A.—I was both on the field of battle on the 19th of August, and was assigned to duty as Paymaster of his division.

Q.—Had Gen. Pillow any knowledge that you had written this letter until after its publication?

A.—He had not.

Q.—Were you on terms of personal friendship and intimacy with Gen. Pillow, and were you in the habit of visiting him without ceremony, and how long since you formed his acquaintance?

A.—I have been on intimate personal relations with Gen. P. ever since my first acquaintance with him at Camargo, in 1846, I think.

Q.—Can you recollect the channel through which the "Leonidas" letter was transmitted to the United States?

A.—I cannot positively—Gen. Pillow has been frequently in the habit of transmitting letters for me to my family and and friends. I cannot speak positively in reference to that letter.

Q.—Did you on different and different occasions request me to forward your letters, and have I not always forwarded such letters?

A.—He has.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not he forwarded a letter from you to your wife, from Monterey, in the latter part of August, 1847, and has he not frequently, in the city, forwarded letters for you?

A.—He has done both.

Q.—State, if you know, if Gen. Pillow was in the habit of forwarding letters for the officers of his division?

A.—I believe he was.

Q.—State, also, if you know, if Gen. Pillow was in the habit of showing his official report to officers of his division.

A.—I believe he has: and that all officers of his Division, who wished to see his official report, were allowed to do so.

Examination of this witness by the defence here closed.... The Court then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock next day.

EIGHTH DAY—March 24, 1848.

Proceedings of previous day read.

Major Burns called and duly sworn.

Cross questioned by the prosecution—Dd the witness himself see the military operations described in Leonidas, or obtain any particulars orally or otherwise from Maj. Gen. Pillow?

A.—On the 19th I saw a portion of the operations; I was on the field of battle on the 19th; I was not at the battle on the 20th of August.

Gen. Pillow requested to have the question limited in its application to Leonidas alone.

Gen. Scott requested that the witness might be addressed through the Recorder.

I have had no conversation with Maj. Gen. Pillow on the subject; I have had frequent conversation with his staff, and have heard them discuss the subject with others.

Q.—Did the witness hand the Leonidas letter in person to Maj. Gen. Pillow—was it opened or sealed, and was there no remark made to Maj. Gen. Pillow as to the question?

A.—I cannot say that I handed the letter to Maj. Gen. Pillow to be forwarded, and, therefore, there could not have been any conversation on the subject. I wrote the letter, enveloped it, and I think directed it—it is seven months since the thing was done, and I said yesterday I took no copy of the letter.

Q.—Were there few or many opportunities pending the armistice for forwarding letters to the United States?

A.—I cannot say whether there were few or many—I believe there were few—I have heard of the British courier—of subscriptions by officers for sending off their letters—of private expresses—I cannot recollect into whose hands I placed the Leonidas letter for transmission.

Q.—At whose instance and for what reason was the address to the editors of the Union, Washington, D. C., first cancelled at the top and then at the bottom of that letter, and that of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, substituted in both places.

A.—The words were cancelled at my own instance, and the reason was to give it publicity.

Q.—Would not the letter have had equal or greater publicity if published in the Washington Union?

A.—I do not know the circulation of either of those papers.

Witness was here shown paper marked No. 1, and then remarked, "I have never seen it."

Q.—Was not the true reason for changing the address of the Leonidas letter this—finding that the twin paper to the Leonidas letter was not likely to go through Mr. Freaner, and if so, did you get the suggestion from Gen. Pillow, or from whom?

A.—I did not sir—I never saw this paper—never knew of its existence until after I had sent the other letter.

Q.—Did the witness mean to say that without the special authority or the knowledge of Gen. Pillow, he went into his private office or apartment, and purloined thence an important paper or copy of one?

A.—I do say that I did enter the office of Gen. Pillow without his knowledge, and take a copy of a paper I have alluded to in my former testimony.

Q.—Did Gen. Pillow, upon his having missed the paper, or learning that the witness had copied it in August last, make inquiry into it, and rebuke or pardon him for so doing?

A.—I have never heard of his having missed the paper—I did not take it out of the office—I know nothing about the matters in the remainder of the question, and cannot answer it.

Q.—As the memory of the witness seems excellent in some particulars, will he try to rally it, and answer the latter part of the last question?

A.—I never heard any conversation on that subject—I do not know that he did.

Q.—Was that paper from which Leonidas was copied, left by Gen. Pillow in the usual haunts of the witness designedly or not, in order that he might take a copy of it?

A.—I am satisfied it was not.

Q.—Was the paper found on the private table of Gen. Pillow alone, or mixed up with other papers?

A.—I took no particular notice of that fact—it was lying on his own private table.

Witness was here requested to read paper marked No. 1, by the Judge Advocate.

Q.—Was the paper found as heretofore stated by the witness, a copy with or without interlineations, identically or substantially the same as paper marked No. 1?

A.—I cannot say it was—I stated yesterday it appeared to be a partial memorandum report of the operations of his command on the 19th or 20th of August.

Q.—Did the witness do more in respect to the Leonidas letter than copy (address and all) the paper found in Gen. Pillow's private apartment or office?

A.—I did.

Q.—In whose quarters or office did the witness write or copy the Leonidas letter?

A.—I have stated before, that in Gen. Pillow's office I took a partial copy of the memorandum or report.

Q.—When did the witness write or copy the paper, article, or letter, signed Leonidas, and in what particulars did it differ from the paper from which copied?

A.—I have stated that I copied it in Gen. Pillow's office—I cannot point out the differences, never having compared the Leonidas letter with the original from which I copied it.

Q.—Was the witness secure against interruption whilst engaged in copying the letter in Gen. Pillow's office, or did he feel secure against it?

A.—I never was interrupted in any way in particular.

Q.—Who called the attention of the witness to the interlineations in the twin paper before the court, marked I, and were the same interlineations in the paper that witness accidentally found?

A.—They were not. This is the first time I have ever seen paper No. I.

Q.—The witness is again asked if the interlineations in paper No. I were in the paper found in Gen. Pillow's office?

A.—I cannot say that they were.

Q.—When did the witness make the interlineations in the Leonidas letter, or were they copied from No. 1?

A.—They never were copied from No. 1. I have said I never saw the paper No. I until to-day; this was made after the letter was written.

Q.—The witness answers the interlineations were made after the letter was written. No doubt; but how long after, and at whose suggestion?

A.—I cannot say how long after, but they were made at no one's suggestion.

Q.—Did the witness write the Leonidas letter at one sitting, the interlineations and all, or at several, and did he show it to any one in its progress?

A.—I did not show it to any body, I believe. I have no recollection of it. I wrote it at different times.

Q.—How many different pens and shades of ink did the witness use in writing the Leonidas letter, interlineations included?

A.—I cannot say. I sometimes wrote with a steel pen, sometimes with a quill.

Q.—How many different hand's writing can the witness write for the body of a paper, and for interlining that paper?

A.—I write several different hands. I write a hand sometimes my most intimate friends cannot tell; my hand varies very much, it depends upon the pen I write with.

In writing the Leonidas letter did the witness consider himself historiographer of Major-Gen. Pillow?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Has the witness been indemnified in advance, or by promise, by any army officer, for acknowledging the authorship of the Leonidas letter in the face of the general regulation of the army relative to prohibited letters, reports, etc.?

A.—He has not been promised any indemnity.

Q.—The witness says he has not been promised any. State whether he has received any?

A.—I never asked any promise. I have never received any indemnity, if it had been offered I would have scorned it.

Q.—Has the witness, since the printed copy of Leonidas appeared in this Capital, ever denied the authorship of it, or any knowledge of it?

A.—I never have; if I have, it has been in a jocose way.

Q.—What hand has the witness had in certain papers got up for signature in the late third, or Pillow's division, for presenting a sword to that General, or in another paper in relation to a personal conflict between a Mexican officer and the said General, in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, or in a paper concerning a general address to the said Pillow in reference to his conduct on those days? and at Chapultepec?

A.—I had a hand in that paper. I helped to get up that paper for presenting a sword to Gen. Pillow; I know of no paper in relation to a personal conflict between that General and a Mexican officer. I know of no general address respecting his conduct in the battles of Mexico.

Q.—Was the paper alluded to submitted to Gen. Pillow. Has not the witness written a letter or letters other than Leonidas, for publication, as highly laudatory of Major-Gen. Pillow, and has not the witness shown one or more such letters to the said Pillow in manuscript, or forwarded, open one or more such letters, through him, for publication at home, with or without his, the said Pillow's, corrections or approbation.

"Whereupon, the said Burns, hesitating to answer that question, the said Pillow rose in support, by argument, of the hesitancy of his own witness—when, partly before the court was closed to deliberate on the objection, and partly after the court had publicly announced its decision that the witness would not be compelled to answer the interrogatory, if he should say that thereby he would criminate himself, and when the witness had actually made such declaration—the said Scott, on the two occasions offered to the court, substantially, the following remarks, or suggestions, which he is now permitted to reduce to writing, and place upon the record of the court as his argument and protest against the said decision.

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:*

"It is now too late for the witness, whose memory is so fresh and numerous on one side of the case, and who is mere *non nt recordis* on the other side, to decline answering the question upon the record, *test it may criminate him;* for he has already acknowledged himself, at the instance of the defendant, and for his benefit, whose witness he is, guilty of the published letter, signed *Leonidas*, and the penalty of that single admission, if prosecuted, and not pardoned, is the loss of his commission; for the writing of one such letter is as fatal as the writing of one hundred—the denunciation of the President's General Regulation, published in orders, January 28, 1847, being, that—

"'Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations are frequently mischievous in design, and always *disgraceful* to the army. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service.

"The *official* disgrace of the witness is therefore complete.

"And, Mr. President, it is now also too late for him to set up the possible loss of *private* character, against answering the same question as—to help the defence, when under examination in chief—he has further acknowledged, upon the record of the court, that he had purloined, from a private apartment of Major General Pillow, an important paper, or clandestinely made a copy of such paper. I must, however, bow to the decision of the court, and conduct the future cross-examination of the witness as well as I may.

"Respectfully submitted.

"Mexico, March 25, 1848."

Gen. Pillow rose and said, the reading having been finished that he wished to call the attention of the court to the fact that there were errors in the paper submitted. General Pillow wished the remark to be appended to that paper, "that Gen. Pillow had waved all objections to the cross-examination of that witness."

Major Burns begged the court would please allow him to correct something he had said the day previous, viz: "In relation to writing the Leonidas letter, I wish to state that it was written in my own office, and not in Gen. Pillow's as might be inferred from my evidence yesterday." He also begged permission of the court to read a paper he held in his hand.

The court, after some deliberation, allowed it to be read.

Witness then submitted the following:

"Amongst the questions put to me yesterday by Maj. Gen. Scott were two, in language I deemed designed to be exceedingly offensive to myself. To every question propounded by this court, I shall endeavor to give a true and courteous answer. I have never before been before a military court as a witness, nor, to the best of my recollection, before a civil one, and am altogether unacquainted with proceedings in such cases. I, therefore, respectfully request this court to protect me from insult, whilst so situated that I cannot protect myself. Respectfully submitted. A. W. Burns.

"March 25, 1848."

The Judge Advocate said he was directed by the court to inform the witness that he would be protected at all times by them, and whenever he was asked any question which he considered disrespectful or improper, he might appeal to the court.

Gen. P.—How did it chance that the witness became attached to Major General Pillow's division, and at whose request?

A.—It was at my own request to Major Kirby.

Gen. P.—The witness has said he saw the battle of Contreras; over what parts of the field was he, and with whom, and between what hours?

A.—I went out with General Pillow on the morning of the 19th; I was on different parts of the field; I was on the brow of the hill, and I saw Major General Scott there. I did not leave the field until after dark.

Gen. Scott here moved that the Judge Advocate furnish the witness with paper and pens—as many kinds of ink and pens as he desires—and that witness be required to write the words in the interlineations to be given to the witness from the Leonidas letter by the Judge Advocate—each word several times.

Gen. S. remarked that as near as his memory would serve him the facts were correctly reported—that Gen. P. had supported the hesitancy of his witness. Gen. S. said there was an impression which he hoped would not take possession of this court. He said that in a cross-examination the party so doing, where the witness showed himself a nose of wax in the hands of one party—unwilling to answer to the question of the other party was justified, indeed obliged to put many questions to the witness in order to find the truth, which was often at the bottom of a well—had to be pumped up. He hoped the court would not take up an impression prejudicial to him from that fact, as he had declared he expected and intended to impeach the testimony of that witness.

Gen. P. said that the proposition made by Gen. S. was truly extraordinary—so much so that Gen. S. had to preface it by the remark that he hoped the court would not feel shocked at it. The court has seen the vindictive character of the prosecution. [Here Gen. P. was called to order.]

Gen. Scott said he was impeaching the testimony of the witness, and this was one of the modes taken by him—it was not the only mode. [Gen. Scott was here called to order, and both parties notified that their motions must be submitted in writing.]

Gen. Scott then submitted his motion in writing.

The court declined to admit the motion of Major Gen. Scott, and ordered it to be placed on the record.

Gen. Scott asked if he was to understand that the court objected to his impeaching the testimony of the witness?

The court replied no, certainly not.

Gen. P.—Is the hand-writing of paper No. 1 known to witness, and if so in what relation does the writer stand to Gen. Pillow?

A.—I cannot say that I recognize that hand-writing?

Gen. P.—Look at paper No. 1 and say whether witness has heard of that paper previous to the meeting of this court—bearing a strong resemblance to Leonidas, and having interlineations in Gen. P.'s hand-writing?

A.—I have heard of a paper being in the possession of Mr. Freaner similar to this in character, with the interlineations in Gen. P.'s hand-writing.

Gen. P.—Has the witness ever heard Gen. P. speak on the subject of a certain paper Mr. Freaner had in his possession, and if so at what time and place, and what did he say?

A.—I cannot recollect what he said on the subject; I have heard him speak on the subject in common conversation in his office; I cannot recollect the time; I have heard him say Mr. F. had a paper in his possession which had been written by his clerk, I think he said with his own interlineations, and which he caused to be handed to Mr. Freaner.

Gen. P.—What impression was left on your mind by those conversations?

A.—I do not recollect, and cannot speak upon the subject.

Gen. P.—Did Major Gen. Pillow deny that any such paper as No. 1 had ever been handed to Mr. Freaner?

A.—I never heard him speak on that subject to my knowledge; I do not believe I ever had any conversation with him about it.

Gen. P.—Has the witness heard it stated by Gen. Pillow that a paper corresponding to No. 1 had been purloined from Gen. Pillow's office?

A.—I do not recollect of having heard of a paper of that kind having been purloined.

Gen P.—Before sending off the Leonidas letter will the witness state whether it was read by any one of Gen. Pillow's staff, or his clerk, Dr. Hiestend?

A.—I have no recollection of having read it to them—not the remotest—or of having given it to them to read.

Gen. P.—State as nearly as witness can, the day on which, during the absence, &c. of Gen. P. he found and copied the report in Gen. Pillow's office?

A.—I could not say the day; it is impossible I could answer that question correctly.

Gen. P.—Will the witness read with attention paper No. 1, and having so read it, state if it is not absolutely identical in certain paragraphs—and if not so, in what words it differs from his Leonidas letter?

A.—I find the general, with the exception of the word "now" for "them," on the second page—"Col." before "Riley" and "General" before "Cadwalader," "most" before "gallantly," and the words "killing and wounding in the general engagement 2,600 or 2,700" instead of "900 or 800 of the enemy."

In No. 1 "Gen. Pillow moved,"—in Leonidas "Gen. Pillow then moved." In Leonidas the word "triumphant" is erased and "victorious" interlined; in No. 1 the word "triumphant" occurs; in No. 1, "in rear"—in Leonidas, "in the rear;" in No. 1, "Santa Martha"—in Leonidas, "Churubusco;" in No. 1, "Gen. Scott had now assumed command"—in Leonidas, "Gen. Scott now assumed command for the first time;" in No. 1, "he ordered Gen. Pillow with Cadwalader's brigade to assault the enemy upon the left"—in Leonidas, "enemy's right at Churubusco;" in No. 1, "got entangled in some wide ditches, waist-deep in mud"—in Leonidas, "which they did in great order;" in No. 1, "which they nobly did;" in No. 1 "General" is interlined before "Worth;" in No. 1, "in conjunction" is interlined.

Gen. P.—How does the witness account for that remarkable coincidence? Was this part of witnesses' report composed or copied from the memorandum or report found by the witness on Gen. Pillow's table at Mixcoac?

A.—I cannot account for the coincidence; I have already said that I copied from a memorandum found in Gen. Pillow's office; I may have made mistakes in my copy; I have never seen the paper No. I before coming to this court.

Gen. P.—If this portion of witness's letter was composed by himself, how did he find its way into paper No. 1? Is witness's intimacy with Dr. Hiestend, Gen. Pillow's clerk, so great as to warrant the supposition that he took the same liberty with the Leonidas letter which witness took with Major Gen. Pillow's paper?

A.—I cannot account for the article finding its way into paper No. 1; I never knew that Dr. Hiestend took any liberties with the Leonidas letter; I never showed it to him.

Gen. P.—Among the interlineations in paper No. I are the following: "Major General" after "mad and water." State, if the witness's memory admits, whether the same words were interlined in the memorandum which witness referred to when asked the question from whence he obtained the order or arrangement of the Leonidas letter?

A.—I do not recollect.

Gen. P.—Upon being asked by Major Gen. Pillow, witness replied that he had taken a rough copy of the paper or memorandum. What has become of that paper?

A.—I destroyed it.

Gen P.—What does witness mean by a partial copy?

A.—I took notes and copied parts of it.

Gen. P.—Read again the paper No. I, and state whether it is not identical with the paper from which the witness took a copy.

A.—I cannot say that it is identical; it resembles it in some respects.

Gen. P.—In witness's letter, signed Leonidas, occurs the following passage:

"He evinced on this occasion, as he has done on other occasions, that masterly military genius and profound knowledge of the science of war, which has astonished so much the mere martinets of the profession. His plan was very similar to that by which Napoleon effected the reduction of the fortress of Ulm, and Gen. Scott was so perfectly well pleased with it that he could not interfere with any part of it, but left it to the gallant projector to carry it into glorious and successful execution."

This question was objected to as not being on the written paper before the court, which Maj. Burns here stated was the original of the Leonidas letter, after a critical examination of that paper, marked 3. Gen. P. remarked that he thought the prosecution would find those words to have originated in a box of some of the editors in New Orleans. Gen Scott then withdrew the question, stating that he had taken it from the copy of that letter printed in the N. O. Picayune, not having had that original paper in his hands longer than ten minutes at most.

Gen. P. here asked permission of the court to append to the record a copy of his circular, in which he had notified the officers of his division that if a sword was presented to him he should be under the painful necessity of declining it, with many thanks for the intended kindness—he feared that the partiality of his friends had overated his services.

Major Burns requested to be allowed to state that the money subscribed, with the exception perhaps of $5, had been returned.

Capt. Naylor was here called and duly sworn.

[*Our report breaks off at this point.*]

DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—

BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.

Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*.....

The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.

SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.

Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1848.

☞ We publish this morning the most full and accurate news from Mexico, which has been received in the city. We have received proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, the greater part of which we laid before our readers in an Extra yesterday, and all of which will be found in our colums this morning. But, in addition to this, we have received our files of Mexican papers, of the contents of which we give a synopsis, and also the letters of our able and indefatigable correspondent "CHAPARRAL," which come down to the latest dates, and which may be relied upon as the statements of one who has every means of ascertaining all that is of any interest in Mexico, and the disposition to make the most of these means.

Great Meeting—The French Republic.

The citizens of New Orleans, without distinction of origin or party, will hold a meeting at the St. Louis Exchange to-morrow evening, to celebrate the glorious revolution in France, the establishment of the republic, and the triumph of "Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood." The meeting will be one worthy of the patriotic and enthusiastic people of this city.

Honor to France.—Twenty-one guns will be fired to-day from the Place d'Armes at 12 o'clock, in honor of the recent Revolution in France.

The Crescent.—Since we issued our first number we have made no allusion to our own affairs. Yet we deem it no more than just to our patrons, to utter our warmest thanks towards the public, and our kind friends, who have been and are patronizing us, both in the way of subscription and advertising, to an extent far beyond what we had anticipated. We believe that the "Crescent" has now a claim to be considered one of the *fixed facts* of South-western periodical literature.

☞ See 3d page for additional Mexican News.

La Patria—(Our Country.)—By an advertisement which will be found in another column, it will be seen that D. Juan Gomez has associated with him in the editorship of the Patria, Dr. Matthewson, favorably known as editor of the Vera Cruz "Genius of Liberty." The Patria will be enlarged to the medium size of the daily paper, and will be published in future in Spanish and English. We wish that success to the enterprise which we have no doubt will attend it. We will again refer to the subject, when our columns are less crowded.

Our Washington Letter.—By the press of other matter, we are obliged to leave out the letter of our Washington correspondent, dated 31st ult.

The Superintendent of Public Education. We understand that the lecture, which was to be delivered to-morrow evening by Mr. Alexander Dimitry before the People's Lyceum, has been postponed. The reason of this delay is that a mass meeting of the friends of the French Republic is called for Tuesday night. We are not informed of the evening to which Mr. Dimitry's lecture before the People's Lyceum has been postpound, but due notice will be given thereof.

Post Office at Vera Cruz.—In accordance with the provisions of the armistice, our friend Mr. S. D. Allis, has resigned his functions as Postmaster, in all cases excepting letters directed to the army or navy of the United States, to J. M. Fernandez, appointed to the same station by the Mexican authorities. Mr. Allis has been Postmaster at Vera Cruz ever since the occupation of that city by the American troops, and in that capacity has given universal satisfaction. We are gratified that the army will not be deprived of his services.

It must be evident that the greatest care should hereafter be taken in the direction of letters to the army, designating the particular corps, company and regiment.

Troops Arrived.—On Saturday last the steamboat General Scott, Capt. Sharp, from Cincinnati, brought down from Newport Barracks, Capt. E. A. King, and Lients. S. Davidson, J. Mason, C. W. Lear and 175 men. They were all landed at the Barracks below the city.

Capt. Albertis.—We are happy to welcome this gentleman and officer to our city, after the arduous toils of a campaign in the most disagreeable part of Mexico occupied by our army. Capt. Albertis is another example of the patriotism of printers and *editors*. For a long time conductor of a newspaper in Martinsburg, Virginia, as soon as a requisition was made upon that State, he raised a company of volunteers, offered his services to the government, and more fortunate than many others, was accepted. During the time that the Virginia regiment has been in Mexico, it has had no opportunity of signalzing its prowess, yet should an opportunity occur, we have no doubt it will do credit to the "Old Dominion." Captain Albertis, (a brother of the gallant officer who was killed at Vera Cruz,) has, we believe, came home upon furlough, with a view of visiting his family in Virginia.

☞ The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Association Jockey Club commences next Wednesday.

St. Charles.—The Wonderful Lamp is the title of the new ballet just brought out at this establishment. The whole appointment of the ballet is most perfect. The dancing of Monsieur and Madame Monplaisir was charming, and won from the house, which was full, the most rapturous applause.

The celebrated "Monplaisir Ballet Company," consisting of nearly fifty persons, give their second representation of this magnificent and romantic ballet this evening. A favorite farce will conclude the evening's entertainment.

From the Brazos.—The schooner Visitor, Capt. Harris, from the Rio Grande, on Saturday, brought over as passengers, Capt. E. G. Alburtis, Virginia Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon J. D. Canfield, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Hughes, U. S. A.; W. V. Neil, Virginia Volunteers; and Messrs. S. Mananton, E. Manaton, and F. Canasos, besides some discharged soldiers.

As Every Reasonable Person Expected.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The exculpation of Mr. Buchanan from the suspicion, which some persons had entertained, or feigned, that the treaty with Mexico was divulged by him, is complete."

Senator Yulee.—This gentleman has left Washington, and is now on a visit to his residence at St. Augustine, Florida.

☞ The advertisement of the second meeting over the Bingaman Course, to commence on Wednesday, the 19th inst., is in itself enough to awaken the feelings of all turfmen who are interested in the matter, and of drawing the public attention to the fact.

New Postmaster at Mobile.—The Mobile Register of the 6th inst. says: "The commission of J. W. Townsend, Esq., as Postmaster of this city, expired some time last month, and yesterday's mail brought notice that Gen. T. L. Toulmin had been selected to fill his place."

Flood at Grenada.—The Grenada (Miss.) Press complains of serious annoyance and damage done there by the flood which rose on the 27th ult.

Mexican Correspondence.

City of Mexico, March 23, 1848.

As you will see by the proceedings, the Court of Inquiry was rich yesterday. As soon as it was organized in the morning Mr. Trist was called upon the witness' stand, and had just "got under weigh" when General Scott requested that all the witnesses on his part should leave the room whilst his evidence was being taken. The out-givings of Mr. Trist were very long, but during the whole time not three persons left the room. He was very severe on General Pillow—I thought too much so for a witness—but I leave you to draw your own inference of that. At the hour of adjournment the accused looked very much crest-fallen, and as if something had been said during the investigation which he did not look for; Scott, on the contrary, has lost much of that "disconsolation" spoken of in a previous letter. The first pangs of mortification are passed, and he looks as one who had a duty to do to the country and the army, and was now determined to do it. Had Pillow, like Duncan, made no objection to the withdrawal of the charges, all would have been ended; but he thought his character was at stake, and in the eagerness of the late commander to stop proceedings before such a Court, that he could come out with flying colors. In all probability in this he acted without the proper reckoning, and unless something very strange should turn up, will wreck his reputation upon the very coast over which he expected to sail so free.

From present indications, this Court will hold its sessions for a long time in this capital. The proceedings are looked for here with infinite interest, and from their tenor cannot be void of it in New Orleans and our country at large.

The Court so usurps the public mind, that little room is left for other matters, and hence the dearth of local and interior news.

Yesterday some seven or eight deputies left here for Queretaro, and with those who will leave during the week, will form a quorum. What will be done in the Congress I cannot say, but I think that if the Treaty be modified by our Senate in any material sense, they will talk over it a long time ere they concurin its provisions.

The health of the army, though better than it was a week since, is still far from being good. Twenty-six hundred would not cover the list of those now in the hospitals and under medical treatment. Our physicians, however, begin to get "the hang" of the diseases, and are much more successful than at first. I must refer you to slips I send for the news of the day. Chaparral.

City of Mexico, March 26, 1848.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are gaining rather than losing in interest. For the past two days Maj. Burns, the avowed author of "Leonidas," has been in the witness' seat before the Court. He was introduced by Gen. Pillow for a few minutes to the Court, and since then has undergone the most searching cross examination from Gen. Scott. From the evidence, you may readily see that the Major is anything but comfortable before the court. He says, he scarcely knows what. Scott, in this one instance, has shown himself to be as great a lawyer as he is a general, and the complicated questions he puts to the witnesses might well entrap one far more sagacious. But you have the proceedings before you, and can judge for yourself.

On Thursday evening, the day on which I dispatched my last, advices were received from all the interior States by the Mexican post.

On the 1st March, the American troops entered and took possession of the Capital of Chihuahua, without resistance. As soon as this news reached Durango, a neighboring State the Commandante-General, Urrea, commenced putting that department in a state of defence, and pledged himself to the citizens to resist invasion. Notwithstanding this, Durango seems very peaceably disposed. Its Governor, who has just answered the circular of Rosa, concludes as follows: "I believe, then, that in the present unfortunate condition of the republic, in consequence of the triumphs of the invading forces, and of our unhappy dissensions, nothing can save it from the total destruction which threatens, but the negotiation of a treaty of peace in the manner and under the circumstances which may be most honorable for it."

In Guadalaxara, a few trifling demonstrations have been made against the Government, but they do not amount to anything. The press is down on them, and argues that even if the treaty of peace is rejected, it cannot be regarded as a legitimate reason for making use of the right of revolution.

In the State of Michoacan, the Legislature have taken the initiatory steps to make nominations for the Congress. A paper in that State, alluding to the luke-warmness of members, says: "We are at a loss to say whether the conduct of the army, in defence of the republic, is more shameful and disreditable than that of our national representatives at the same epoch of danger and of trial."

Tamaulipas.—*El Defensor de Tamaulipas* brings us advices from Ciudad Victoria to the 27th ult. An editorial in that paper, says the negotiations of a treaty of peace promise a favorable issue, and that the mania for pronunciamientos, so unfortunate for the nation, does not prevent it. The editor thinks it remarkable that a remedy should be sought for existing difficulties in the very cause which produced them. The article is for standing by the Government in opposition to all revolutionary movements.

Besides Chihuahua, the mail brings us accounts of the invasion of other parts of the country by our troops. Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosi, it seems, have not secured their "virginity against the lust of the invaders." A letter in the Monitor states that a body of Americans had arrived at Mazapil, in the State of Zacatecas, if not at the Sierra Hermosa, and despatched a party to reconnoitre the road to the city of Zacatecas. All the authorities did were to see that the tobacco rents were safe, and did not fall into the hands of the advancing Americans. The correspondent censures the authorities for their negligence and indifference, stating that the Governor is doing nothing but running about and trying to effect a loan.

Review of Troops at San Angel.—On Wednesday, the 22d, the brigade under command of Col. Wynkoop, was reviewed at San Angel, and it affords us the highest satisfaction to add that the result was productive of general pleasure to all present. The brigade, which was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Patterson, (the first time this gallant officer visited this post,) consisted of the New York regiment, Col. Burnham; Massachusetts, Col. Wright; 2d Pennsylvania, Col. Geary; 1st Pennsylvania, Major Bowman; South Carolina, Major Donovant. The several regiments vied with each other as to which should perform the several evolutions they were called to go through, to the greatest perfection, and to the credit of their gallant and efficient officers; we venture to say that they were no way inferior to the oldest veterans that might be brought into the field. After the review, which caused Gen. Patterson to express his admiration in the warmest terms to Col. Wynkoop and those around, for the perfection of the drill of the brigade—a collation was served up at the quarters of Col. Wynkoop, and done ample justice to by the guests. Immediately after the repast, a number of toasts were given by the officers present.

At a meeting of the officers of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, held on the 21st day of March, 1848, at the Regimental Barracks, in the Convent De La Merced, in the city of Mexico, Lieut. Col. Jesse Williams was called to the Chair, and Adjutant R. T. Trabue appointed Secretary, and Lieut. Col. Preston, Capt. Cook, and Capt. Lair, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report suitable resolutions expressive of the sense and feeling of this meeting, in regard to the death of the late Captain Squires, who reported the following, and adopted at the same time:

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. John C. Squires, 4th Regiment Ky. Volunteers, who died in the city of Mexico, on the 20th day of March, 1848, we have lost a brother officer, whose manly candor, generous character, and steady zeal in his new profession, commanded the respect of his Regiment, and won the warmest esteem of its officers. Though he fell not in battle, by the slow hand of disease, he met death with unshaken courage, and the bitter grief of his soldiers attest the calamity which, they, in common with the service, have sustained in his loss.

That in token of regard for his many manly virtues, and soldierly qualities, and of our deep regret for his untimely death, we wear crape upon our left arms, and upon our swords, and that the colors of the Regiment be put in mourning for thirty days.

That a Committee of three officers be appointed to address a letter of condolence to his bereaved and afflicted family, and that these proceedings be spread upon the records of the Regiment.

Whereupon Major Ward, Capt. Conn, and Lieut. Crul, were appointed such Committee.

Jesse S. Williams, Chairman.

R. T. Trabue, Secretary.

From Queretaro the seat of government, the advices come down to the 23d. It is seldom that we receive much news here from that point, because the papers are too guarded; what is received, generally comes by letter. The deputies were beginning to flock in, and a quorum is counted upon during the next week. At the meeting on the 13th, thirty members of the whole number qualified were in attendance. Several communications were received from the Minister of Relations. A communication from the Commissary General of Oajaco, states that the two deputies from that State had received the means necessary to enable them to pay their expenses and report themselves at the Seat of Government. Similar communications were received from other States. The Commissary of Señora says he is ready to pay off the deputies as soon as they call for their funds. One of the deputies from Jalisco sent in his resignation. Two deputies give as a reason for their non-attendance, that the state of their health will not permit of their making their appearance. Another meeting was assigned for the 20th, which we hope will be the last before the assembling of Congress.

A letter from San Luis to a friend of mine here says, that three hundred Americans were at Sabinito, on their way to San Luis. Their object was to protect the traders. They took along with them eight loaded mules, and had waited several days at Sabinito for others on their return from San Luis. The Government of the State had made a communication to the Prefect of Rio Verde on the subject, stating that no goods can be allowed to be brought into the State except such as are taken by the guerrilleros, properly commissioned for that purpose, and that all other persons should be punished. In addition to this the *Monitor* adds, that *seventeen* mounted Americans!—a formidable number truly,—had arrived at Cedral on the 14th, in Zacatecas, on their way to occupy Matelunla, in San Luis. They said they should pay for every thing they had, and remain quiet. The Alcalde of the Mineral of Catorces recommended the towns, as they were unarmed, and as the Americans came in peace, to remain quiet until he could make a representation to the Governor of the State. Another letter dated the 18th, has the following: "Our Ex-Governor was arrested last night, and sent off under a strong escort for Queretaro—this by order of the General Government. It appears that another conspiracy had been discovered."

The acting Governor is anxious to have a conducta despatched for Tampico, and has written to the Head Quarters on that subject. If the export duty is reduced to four per cent. it will certainly leave.

The elections have taken place in the State of Puebla. For President Herrera—two Senators and two Deputies of the same political school.

At 12 o'clock to-day, the Brigade of Gen. Worth will be reviewed at the Molino del Rey, by Gen. Butler.

The Court of Commissioners adjourned yesterday, after a session of twelve weeks. It disposed of, in the meantime, over one hundred and twenty cases.

The trial of the disbursing officer I spoke of before, for bribery and corruption, has terminated, and resulted in a full and honorable acquittal. I expressed to you some doubts, as to such a finding, drawing my inference from the Court of Inquiry, which sat on the case; but notwithstanding that, he has had a safe deliverance.

The city is perfectly quiet now, and the only fears the Mexicans (or a few of them) have, is that we may shortly leave the city. They have got the idea, some how, that it will be too late for our troops to embark at Vera Cruz, should peace be made, but that they will leave that city, repair to Jalapa and encamp in the green fields thereabouts until fall. They may be mistaken about our departure yet. However favorable things look in this country, it is not a *certain* matter that peace will follow the ratification of a treaty by our Senate.

A day has been fixed upon for Santa Anna to leave the Republic; but I will not set it down as a "fixed fact" until I hear that he is on ship-board and his vessel under way.

By express to the Star office papers have been received here from Washington up to the 6th inst., and from their tenor the general belief is that in some shape or another the treaty will get through the Senate. Chaparral.

F. O. J. SMITH & AMOS KENDALL'S *ATTEMPTED TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.*

The humbugging pretensions of F. O. J. Smith and Amos Kendall, controllers of Morse's Plan, for a monopoly in the Telegraph business, are too well known in these regions to require further notice.

Their oft-repeated threats of "injunction" against Mr. O'Reilley, for alleged violation of Morse's Patent, are equally notorious and ridiculous.

The manner in which the citizens of Louisville and St. Louis, in common with other cities have sustained the course of Mr. O'Reilley, by their subscriptions for stock and otherwise, furnishes sufficient commentary on the course pursued by the aforesaid F. O. Smith and Kendall—a course which, as will be seen by the annexed extracts from sundry well known journals, is declared to be "preposterous," "monstrous" and "atrocious."

But, as the threats of "injunction," which never could be carried out against Mr. O'R. in any State on these extensive lines, are occasionally repeated, for the purpose of impeding his progress in completing the "*Louisville and New Orleans Section*" of the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph Range," (which line to New Orleans will soon be completed,) the undersigned are authorized, by friends of the enterprise at St. Louis and Louisville, to offer the following proposition:

That the amount of *twenty thousand dollars*, in stock now paying quarterly dividends of from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, shall be deposited against any equal amount of stock or property paying equal dividend—the whole FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in stock, to be transferred to whichever party succeeds in any suit that may be raised against Mr. O'Reilley—the issue here being distinctly presented, that *Morse's Patents*, and *Kendall's pretensions* under them, cannot be sustained, and that NO INJUNCTION can be sustained against Mr. O'Reilley or his associates, for using any of the several modes of Telegraphing, (each of them quite as *original* as Morse's plan,) which Mr. O'R. has used, or may think proper to use, on any of the vast lines included in the Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Range, constructed, or in progress,