to-morrow evening, as will be seen by a glance at the bill of the St. Charles Theatre, our citizens will have an opportunity of seeing the celebrated troupe of "Model Artistes," under the direction of Doctor Collyer. These are the *true* Artistes, and will of course not be confounded with those vulgar charlatans who have caused so much disturbance at the North. The lovers of the classical will now have a rare chance of amusement and gratification.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening is the fourth night of the engagement of the great ballet company under the supervision of Madame and Mons. Montplaisir. See the bill in another column.

RACES.—It must not be forgotten that the races, the two great match races between Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of Virginia, and Mr. Isaac Van Leer, will come off on to-morrow and the day following. Col. Johnson names b. h. *Orator*, and Mr. Van Leer, ch. f. *Quadrille*. The stakes on this occasion are $2000 aside, and $1000 forfeit—three mile heats. On Wednesday, the second great match race—four mile heats, will take place upon the same course, for stakes to the same amount of those above stated. Col. Johnson names b. c. *Revenue*, and Mr. Van Leer, b. f. *Topaz*. The slight rain that we had yesterday, will be, if anything, beneficial to this most beautiful of Southern race-courses, as it will serve to allay the dust, and render the track more firm. Should the weather continue to be pleasant, the scenes on the race-course to-morrow and the day following, will be exciting indeed. We shall give full reports of these races—not only for the benefit of the public, but we hope, for the amusement of "gentlemen of the turf."

MR. MOONEY.—This gentleman will give his first entertainment at the Ball Room over Canterbury's Coffee House, No. 116 Chartres street, this evening. The entertainment will be conducted after the style of Lover's Irish Evenings. A large audience may be expected.

THE FANCY BALL AT THE N. Y. OPERA HOUSE.—The New York Mirror, in giving an account of the Astor Place fancy ball remarks: "Among the costumes were a good many 'well got up' and admirably adapted to the wearers; there were half-a-dozen Hamlets, but no Ophelias, an admirably dressed Falstaff, a Santa Claus, some amiable Turks, a stately Indian, two or three sailors, military men by the score with their *compagments*, one or two retired heroes, a capital Washington, a very good devil, *en costume*, and a very bad one in citizen's dress; the ladies were dressed in great splendor."

The Mexican Treaty.

The deed is done. The Treaty is ratified. The country is——saved! The tragedy is over, and the curtain has risen on the first act of the farce. Mr. Trist has humbugged the President, the President has humbugged the Senate, and the Senate has humbugged the people. The three great agents in the consummation of the project have cordially hung together during its progress, and may they hang together forever! But this is a *triste* affair, and deserves to be considered in a more serious tone than its many laughable features will, perhaps, permit us to regard it. But let us try, and sum up in as much soberness as we may, the facts connected with this Treaty. Mexico invaded Texas. Gen. Taylor punished her severely for her temerity, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Congress acknowledged the existence of the war, and placed money and men at the disposition of the President. Mr. Ritchie assured the country that the war would be prosecuted with vigor, and a campaign was wasted in reaching the frontier town of Monterey, occupying the unpeopled wilds of New Mexico and California—and in begging for peace. A new year forced more energetic measures; Vera Cruz was captured and the Capital at last subjected. What should and might have been done in six months was delayed for more than a year and a half. Yet the war was prosecuted with vigor! But it was also to be prosecuted until we "obtained an honorable peace, with indemnity for the past and security for the future." The "honorable peace" consists in a Treaty negotiated by an agent without authority, through the connivance and assistance of the British Consul, for the purpose of securing and protecting the British interests in Mexico, Texas and California; the "indemnity for the past" consists in our abandoning three-fourths of our conquests, and paying to Mexico, directly or indirectly, twenty millions for the purpose of backing out of a war "prosecuted with vigor" and crowned with victory; the "security for the future" is amply provided for by withdrawing from the safe and natural military boundary of the Sierra Madre, and adopting the line of the crooked and narrow stream of the Rio Grande,—by disbanding our armies, and agreeing to protect the northern frontier of Mexico against warlike and hostile Indians! It was once said by some great man, that "Parturient mountains not infrequently produce muscipular abortions, and that a magnificent opening with an insignificant conclusion, reminded one of the pious hawkers of Constantinople, who diurnally perambulate her thoroughfares vehemently vociferating—'In the name of the Prophet—*Figs!*'" The application of this sage remark to the existing state of things is too evident to escape the notice of the most superficial.

We think we have in the above paragraph correctly stated the main provisions of the Treaty, as ratified, and properly indicated its character. But some amendments have been made in it, and it is by no means certain that, as amended, it will receive the sanction of our "invincible and magnanimous" foe. The fraudulent land claims in Texas have not been allowed, and it is even insinuated that the brilliant scheme of the British functionary, by which all the burdens of government in California would be imposed on the United States, while all the advantages arising from the proprietorship of the soil would vest in British subjects, has been slightly modified. If the Senate has dared to exercise this much independence, who knows what may be the consequence? Mr. Mackintosh may withdraw the light of his countenance from our councils, and turn the protecting shield which he has so kindly extended over the honor and interests of the United States into a weapon of offence. And what a terrible thing it would be to offend Mr. Mackintosh! How could this poor country survive the worthy Scotchman's frown? We greatly fear the Senate have "got their feet in it"—and most unnecessarily too—after swallowing so much of the animal, they might have contrived to bolt its tail. In addition to this unaccountable squeamishness on the part of the worthy Senators, it is rumored that they would not make the fifteen millions of indemnity, which we are to pay to Mexico, transferable to the bearer of the Mexican assignments thereof. This will prevent the worthy Dons from using the money, as they doubtless intended, in purchasing new munitions wherewith to prosecute the war. Should this prove true, the motives of our high-minded and virtuous enemies for making the arrangement will no longer exist; and the other refusal which is hinted at, that of acknowledging the supremacy of the Catholic Church in the captured provinces, will give to the Mexican Government a popular pretence for breaking off the whole negotiation—a pretence which they will doubtless improve, with the confident expectation that, after another succession of victories by our armies, the old gentlewomen who manage the foreign relations of this country will be more generous, or less scrupulous.

What will be the grand *finale* of the whole performance it is impossible for any one to predict. The plot is beautifully complicated, and each scene is full of interest and sorrowful fun. We imagine, however, that many incidents will be borrowed from "Much Ado about Nothing;" whole acts of "Love's Labor Lost" will be turned into "War's Ditto;" Mr. Trist, the harlequin of the piece, will be transformed into something wonderful; the wizard Mackintosh will wave his wand over the collection of gentlemen called the Mexican Government, and rule them as absolutely as Prospero did his sprites; Mr. Polk will find too late that he has appeared in a "Comedy of Errors;" Father Ritchie will adopt the indignant command of Dogberry, and the last and closing scene will be stolen bodily from the farce of "The Turn Out."

PICTURE OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Mr. J. B. Blair has for some time past been engaged in painting a large picture (from measurement by the eye we should take it to be about eighteen feet by twelve or fourteen) of Gen. Taylor, as he appeared on his triumphal entry into this city last winter.—The scene is placed at just opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and a full-sized portraiture of the General is given on the back of that "old white hoss," which is famed almost as much as his master. From the fifteen minutes' inspection which we gave to the picture, we judge that Mr. Blair has succeeded very happily in making a good likeness of the General, and a very fair specimen of art—parts of it showing talent of a high order. We understand that the piece is to be exhibited for a few days in this city, before its departure for the North, where we have no doubt it will prove a great attraction, as we hope it also will here. It is now receiving its finishing touches in Mr. Blair's room at the Commercial Exchange.

THE DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A couple of members of the United States House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., amused themselves with a personal fight, on the floor of the House, and during its official session! Mr. George Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Harralson, of Georgia, are the names of the two belligerents. After interchanging blows for a minute or so, the parties were pulled away from each other; and when the tumult had subsided, each "fighting man" apologized to the House; and so the matter ended. Several motions were made to have committees appointed to investigate the cause of the fight, and take such action as the dignity of the House demanded; but they were negatived. Mr. Stevens, of Georgia, eventually moved that the two gentlemen, having apologized, etc., all further action on the matter be suspended; passed by a vote of 77 ayes to 69 noes.

NOMINATION OF LEVI WOODBURY.—At a meeting of the democratic members of the Legislature, held at the State House last evening, Levi Woodbury was unanimously recommended as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, subject to the decision of the National Convention in May next. Full proceedings and resolutions passed at said meeting, will be published to-morrow.—*Boston Times, 8th.*

Very Late from Mexico.

Dates from Vera Cruz down to the 11th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 2d, are received by the arrival of the steamer Massachusetts yesterday. It will be seen by the tenor of a letter from our correspondent Chaparral, (than whom none is better informed of affairs and probabilities there,) that it admits of some doubt whether the Supreme Mexican authorities themselves will be allowed to ratify the treaty which has just passed our Senate at Washington. We commend his letter to attentive perusal.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CRESCENT.]

CITY OF MEXICO, FEB. 27.

The Governors of the different States of this Republic are making fools of themselves by demanding from the Supreme Government the publication of the conditions of the treaty entered into with Mr. Trist. I do not know of one that has yet returned a fair answer to the Minister of Relations. They all quibble, and it is plain to see that they have not the independence to act. They make it an excuse for not returning a direct answer, that the States ought to know the nature of the treaty in order that thier representatives might repair to Queretaro full possessed of the ideas of their constituents on the subject. This is humbug. They say they want an honorable peace; that it is necessary for Mexico. I should like to know what they mean by an *honorable* peace. The time may come when they will be glad to get any sort of peace. I am getting out of patience with these people. One interior mail will bring hopes of the early consummation of a peace—of the cooperation of the States with the Federal Government, and the next one will knock the hope in the head, bringing accounts of pronunciamentos, of the raising of troops, casting of cannon, and every thing of the sort that indicates war to the knife. I never had much idea of a speedy and amicable adjustment with these people, until the powers that be, acknowledged that negotiations had been entered into, and that no proposition from our side was dishonorable to Mexico. I then predicted better days for Mexico, but I must confess that recent events have caused me to waver in my opinion. Two of the most populous and enlightened States, which I had set down as supporters of Peña y Peña and peace, have tried the non-committal character—although they want peace—it must be such and such a peace. The proper authorities of San Luis have not yet spoken, although the Ayuntamiento have declared the State free and independent, owing no allegiance to the Federal Government. So sudden a turn have things taken that the most sanguine friends of peace, a week since, to say the least, now are in doubt. I am afraid that Peña will not have the courage to hold out, and when he sees State after State demanding the terms of the treaty, he will yield and publish it. If he does, you will probably have a sight of it first from Mexico. Oh, they are a sweet people, these Mexicans.

Zacatecas and Guadalajara admonish the President that if an armistice is entered into they must be exempted from its effects, as they wished to organize and equip men for self-protection. In Juanajuato R.O additional men have been raised, and four new pieces of cannon recently cast. It is the great rendezvous now of the officers of the army, and their presence no doubt spreads the war fever. That a great change has recently taken place in that populous State, admits not of a doubt, for three months ago its Governor was the greatest peace man in the Republic, and now asks Rosa to publish the treaty before he promises it his support.

For more than a week the Mexican armistice commissioners have been in the city, but I believe nothing has been done. The demand for the American army to leave the capital will meet with little sympathy from our side. We had too much trouble to get in, to leave it while there is a chance of having to come back. This idea will certainly operate upon Smith and Worth, (our side,) and the opposition to such an arrangement from the non-invaded States, will likely so influence the Mexican side, that Mora and Quijano will return to Queretaro without having effected any thing. It would be best probably if they do. Armistices have never been advantageous to us, and whilst we war with such people, never will.

Should this peace business fail, what are we to do? We have still but a handful of men—and are *burying nearly a regiment a month!* It is impossible that the present slow process of recruiting can even fill the places of those who die. We have not troops enough to even occupy the State of Mexico, so as to collect the contributions demanded. So you can see that all the quotas levied upon the different States are in no fair way of being soon brought in. Under any circumstance we want three times as many men as we have. The Capital we can keep against the whole force of Mexico combined, but what is the use of it? Its capture and occupation have not yet produced peace, although the chances were so probable a week ago. If this treaty business fail, we want men enough to send up into the populous districts—to Queretaro, Leon, Morelia, Guanajuata, Guadalajara, Zacatecas, etc., and make those now virgin States feel the pressure of the invaders' tread. To send to these States alone, for effectual invasion, will take 30,000 men, and where are they? I know you will say Congress will vote them, and I think so too, should the treaty fail, but what time could they be landed here? Believe me, if the Ten Regiment Bill was to pass to-morrow, they would not be in Mexico before the 15th of July; and coming at such an unhealthy season, not one-half would be fit for duty. The Fall, sirs, will be advanced before we can do any thing but occupy our present positions, unless indeed to fall back to the sea-board. You must excuse me for this strain, but I feel sad whenever I get in it—I feel that we have not been fairly dealth with by our friends at home—that they expect too much from us. The only excuse for them is the fact, that in every report the Adjutant General at Washington has multiplied our numbers.

There is no doubt but the recall of Gen. Scott has emboldened some of these Mexican States to drop the peace garb they wore a short time since—they considered him invincible, and I seriously believe the terror of his name was worth a good half dozen of regiments to us. 'Twas a sad day to the army in Mexico, that which brought his recall. But his successor is a good man and a good soldier, and one who, if the Mexicans run against, they will regret the day.

Santa Anna is still between Orazava and Oajaca, writing letters. Some of the Mexicans say he is trying to raise a Guerilla force, and that the request for a passport was only to blind his enemies to his designs. He has recently written another letter, and this time to the State of Mechoacan, against a peace with the invaders. Although Oajaca pretended to forbid his taking refuge in that State, some of the people are crying aloud for him to save the country. In that State they propose to the others to organize a force to operate against us.

You will get a good idea of the affairs of Mexico from the scraps I send you from the Star.

The city has been dull and destitute of news for the past week, and had not a mail come in yesterday from home. I know not what we would have done. This mail started up with the big train, but, being in three ambulances, was started off by Maj. Caldwell, escorted by a company of dragoons. The train will not be in for three or four days yet.

A few days ago the new Ayuntamiento of the city became very angry at the four days' suspension of the assessment by the General, and tendered their resignations. They are Mexicans of the annexation order. Their cases have not been acted on yet, but Gen. Smith prudently took possession of the funds on hand.

Capt. S. H. Montgomery, A. Q. M., has been dismissed from the service, by order of a Court Martial, for letter-writing. I send you the proceedings of the Court.

Gen. Lane, with Hays, Polk, etc., is still out scouting for Jarauta. He is too much of a Santa Anna to be caught. Gen. Cadwallader is down from Toluca on a visit. On the 29th the whole army will be inspected and reviewed.

The regular mail will leave day-after-to-morrow for Vera Cruz, and the train, so long talked of, a day or two afterwards.

Yours, CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1, 1848.

The news here is that the Armistice was signed on Saturday last, the 26th ult., and the next day despatched by extraordinary express to Queretaro. In this, as in the negotiation, the Mexican papers advise their readers of every minutia. Our Commissioners, being more discreet, keep us all in the dark, and what little can be gathered on such subjects we are generally indebted to the Mexican journals.

Gen. Lane has just come in. He has had a pretty considerable fight, and, from his own lips, I heard that the loss of the enemy was near 150 killed. The fight took place at a small town called Sequalitaplan, 150 miles south of this place. The General brought in with him a number of prisoners, amongst them several officers. Five or six officers were killed. We have not heard of any loss on our side yet.

Lane is a great man for such expeditions.

Yours, in haste, CHAPPARAL.

A long letter day-after-to-morrow.

Full files come to us, of the American Star, of the city of Mexico, with the last number of the North American, and of the Free American and the Arco Iris, at Vera Cruz. We proceed to extract from them a variety of interesting items:

[From the North American, at Mexico City, March 2.]

The mail which leaves to-morrow for Vera Cruz, will carry files of the newspapers of the capital, and among these the North American for the United States. That a *treaty*, of some sort, has been arranged, our readers in the States know as well as we do, and of its provisions, probably more. The matter excites little interest here, the most home-desiring have strong doubts of its ratification. It is said by one party here that a sufficient number of delegates have been *convinced* of the propriety of adopting it, and that after the United States Government and Senate shall have ratified it, these delegates will assemble at Querétaro and bind the bargain. But this is only talk, and we give it for what it is worth.

An armistice having been agreed to by the Commissioners, the document is before the Government at Querétaro, and the decision was expected to be promulgated last night or this morning. Of course, the substance is not known, but from the well known character of the Commissioners on our part, Generals Worth and Smith, we cannot doubt that it is such a one as will be approved of here and at home.

Of the Court of Inquiry we know and hear nothing. Gen. Cushing is in Puebla, where he waits the arrival of Gen. Towson and Col. Belknap. The Court will probably adjourn to this city on account of the witnesses being nearly all here.

The brigade of Gen. Cadwallader, at Toluca, is in excellent health, as also the commands of Col. Clarke, at Cuernavaca, and Col. Withers, at Pachuca, near Real del Monte. The army is in excellent health and spirits, ready for peace or a fight, as the times turn up.

The appointment of Maj. Gen. Butler to the command of the army, has been satisfactory to an eminent degree, to all parties. He is extremely popular with the army and all with whom he has intercourse.

Mr. Trist still remains in Mexico. His health, so poor at Puebla, has been entirely restored, and, if we judge from the pleasant company he keeps, he enjoys himself as much as any Northerner in the Aztec city.

Senor Atocha, of considerable notoriety in these parts, is in the city. What he is doing—*quien sabe?*

In the way of amusements, we have nothing except bull fights and balls. Herr Alexander, the Magician King, arrived yesterday, and we expect he will enliven us for a while with his matchless tricks and delusions.

The Mexican Congress is no where; sometimes there are a dozen delegates at Querétaro—sometimes less—but never a quorum. Some extracts in another column will show how the magnanimous nation takes the treaty. They are an immense people, these Mexicans: fond of blood and fighting—on paper. They swear they will knock the whole grocery into a cocked hat as soon as the Yankees leave—and we think they will.

[From the American Star, Mexico City, 2d.]

Gen. Lane's Expedition.—Gen. Lane's command returned to the city yesterday, having made a successful expedition against the guerrileros. In this excursion he has shown himself worthy of the name we gave him—*Marion!*

The second day out the command passed by the trail they intended to take, several miles, and stopped at a hacienda as if with the view of passing the night there, but no sooner had dark set in than they saddled up, mounted their horses, and retraced their steps on the main road to the trail, in which, single file, they made as much haste as the nature of the country would permit. About day-light, reached the mountain of San Antonio Escapultalco. The track over and around this mountain seemed too difficult to traverse on foot, but the leader was followed, and it was accomplished—a hacienda reached, and the fatigues of the journey rested off by a good night's sleep.

Feeling perfectly secure that his movements were unknown, the General did not start until late next morning, and after a journey of three leagues again halted at the hacienda of San Cristoval, represented as being the most beautiful scene in the country. The whole night was spent there, and at seven the next morning, "to horse" and off again. The next place reached was El Plapa, the authorities of which came out, and, with a large white flag in hand, tendered the command the hospitalities of the place. A few moments passed and again in the saddle, and off for San Nicholas, where everything needed was speedily provided. At 7 o'clock that night they again started, and after travelling fourteen consecutive hours reached Tulancingo. Our readers were apprised by a letter from the command, published in the Star, that Paredes had escaped from his house, in that town, by a back way a few moments before it was surrounded. The wife of Gen. Paredes was very hospitable to the General and his staff. It was early in the morning when they reached Tulancingo, and they remained all day. Started the next morning for the hacienda of Guadalupe, which they reached in the afternoon, and from whence they sallied forth at 12 o'clock, M., for Sequaltaplan, and reached it at sun-rise. Before arriving, however, they were informed that 300 Lancers were there. By turn, the Texans were in the advance, preceded by Lane and Hays, and when they got opposite the first house in the edge of the town, a volley of escopeta balls came whistling from it. The doors were soon opened, and the assailants killed. The next house or cuartel, it was the same thing, and Major Polk coming up, the town was regularly assailed; the enemy firing from every house. In some instances we are told, it came to a hand-to-hand fight. In a short time the enemy were driven from their positions, and some of them collecting in a body outside the town, were pursued respectively by Lane and Hays, and terribly cut up.

The loss in killed, on the side of the enemy, is set down at 100 at the least. We lost one man killed, and four wounded. Fifty prisoners were brought into the city yesterday, amongst whom were Capt. Montano, and two Lieutenants. Col. Montano, the father of the Captain, was killed, as was also padre Martinez, the second and bosom friend of Jarauta. Jarauta, himself, it is believed, was wounded, but he escaped, with five or six men.

A Guerrillero was pursued by one of our men and took shelter in a forage room, where he was shot. The wadding from the pistol ignited the straw, and soon it was in a blaze. The house was consumed, as was several others.

Quiet was soon restored in the town, after the fighting was over.

All the men in the command are highly spoken of—the Texans, Riflemen, and Dragoons, have proved themselves worthy to follow such a leader.

The best feeling prevailed with all the citizens in the towns and haciendas—quarter-masters and commissaries were along, who purchased all that was needed, from the time they left until their return to this city.

A few more expeditions like this and the guerilla of the country will be scarce.

Important Movements in Mexico.—The following appears in the American Star of the latter part of February:

New Mexico.—The Official Register of Durango brings us dates from Chihuahua to the 1st inst. It states that the American force which, in conjunction with the garrison at El Paso, was destined to operate upon the rest of the State, is composed of a thousand men, with six pieces of artillery and corresponding ammunition. This force, upon the arrival of Gen. Price at Santa Fé, on the 6th of December, in consequence of new movements on the part of the population of New Mexico, was turned from the road, and ordered to establish a post at Socorro and Limitar, unless some new disposition should be made of it. Six hundred men and six pieces of artillery remained in these two places—the rest of the force advancing as far as Santa Fé, with a view of holding the frontier points of Abiqui and Los Vegas. The balance of the invading force comprises four hundred men, with six pieces of artillery, at Santa Fé, two hundred troops of the line, with eight pieces, at Alberquequie, and three hundred at Taos. Thus the whole expedition extends from the frontier of New Mexico to the town of El Paso—the entire force consisting of two thousand five hundred men, with twenty-two pieces of artillery.

The Legislature met at Santa Fé on the 6th of December. The message of Governor Vigil was read, but its length and want of interest, the Register says, will prevent its publishing it. One of the Deputies, D. Rafael Armijo, presented to the House the project of a law asking the annexation of New Mexico to the United States. This was opposed by several Deputies, on the ground that the matter belonged to the Supreme Government rather than to the State Legislature. One of them thought that as most of the political convulsions in New Mexico had their origin in the opposition of the people to forming a part of the United States, the sense of the people should be taken on the subject. The Legislature, in concurrence with these views, decided that every town should appoint its officers or agents, with special reference to this question. The friends of annexation carried the day. The Register adds that thus, probably, annexation will be determined upon.

Armijo also presented another project, which has for its object the entire removal of the intervention of the Church at burials and marriages. The project was discussed, and the Register adds that in a short time the people of New Mexico will entirely withdraw from the power and influence of the Mexican Church.

The following is Major General Butler's first order, on taking the Command-in-Chief:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO,
[*Order No. 1.*] Mexico, February 19, 1848.

Pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, and the instructions of Major General Scott, communicated in his General Order No. 39, of yesterday's date, Major General Butler hereby assumes command of the army of Mexico.

In entering upon the duties assigned him, General Butler cannot be unmindful that he succeeds a General familiar alike with the science and the art of war, and who has but recently brought to a glorious termination, one of the boldest campaigns to be found in its annals. He, however, feels no diffidence in assuming the important, and responsible command assigned him, from the conviction that he is aided, and sustained by many of the talented and experienced officers who contributed nobly to our recent success in arms, and by a gallant army who have learned too well the road to victory easily to mistake it.

The orders and instructions issued by Major General Scott for the Government of this army will be continued in force.

By order of Major General Butler

L. THOMAS, A. A. G.

[From the American Star, 29th ult.]

Querétaro.—Advices from Querétaro are up to the 20th February. There is nothing of political interest. Herrera continued ill, though a little better than some days since. Congress is slow in getting together, but the Monitor's correspondent thinks the chances are that a sufficient number for the transaction of business—whatever doubts may have heretofore existed—will soon be in attendance. The elections had taken place in Jalisco. There was much talk at Querétaro about Alvarez, and it was by no means in his favor. It is charged that he has not done as he should in the present war. In the revolutionary movement in the neighborhood of Toluca, which resulted in the expulsion of Gov. Olaguibel, is also attributed to him. He had been written to by the Government and others to lend his influence in supressing, with a strong hand, the shameful proceedings in the South, but as he done nothing, all confidence in him was lost. It is generally believed—and there can be but little doubt on the subject—that nothing but revengeful feelings induced him to get up a popular outbreak against Olaguibel.

A quarrel took place at a bull-fight between two Generals—Lombardini and Echagaray—in regard to the disposition of certain troops on the occasion. The former, being irritated, threatened to deprive the latter of his command, imprison him and have him arraigned for disobedience.

Two Welcome Arrivals.—The city yesterday was as lively as a bee-hive in springtime. Early in the morning, the command of the gallant Lane came winding up Calle Plateros, flushed with victory, and every man bearing about his person some trophy from the defeated guerilla. This, of course, attracted a large concourse of spectators to the sidewalks and windows, and many were the remarks made when *Los Tejanos* passed, decked with the red cap, the coats, and other warlike paraphernalia of a guerilla wardrobe. One of them bore in his hand the veritable flag of Jarauta, with "*Viva la Republica Mexicana*" on its folds. Many other flags were borne along—the lances innumerable. The whole troop were as fantastic as they had proved themselves brave.

Scarcely had they got out of sight, before the head of the train escort entered the Grand Plaza—the dusty infantry, who had trudged it from Vera Cruz here, exhibiting a great contrast with those who had so recently preceded them. These, and the long train of wagons and pack mules which followed, kept the street lively throughout the day.—*American Star, March 2.*

Important Arrangement.—By reference to the order of Major General Butler, published this morning, it will be seen that there is to be hereafter a regular mail, every fortnight, between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The want of such a mail has been long felt, and every officer and soldier will be most glad that such an arrangement is about being consummated. It evinces a disposition on the part of the American authorities here to consult the wishes and interests of the army. Every one will hereafter have the assurances that his letters and papers will be safely transmitted, at stated intervals, to his friends in the United State.—*Star, Feb. 22.*

[From the American Star, of Feb. 22.]

Still Later from Santa Anna.—The Mexican city papers of yesterday contain a long communication from Santa Anna, dated at Coxcatlan on the 5th inst. It is addressed to Senor Rosa, the Minister of Relations in reply to his circular to the Governors of the States on the subject of the late attempt at a revolution in San Luis. It contains a long and rather severe review of that circular, more particularly in reference to the implied charges in it against Santa Anna himself, and closes with an extract from that document as applicable to himself. It is that passage which says that the present generation cannot judge impartially and do justice to those who established the Government when the Nation was without a head—though posterity will do them justice, and perhaps do them honor. We have not room for this last manifesto of Santa Anna. Its length would preclude its insertion, even if we had time to give it to our readers in an English dress. The Monitor is very severe upon its author, using language that we should not think of using. The *Eco del Comercio* also has a severe article upon it, in the course of which Santa Anna is said to have been compared to Jesus Christ and Napoleon. His military course is reviewed and commented upon with great severity.

[From the American Star of the 27th ult.]

Santa Anna is supposed to be at this time at Tehuacan, with a passport in his pocket from the Supreme Government. If this be so, he has probably gone there for the purpose of setting things in order, before embarking for a "foreign land," as he says in his recent letter he should do. The Monitor of yesterday states that there is a letter in this city from Santa Anna, in which he expresses himself very strongly against the treaty of peace negotiated between the two governments. Wa have but little doubt of that. We will believe that he has left the country when we hear of his embarkation.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our files we transcribe, translate, and condense the following miscellaneous intelligence:

Assessments.—The Monitor of yesterday states that the American Commander-in-Chief has consented to the suspension of the payment of the assessments levied upon the people of the city, for the space of four days. The same paper says this is in consequence of a request on the part of the Commissioners to negotiate an armistice. Senor Quijano, the second Commissioner, has arrived, and the Monitor states that Gen. Scott has had an interview with them—adding, "though suspended in his functions as General-in-Chief, we understand this presents no obstacle to the negotiation of an armistice."—*American Star, Feb. 22.*

Several of the Mexican city Council, republicans and specially friendly to the United States, took much offence at the above order, and wanted to resign their offices.

A Large Train.—A train under the command of Maj. Caldwell, arrived at the city of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, on the 1st inst. In the train were 250 United States wagons, 60 merchant wagons, and about 3000 pack mules, loaded with merchandize. The command met with no accident on the road; and from those who attended it, says the North American, we hear high encomiums upon Maj. Caldwell for his soldierly and gentlemanly deportment during the march.

Father Jarauta was in the vicinity of Querétaro on the 27th February, robbing the travellers. A correspondent writes from Guanajuata that there is in that place about 1000 soldiers with 4 pieces of artillery, newly cast, a company of generals, a regiment of staff officers, and a brigade of captains and lieutenants.

A robbery was committed in Mexico, on the 25th Feb. A room was broken open at the Grand Sociedad Hotel, and $1476 stolen.

Opinions of the Mexican Press on the Treaty.—The *Ingenuo*, published at Morelia, has an article earnestly advocating the adoption of the Treaty. The *Spirit of Independence*, at Oajaca, has also one of the same tenor.

The *Arco Iris* of the 7th of March contains a proclamation of the Governor of Campeachy, dated February 14th. We learn from this document that there had been an attempted insurrection at Campeachy, with a view of annexing the province to the Spanish kingdom. The revolt was, however, speedily suppressed by the appearance of a few artillerists among the insurgents. The ringleaders were arrested and placed at the disposition of the proper authorities.

The same paper contains an article upon the power of the Mexican Government to alienate any portion of the national domain, or any of the States forming the Confederacy. The editor is of opinion that the Congress has a perfect right to do so, if the alienation of a portion would secure the safety of the remainder.

Some of the Mexican papers contain ridiculous stories of triumphs obtained over the American forces in some trivial, detatched encounters. It is even stated that Gen. Lane, the Marion of the army, had been taken prisoner by Santa Anna. We do not copy these extravagant statements, as we have the contradiction of them in later numbers of the American Star.

The state of affairs in Yucatan is in some degree improved, the whites having obtained some trifling advantages over their savage foes.

PASSENGERS—*Per Steamship Massachusetts, from Vera Cruz:*—Mrs. Rogers, child and servant; Mrs. Chase, Miss Huntington and servant; Capt. A. W. Bartlett, Lts. Merriweather, D. Hunt, Ky. Vols.; Lt. Chas. Conant, Mich. Vols.; Lt. Hunt, U. S. N.; Mr. M. V. Collins, Bearer of Dispatches; Messrs. R. Taylor and servant, C. Maillont, G. Lognad, J. Carmet, A. Payet, A. Delaparte, A. Mas and, F. Margins, A. Sallant—66 discharged soldiers and Quartermaster's men.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO,
Mexico, March 6, 1848.

ORDERS No. 18.

The Major General Commanding, publishes, for the guidance of the army, the following articles of a Military Convention, for the provisional suspension of hostilities "between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico"—and directs the same to be strictly observed:

Military Concession for the Provisional Suspension of Hostilities.

The undersigned met in the city of Mexico on the 29th of February, 1848, for the purpose of complying with the 3d article of the treaty of peace, which was signed at the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d inst., in which it is agreed as follows:

"Immediately upon the signature of this treaty, a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner or commissioners, appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government; to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the others occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be established, as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation."

When, having mutually exhibited and examined their respective full powers, which were found full and satisfactory, they agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be an absolute and general suspension of arms and hostilities throughout the whole Republic of Mexico between the forces of the