cite or allude in conversation at the time, in any manner to any plan or known view of the said Pillow?

A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Did the witness chance to note the hour at which the victory at Contreras was rendered complete?

A.—I looked at my watch at the time; it was either 20 minutes after 6, or 20 minutes before 7 o'clock. It was 20 minutes after the one hour, or 20 minutes before the other—I do not exactly know which.

Q.—About what time in the night did the brigade of Gen. Shields reach the hamlet, and of what importance did witness consider the presence of said brigade on the 19th of August?

A.—About 10 o'clock, when Lieut. Hammond reported. The presence of that brigade was of great importance, in my opinion, at the time. In marching out to the attack in the morning in the face of Santa Anna's force, I considered it of the highest importance to leave a strong force in the village; that was the key of the whole movement, and I could not spare a sufficient force before Gen. Shields arrived to occupy it properly. For instance, if Santa Anna should have moved into the village when we moved out, he would have put us in a worse position than we had put Valencia; and at any rate secure his own retreat and that of Valencia to the city, and would have become master of the main road which we then held.

Questions by Defence.—Does the witness know to whose division the howitzers and Magruder's battery belong, and by whose orders they were thrown forward?

A.—They belonged, I believe, to General Pillow's division; and I do not know by whose orders they were thrown forward from the rear. They were moving forward under Gen. Twiggs orders at the time I referred to of one of the carriages sticking fast in the wall. I do not know from whom he received his orders.

Q.—Previously to the arrival of General Scott on the field on the 19th of August, who was the senior officer then on the field and responsible for the disposition of the forces?

A.—The senior officer that I saw on the field was General Pillow. The only order I got on that day was from General Twiggs, to move to support Magruder's battery. Whoever made the dispositions was responsible for them. I do not now speak of the principle, but of the facts. The presumption is the senior officer directs the dispositions, and is responsible for them.

Q.—When you arrived at the villages of Ensaldo and Geronimo on the 19th August, did you find Col. Riley and General Cadwalader in possession of those villages, and had the former already repulsed a large cavalry force, and the latter checked a large Mexican force under Santa Anna?

A.—I found Gen. Cadwalader in possession of the village. I could not find Col. Riley; it appears he had gone through it and had moved further up towards Valencia's position. I learned in regard to the cavalry, from Colonel Riley, that he had repulsed a large body of the enemy's cavalry, and killed Gen. Frontera at the upper end of the village, towards Valencia, and finding the enemy too strong, was, as he reported to me, on his way back to the pedregal, not knowing there were other troops over. I conceive that taking possession of the village was an important movement. It did not interpose any obstacle, as the road was open yet; though it did not prevent his joining Valencia, it had such influence upon Santa Anna as to prevent his throwing himself into Valencia's camp, lest our army should be interposed between him and the capital. Holding the village ought to have so influenced Santa Anna as to prevent him from throwing himself outside of the village, in respect to the capital. I found Gen. Cadwalader already in position, on the right flank of the village, fronting what was Santa Anna's then front.

Q.—Had the force under Santa Anna been brought to a stand before you got to the village?

A.—Yes, sir, formed perpendicularly to the road before I reached it, and then moved around parallel to it, after I got there.

Q.—Suppose Santa Anna, with his forces, had taken possession of this village before it was occupied by our troops, could you have taken possession of it, considering the difficulties of the ground and other obstacles?

A.—It is impossible to say what you could do. It could not have been done without a very great loss. It it had been well defended it could not have been done.

Q.—As you regard the possession of the village as a key to the operations of the 20th, will the witness say whether he does not regard its possession on the 19th as ensuring the success of the operations on the morning of the 20th?

A.—The whole operation on the 20th was based upon the possession of the village. The whole plan of attack on the 20th was formed after the possession of the village was secured, and was founded upon that; but the proper attack, in my opinion, was on Santa Anna, as was intended the evening before; that is the proper attack for one being in the situation I was in. The attack on Valencia was determined upon merely as an alternative, because the night offered me the means of reaching his position with certainty, and the darkness had prevented us taking the first.

Q.—Did you consider the positions of Col. Riley and Gen. Cadwalader as taken by chance, and if not, under whose orders did you suppose they were acting?

A.—I supposed Colonel Riley went over there by General Twiggs' orders, having seen him separate from me at the time Magruder's battery moved to the front. I never knew who sent Gen. Cadwalader; I presumed, of course, he was ordered there.

Q.—Did not witness hear the orders of Maj. General Pillow alluded to, in conversation, by Colonel Riley and General Cadwalader, or other officers, who occupied the village or neighborhood, before he reached it? Will witness state whether the position of these troops did not cause him to suppose, that the object was to attack the rear or flank of Valencia's position.

A.—I thought that the whole movement of these troops was in conformity with General Scott's order, in the morning, to push across, and get possession of the San Angel road; and that these troops were there in conformity with that order. When I got over, and Colonel Riley joined me, I found I had about 3,600 men, in the face of 15,000 or 20,000; and I occupied myself with the means of defeating them, without thinking what had brought us there, except the general object of getting possession of the road to the city; and I cannot say our object was to make an attack upon particular points in flank or rear, but to get a good position on the road, from which to choose points of attack.

Q.—Witness will state whether he did not understand that a battle was being fought, on the 19th of August; and that the object was to dislodge the enemy and get possession of the road across the Pedregal?

A.—I know nothing of a road across the Pedregal. I know that the enemy were opposing our passage across the Pedregal; and that it was our object to dislodge them, to get possession of the San Angel road. I knew nothing of a road across the Pedregal.

Q.—Being in that position, could you have attacked the enemy's camp, except in flank or rear?

A.—I don't think I should have attacked it, unless in flank or rear, as it was done. I would not have attempted to do it. I cannot say the thing was impossible; I might have done it; but I should not have thought it prudent. It may have made a great error in attacking it in the rear; and if I had had an hour more of daylight, I should have attacked Santa Anna; and, having defeated him, Valencia's position would have fallen of course.

Q.—Were not all the movements of the 19th of August last, as well as those of the morning of the 20th, made in conformity with General Scott's general order to gain the San Angel road?

A.—As far as I was concerned, they were, as far as I knew, in conformity with a verbal order of one of General Scott's staff to gain the San Angel road. The verbal order was more in detail than the written order, directing the baggage to be left behind, and in reference to the movement of the wagons, etc.; and that we were to turn the position of San Antonio by seizing the San Angel road, etc. The written order was merely an extract—less in detail. I do n't think I ever saw this order—[the general order having been handed to him.]

Q.—If a battle was to be there, and was then being fought, did the witness suppose that the troops had gone forward without the orders of the senior officer charged with putting those troops on the San Angel road.

A.—I never knew who was charged with any such movement. I knew that I had gone over there in conformity with General Scott's orders of the morning. I can only say that I thought the other troops were moving in conformity with General Scott's order of that morning also; through what intermediate, or rather immediate officer we received his orders, I did not know. It was impossible, from the nature of the ground, to see who was the commanding officer.

Q.—Did the reconnoitering officers, Captain Canby and Lieut. Tower, accompany Colonel Riley's command, and make their reconnoissance before you had crossed the Pedregal? and was their reconnoissance made irrespective of your orders?

A.—In company with Colonel Riley they crossed the Pedregal; and I believe they reconnoitered the position; and they brought me the intelligence, after Colonel Riley had reported to me. I believe the reconnoissance was made before I got over.

Questions by Prosecution.—The witness has said that Maj. Gen. Pillow overtook the witness while the latter and General Twiggs were in pursuit of the enemy about San Angel. How far is that place from the intrenched camp?

A.—Between two and a half and three miles, I think, is the distance to the nearest end of San Angel.

Q.—The witness, to a question put to him, has said that the presumption is, that the principal orders on the field are given by the senior officer. May not such presumption be contradicted by facts; and so far as any plans or views or orders of Maj. Gen. Pillow are concerned, is not such presumption contradicted in the case of these operations on the 19th and 20th of August last?

A.—The presumption, may of course, be contradicted by facts in every case. With regard to all my movements after taking a position along side of Magruder's battery, all those movements were directed by myself; I being the senior officer present with those movements, receiving orders from nobody and being in communication with no superior officer. Except General Shields, I saw no senior officer until the arrival of Gen. Twiggs. Gen. Shields did not assume the command.

Q.—Has the witness any reason to believe that any reinforcements were thrown into Valencia's camp before the arrival of witness, or after his arrival at the village of Ensaldo?

A.—I do not recollect—I saw a small party moving between Santa Anna and Valencia, but it probably was a party sent forward to reconnoitre the ravine in front of Santa Anna's position, returning to him. It was so near dark that I could not see.

Q.—Is it not a military principle, that where general orders are given, the details must be filled out by subordinates?

A.—Undoubtedly.

General CADWALADER called by special order of the court for the defence.

General Scott objected to his being called at this time, as his cross-examination had been closed. He did not object to the witness' being recalled, but at this time he had a witness waiting. He begged that his motion and the decision of the court might go on the record. The court said it would consider it, but decided to call him.

Questions by Defence.—The witness has said on his examination, that he expressed his opposition to the Tacubaya Armistice. Did the witness understand that General Pillow was opposed to said Armistice, because we surrendered the advantages we had gained without any thing in return?

A.—At the time of the conversation, which was previous to a knowledge of the terms of the Armistice, no reference could have been had to the terms of what we knew nothing about, as the Commissioners had not then met. At the time, neither of us understood what the Armistice was to be. Gen. Pillow certainly did object to any Armistice that did not give us decided advantages as an equivalent.

Q.—Did the witness understand, or not, that we ought not to grant the Armistice unless Chapultepec or the capital was surrendered?

A.—I do not remember—I know nothing of my own knowledge. I cannot remember now the exact stipulations Gen. Pillow thought should be insisted upon—I know he contended for material advantages.

General Pillow remarked, he hoped the court would remember that he was charged with falsehood on this very point.

General Scott rose and said, he hoped the court would remember that he chanced yesterday to make a similar remark, and he was rebuked by the court for having prompted a witness.

Q.—In your former examination, you said that you did not hear General Pillow make reference to any reinforcements coming up from the city, in his orders to you. Say whether ten memoranda by yourself, and what that was?

A.—I now recollect that I had a reference to any reinforcements that might come up from the capital, which I did not remember before. There was a reference to intercepting any reinforcements spoken of, as having been given to Col. Riley, and which I was to follow.

Q.—Were Santa Anna's reinforcements checked by your command before Gen. Smith reached Ensaldo?

A.—They were entirely so, and had been so for half an hour.

Q.—Had you, previously to the arrival of Gen. Smith, made your dispositions to receive Santa Anna; and was any change in those dispositions made after the arrival of General Smith?

A.—I had established my command in position to resist the forces under Santa Anna, and no change in that position took place until Col. Morgan's regiment reinforced me, when I moved my command a sufficient distance round the village to give him a position on the line which I defended; and I do not recollect subsequently having changed that position—certainly not materially—having occupied the wall and maguey bushes surrounding the exterior of the village—the 11th and Voltigeur regiments facing the North, and the 14th and 15th regiments facing in the direction of San Angel. The wall spoken of was a very low one.

Q.—If Santa Anna's forces had not been checked by your command, would they not have reached the village, and prevented Gen. Smith from reaching it?

A.—They certainly would have done so if Col. Riley, who was further advanced than I was, had not checked them. If this had not been done, Santa Anna would have passed being ready, Gen. Cadwalader undertook to remain and bring them up in time. Major Dimmick, with my brigade, followed the two first regiments of Cadwalader, and the latter followed Dimmick with his two other regiments. Owing to the extreme difficulty of the path, it took us three hours before Riley's brigade got into position in rear of the enemies' works. It had been broad day-light some time before we arrived there. As the enemy had a great deal of cavalry about their position, Riley was ordered to attack in two columns, and to deploy when the nature of the ground would permit him. Cadwalader's brigade had been intended to make face towards Santa Anna, if he moved to the assistance of Valencia, and Dimmick to assist in either the one or the other attack, as circumstances might require. But Santa Anna had, during the night, withdrawn to San Angel, as we have since learned from his official reports, so that when it got to be broad day we could only see Santa Anna's cavalry at the position which he had occupied, and his infantry a great distance off, returning to that position. He was so far off, that it was evident we had nothing to fear from any movement he could make. Just as Riley's column was formed for attack, cavalry were seen moving out from Valencia's position up towards the mountains. As they might in that way attack Riley on his right flank, and as it was no longer necessary to pay any attention to Santa Anna's force, I directed that Cadwalader's brigade should also form in two columns—one to move on Riley's right flank and rear, and the other on his left flank. The order was communicated to the senior officer, who marched with the two first regiments of Cadwalader, and just at this moment Cadwalader came up with the other two, and immediately the attack commenced. Seeing that there was no necessity for reserving any troops to meet the force under Santa Anna, Dimmick was ordered to face to the left and advance in line across the ravine against Valencia's entrenchments; at the same time I forgot to mention that the Engineer Company and Rifles were thrown upon Riley's left and front under the brow of the hill, to clear his front of the enemies' skirmishers. The whole of the enemies' works and position were carried at one sweep. A good many of the fugitives were intercepted by the position held by Shields on the road. After directing the artillery, pack mules, etc., to be secured, I directed the column to be formed and advance in pursuit of the enemy. I sent an order to the rear that Major Gardner's regiment of artillery should take charge of the captured artillery and ammunition, and that one of the other regiments, I think Col. Trousdale's, but certainly the regiment to which Captain Breedlove belongs, should take charge of other matters, while Shields' brigade was directed to take charge of the prisoners. I moved on however towards San Angel before these dispositions were executed; and I believe they were afterwards changed by other officers who then came up. As the Rifle, 3d Infantry Regiment moved out of the village, Gen. Twiggs came up. He directed the pursuit to be continued, making occasional short halts, until the other regiments could get into position in column. We continued in this way until, as I said before, Gen. Pillow came to the head of the column at San Angel, and assumed the command.

Q.—In making the plans, movements and attacks, witness has narrated, was witness influenced in any one of them by any known plan of Major-General Pillow, or did any officer into the village. Col. Riley was on the other side of the village.

Q. by prosecution.—Has not witness heretofore testified before this court that his leading principle or only instruction from Gen. Pillow was to support Col. Riley? If Col. Riley had been recalled, would witness have returned under those instructions also?

A.—I would not have been sent. It was after the officer with the order for the recall of Col. Riley had returned; that I was sent. I supposed, at the time, I was sent in consequence of that order, not being able to reach Col. Riley. I was directed to perform the same duties which I was told Col. Riley had been sent to perform; and if the order for the recall had been subsequently given, I suppose it would have been sent to me instead of to Col. Riley.

Q.—On being ordered to follow up Riley's brigade, on the 19th of August last, and as senior officer, on coming up with that brigade, had the witness precise instructions to attack the enemy's left flank or the rear of that flank, or to occupy the village, or to take any other definite position—or did the witness march with any definite plan of operations received from Maj. Gen. Pillow? or, in other words, did the witness, as senior officer, conceive himself at liberty to make his own plans and modify them according to circumstances?

A.—The instructions were general, and I did deem myself authorized to take any position I deemed most advantageous, or any measures I thought best.

The court then adjourned to Wednesday morning.

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1848.

☞ The Rev. Alex. Campbell will, by request, repeat his discourse in reply to Dr. Clapp, on the future punishments of the wicked, next Sabbath evening, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets. Seats free.

MAIL FAILURE.—We had one of those frequent failures of the mail again yesterday. No northern papers were received.

GEN. SMITH'S EVIDENCE.—In our report of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, published in this day's paper, will be found the testimony of Gen. Smith. To this, we would partiuularly refer our readers, for the best and most intelligible account of the battle of Contreras that has yet been published. No one can read this evidence without being impressed with the most exalted opinion of Gen. Smith's great military genius. The base attempt of another General, his superior officer, to usurp the credit, and deprive him of the glory, of a victory so entirely his own, has been justly estimated by the people of the United States—it has met with the contempt it richly merited.

SANTA ANNA'S "FOND FAREWELL."—We translate and publish to-day, the last address of Santa Anna to his countrymen—a Spanish copy of which has been sent us by a correspondent in Mexico. As we said yesterday, it will richly repay perusal—long and verbose as it is. What may be called *Santa-Annaism* "sticks out" of it in every direction. We translate from the Vera Cruz *Arco Iris*,—it will be found on our third page.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—In this age of universal competition there is no branch of business in which more enterprise and energy are exhibited, than in the publication of our daily papers. "Pony Expresses" in advance of the mail—"Special Expresses" from Mexico—"Telegraphic Despatches," and "Particular Lightning Correspondents," are all the rage, and evince the eagerness with which our publishers seek to deserve and win public favor. Among the foremost of the City Press, in this respect, is our friend of the Evening Mercury. He has lately beaten the "Pony Express" on several occasions, but yesterday he surpassed himself. In his Mobile despatch of April 18, announcing the arrival of the Hibernia, he not only came in ahead of the mail—the Express—the Telegraph itself—but he actually beat the Almanac by four whole days!

☞ The attention of those interested is called to the notice of the Degree temple, this evening.

THE AMERICAN STAR.—This excellent journal is still published in the city of Mexico, and will continue to be issued for some months. It maintains in every respect, its ability and enterprize, and is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best and most desirable medium of obtaining authentic information from the seat of war. Subscriptions for the weekly Star received at Rusconi's, opposite the St. Charles hotel.

☞ The Members of Orleans Temple of Honor No. 3 hold a meeting to-night.

MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.—If the telegraph tells truth, the "Monster Meeting" that was to have come off on St. Patrick's Day, in Dublin, did not amount to much. The military dispersed the "mob," and arrested the leaders! Surely there must be something more than this, in the full truth of the case.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The opera of Othello at this theatre to-night.

RACES.—*Eclipse Course.*—The races over the Eclipse Course, to-day, promises to be of more than ordinary interest. Charmer, the winner of the four mile day over the Metarie, will try "her hand" or her heels, for the purse to-day, and her competitors are likely to put her up to all she knows. The race will be one of great interest, and the conveniences for reaching the track, and the accommodations when there, will doubtless ensure a full attendance.

RISING OF WATERS.—The Democrat, at Yazoo City, says that the river is high, and still rising....The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 11th says: "The river at this point is still rising, and boats from above yesterday report a great rise from the Upper Mississippi. Fears are entertained of an unprecedented flood"....The St. Louis Organ of the 6th, says: "The river opposite this city took a sudden rise of five feet during Tuesday night. Yesterday it continued rising, and is still rising with great rapidity. Considerable damage was done to produce on the levee, which presented an animated spectacle, owing to the immense number employed in removing goods. Boats down yesterday from Galena, report the Mississippi rising at that point, and all the way down. The Illinois is reported over the banks in many places, and still rising. The Missouri river continues to rise. At Cincinnati, on the 5th, the Ohio had fallen 3 feet."

Revolution in Bolivia.—Venezuela.

By the brig Millaudon, Capt. Delvaille, which left Havana on the 6th inst., we have received full files of Havana papers to the 4th. In the *Diario de la Marina* of the 30th ult., we find accounts of a revolution in Bolivia. Last October some provinces had declared against Ballivian, which, however, was put down by the latter. Last December the Department of La Paz, led by Col. Belza, pronounced against the established government.—Ormao also declared for the insurgents. Belza declared himself President. It was supposed that the government of Peru had instigated the rebellion. Ballivian now resigned his power. Gen. Guilarte then marched against the rebels, but on his way his officers defected and left him powerless. The revolutionists seem to have been left, at the last accounts, in possession of the field.

From Venezuela, although we have dates to the 4th ult., the news is not much more definite. Gen. Monagas had succeeded in quelling the congressional opposition. On the 2d ult. Monagas left Caraccas to take command of the army. On the 24th of February Monagas's army was at San Pablo, while that of Paez was at Apure.

A famous female dwarf, smaller than Tom Thumb, was being exhibited at Matanzas.

There is no local news, from Havana, of the least importance.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.—But a few days will probably elapse before the Major-General, in chief command of the American army, will, on his return from the field of his fame and his glory, be in New Orleans. Surely, it cannot be, at this time, too soon to make the proper arrangements for his reception. Are our authorities willing to let the name of our city be jeopardized by neglecting these things to the last moment—a moment, perhaps, too late?

☞ The New Orleans Institute will open this evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, at the Baptist Church, on the South side of Triton walk, near Dryades street.

☞ We would call attention to the sales at auction to-day by Messrs. Pierson & Bonneval; they will sell at 12 o'clock at Banks' Arcade, a valuable lot of negroes, also Texas lands and town lots near Madisonville, and a Saw Mill, situated on Notre Dame street. See advertisements.

SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatch, that Mr. Allen's resolutions of sympathy with France, passed the Senate on the night of the 6th inst.—32 ayes and 9 nays. Better late than never, perhaps. But who are those *nine nays?* We are curious to see their names, that we may record them. "Only this and nothing more."

IRELAND.—Public attention is most earnestly directed, now, to the developements in Ireland; and a painful anxiety prevails to learn the course of events there.

GEN. TWIGGS AT HOME.—We are glad to say that Gen. Twiggs arrived safely and pleasantly at his residence, Augusta, Ga., on the 8th inst. He was met at Atalanta, by a deputation of citizens from Augusta, who accompanied him to Berzelia, and a special train brought the party to Augusta, where his arrival was announced by a salute of artillery. The weather was very inclement, but that circumstance did not prevent a large concourse of his fellow-citizens from greeting him at the depot. He was welcomed to the city by an appropriate address, delivered by the Mayor, and was conveyed, in a coach and four, to the residence of of his brother.

THE NEW CONGRESSMAN.—Horace Mann, the whig candidate for Congress, to supply the place of the late John Quincy Adams, has been elected. Mr. Mann has one merit—and that of the highest order—whatever his political opinions may be. He is a most enlightened friend of popular education; and, indeed, is in advance, even of those who have been considered leaders, in this movement, at the North.

CARROLLTON GARDENS.—This delightful place, so long the popular resort of our citizens, has been this season fitted up with, if possible, greater beauty than ever. The delicious and shady walks, the flagrant flowers of every hue and form, the stately trees, the warbling of birds, and the music of gushing fountains, contribute to form a place such as we might imagine of the fabled grottos of Oriental Princes. The tired denizens of the city, when overcome by the noise and dust of the streets, can repair to Carrollton and find there, while sipping his sherbets, or his ice cream, and inhaling the perfume of the flowers, that oblivion of the care of business, which is so much to be desired in our utilitarian age. We venture to say that if any one once visits these fine gardens, he will derive such pleasure that he will be sure to return. Ladies, or families, desiring to visit Carrollton, will find in Mr. James Durno, as we can judge from experience, a most attentive and obliging landlord.

FUNERAL AT MEMPHIS.—The funeral of Mr. P. P. Baker, of Memphis, on the 10th inst., was attended by a large concourse of citizens.

HORSE THIEVES.—Two horse thieves, who were committed to prison in this State to await an executive requisition, named William Barton and James Hayden, were taken to Natchez on the 10th inst., by officers Samuel and Dillon.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From all along the river, we get accounts of an unusual swell and rising.

Further Gleanings from our Mexican News.

Bustamente.—Ex-President Bustamente arrived, from Guanaxuato, at San Luis Potosi on the 27th ult., in command of a division of troops. His arrival was supposed to have had some connection with the designs of Paredes.

The Jalapa Watchtower of the 2d inst. says, that on the 30th ult., a large train of Mexican merchandise was attacked by a band of Mexican robbers near Paso del Bobo. As soon as Col. Hughes learnt the fact, he ordered out a detachment of Hays's Rangers in pursuit of the robbers. The detachment was commanded by Capt. Daggett. It followed the trail of the robbers, under the direction of a Mexican guide, until it came up with them at the village of Despoblade. Thirteen out of fourteen men were captured, and shot, greatly to the satisfaction of all the well disposed inhabitants of Jalapa.

The North American.—We regret to learn that the North American newspaper, published at the city of Mexico, has been discontinued for want of support.

Departure of Trains.—Several trains have recently left Vera Cruz: one for Orizaba, commanded by Capt. W. S. Brown, Actg. Asst. Quartermaster; one for Jalapa, under the command of Capt. Seafeldt, Louisiana Infantry; and a third for the National Bridge, commanded by Capt. McLelland.

Breaking the Armistice.—The Free American of the 6th inst. contains a report that the Mexicans had taken advantage of Commodore Perry's absence to break the armistice, by attacking Palizada and and Laguna.

On the 8th inst., Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico, escorted by Capt. Tilghman's command. Capt. T. had escorted Santa Anna from Jalapa to Antigua, from which place, on the 5th inst., he sailed in the Spanish brig Martino.

The Ohio Battalion is to be stationed at Rio Frio.

Banquet in Honor of the French Revolution.—On the evening of the 8th inst., a supper was given in Vera Cruz by the French residents, in honor of the Revolution. The French Consul and several American gentlemen attended.

Lowering the American Flag.—The Mexican authorities at Vera Cruz, having become wearied of the sight of the American Flag, which floated from the flag-staff on the palace, one day politely requested the American Governor, Col. Wilson, to have it struck. The Colonel, not wishing to be outdone in politeness, immediately complied with their desire, and our flag was accordingly hauled down. As soon, however, as Gen. Kearney took command, he caused it to be raised again. Good!

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[Telegraphed for the Crescent.]

Arrival of the Hibernia—Result of the Dublin Meeting on St. Patrick's Day—Confusion in Commercial Affairs on the Continent.

Our Telegraphic Dispatch from Mobile last night, informs us that Allen's Resolutions of Sympathy passed the Senate on the 6th, by a vote of 32 ayes, to nine nays.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at New York on the 8th instant, bringing very important news. The revolutionary spirit has spread still more widely over Europe, and has given rise to insurrection in almost every country. England alone seems to be exempted. The monster meeting which was held in Ireland, passed off quietly, and without bloodshed. The people made no resistance. They did not even strike a blow to save their leaders from arrest by the armed myrmidons of British power. Great confusion in trade has resulted from the political convulsions in Europe.

France, under her Provisional Government, is enjoying a perfect state of tranquility, but her financial affairs are in a horribly deranged condition. The Bank of Rouen has failed, and large failures have occurred in consequence.

Cotton has fallen ¾ of a penny.

MOBILE.—Sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 400 bales. The market was very unsettled. Middlings 5½ to 5¾ cents.

Reprehensible Affair at Mobile.

We earnestly hope that there is some mistake in the story of certain conduct, by persons at Mobile, toward a State Senator lately visiting that city. If true, as we get the story, no language can be too severe toward those who not only violated the duties of ordinary hospitality, but committed an outrage on all those laws recognized by decent and respectable citizens. It seems that Mr. Monisette, the Senator from Monroe, had something to do with the authorship of a law lately passed by the Alabama Legislature, in reference to cotton sampling—which law was not agreeable to some persons in Mobile. These persons took the opportunity of a visit by Mr. Monisette to their city, to go in a gang, disguised by masks, to his house. Not finding him there, they went somewhere else; and meeting Mr. M. began an insulting use of epithets toward him—and finished by pelting his person with handsfull of cotton! That such conduct was shameful in the highest degree, needs no argument to prove. We are much mistaken if the respectable citizens of Mobile do not feel in the highest degree indignant at a deed that will jeopardize the good name of their city, if allowed to go unrebuked.

In connection with this affair, we hear rumors of an event in the utmost degree painful, involving its effect on a female member of Mr. Monisette's family. We wait for further particulars before saying any thing more on the subject.

TORN DOWN.—The old wall that has so long guarded the Customhouse, was yesterday completely demolished. The venerable structure, through which so many dollars have passed into the treasury of Uncle Sam, now looks as though it had lost its only friend, and has more the appearance of a country meeting-house, than a building into which comes annually so large a share of the revenue of the United States. The offices will all soon be removed down town, and the old Customhouse give place to an edifice that will be an ornament to our city.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Holmes & Swenwick vs. Captain and Owners of Steamboat Belle Air.*—In this case plaintiff claimed the sum of $4,500 as damages done two buildings belonging to plaintiffs, and situated in the town of Chester, Illinois. Plaintiffs set forth in their petition, that on or about the 23d day of June, 1844, during the great flood of the Mississippi, when the water overflowed all the bottom lands near the property of petitioners, the steamboat Belle Air was descending the Mississippi river, and not being properly officered, provided, and manned, and through carelessness and maliciousness, ran into the aforesaid buildings of petitioners, and totally destroyed one, and damaged the other. Petitioners claim not only the actual damage done the buildings, which they placed at $3,500, but further claimed $1,000 as consequential damages resulting from a loss of the use and benefit of said buildings, until they could be replaced. The Judge declined giving judgment for any consequential damages, stating that the law in such cases was so limited in its application, and liable to so many contingencies, that such damages are almost unsusceptible of legal proof. Judgment was given in favor of plaintiffs for $3,500, with interest from March 28th, 1845, until paid, together with costs of suit, and privileges of property attached.

Eclipse Course—Carrollton.

The best three mile race ever performed in America—all circumstances considered—was run over this course yesterday. The entries were D. F. Kenner's *Buena Vista*, T. B. Goldsby's *Little Mistress* and I. Van Leer's *Oliver*—all of them horses of approved speed and bottom.

The track, at best, is not a *quick* one, and it is now covered with a kind of loose sand, fetlock deep. Buena Vista was the favorite against the field, and the best timemakers settled on 5:43. The day was beautiful and the attendance large, while the *goers* stripped in the best possible condition.

At the start, the Wagner colt led, close followed by Little Mistress, until they entered the third mile, when Buena Vista cut down the Mistress and collared the horse, as they swung into the second quarter, and made a most gallant brush for the heat. Every inch of the ground was nobly contested; for, on coming to the line, all through the last quarter, neither animal was ahead. "A dead heat!" cried a hundred voices; but, on bursting over the line, Oliver was found to be about eighteen inches, or the length of a jay-lash, ahead—Little Mistress running third. Time, 5:38¾.

The start, in the second heat, was not made until the betting had changed, at odds, in favor of the stallion for the purse. Away they went, the horse in the lead, and both fillies close up and doing. The run, throughout the heat, was most beautiful. In the second mile, both the *females* went up and challenged the Wagner in the most gallant style; but, with an admirable constancy, he opened on his pursuers a gap that all their efforts could not repair, for the horse came home a winner in 5:38½—proving himself one of the best racers in America.

We all remember "Ruffin's" second heat in 5:36, over the Louisiana Course, but his race was far inferior to Oliver's race yesterday. The Louisiana track was at least two seconds quicker in a mile, and on the day of "Ruffin's" race, the track was equal *almost* to a spring-board—while the condition of the Eclipse Course, yesterday, was not such as to admit of a supposition that the time could possibly be inside of 5:42.

And Little Mistress too, although last in the race, won a reputation for speed and game that her most sanguine friends never anticipated. We do not think we hazard much in saying, that the race yesterday was the best three-mile performance ever made in America.

THIRD DAY—*Friday, April* 14.—Association Purse $400. Entrance 10 per cent. added—Three-mile heats.

I. Van Leer's ch. c. *Oliver*, by Wagner, dam Flight, by Leviathan; 3 y. o.	1	1
D. F. Kenner's ch. f. *Buena Vista*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Leviathan; 3 y. o.	2	2
T. B. Goldsby's ch. f. *Little Mistress*, by Shamrock, dam by Wild Bill; 3 y. o.	3	3

Time, 5:38¼—5:38½.

☞ Further Advices about JONES'S CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Full many a year wigs have been worn,
'Cause of our Hair we have been shorn:
"T was sickness caused the loss severe,
So wigs were worn instead of hair.

We see God's goodness does appear,
He sends us one to give us Hair,
A growth that only Nature owns
☞ is Coral Restorative, now made by Jones:

Its wond'rous virtues should be known,
Not on this continent alone;
The Press should take it now in hand,
And make the wond'rous cure expand!

For sale only, in New Orleans, at 151 CHARTRES st. apl5 6t2dp

Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph.

(*Including the New Orleans Line, through the Mississippi Valley.*)

As I have now extended the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph" from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi at St. Louis, including the Great Lakes, and have so nearly completed the *line to New Orleans*, that the whole Telegraphic range from the Canadian frontier to the Gulf of Mexico will be in operation on lines constructed under my arrangements *about the close of June*—making a total of about four thousand miles of Telegraph—(with arrangements for extending those lines to an aggregate of *six thousand miles* before December, connecting "by lightning," nearly every important point on all the inland waters of the United States)—THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN, that, if any where along the whole range of lines thus constructed, or in progress by my associates and myself any demand whatever has been inadvertently left unsettled by any person employed in the construction of those extended lines, such demand may be forwarded to me, for settlement by my agents, at New Orleans, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Vincennes, Wheeling, Nashville, Memphis, Natchez, Tuscumbia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, Galena, Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Albany or New York.

Other opportunities will be taken to express my sense of the confidence and friendship with which I have been sustained by my fellow-citizens, and by the newspaper press generally, while engaged thus extensively in carrying out a project in which I embarked before a mile of Telegraph was constructed by individual enterprise in America, and in which I have had to contend, not only with all the difficulties of a new enterprise, but with extraordinary troubles that are already too familiar to the public.

HENRY O'REILLY.

New Orleans, April 12, 1848.

☞ Col. CHARLES DOANE, at New Orleans, will attend to any business connected with the above mentioned lines. apl4 tf

12 CAMP STREET. 12 CAMP STREET.
GUINNESS & BUSH,
12 Camp street, N. O.
DEALERS IN
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES:
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY;
FANS, RETICULES, PURSES,
Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Desks,
CANES, UMBRELLAS,
SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, GLOVES,
GOLD PENS, CUTLERY, ETC.
12 Camp street. ..... 12 Camp street.

Splendid Clothing Establishment.

☞ Boyle & Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to their Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.

N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap8

☞ Spring and Summer Clothing.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 *MAGAZINE Street*, have received by recent arrivals a very choice assortment of

FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they would invite the attention of their friends and customers. The following described goods are all of the latest styles, and are made and trimmed in the very best manner. All our goods are warranted in every respect.

Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs, of the following materials:
French Merino; Drap d'Ete; Paramatta; Black and colored Alpaca; Linen Lisado Check; Striped Linen; Brown and Yellow Linen; Blue, Olive and Mixed Cashmerette.
Drap de Vienne; French Llama Cloth; Caspian Tweed; Croton Cloth; Drap d'Iude; White Linen; Seersucker;

Polka Coats, of the following materials:
Black and blue Drap d'Ete; Linen Cloth; Cashmerette; Brown, Yellow and Check Linen.
Black and colored Cloth; Light Tweed; White Linen;

Pantaloons, of the following materials:
French Merino; Drap d'Ete; Drap de Vienne; Paramatta; Black and Blue Alpaca; Drap de Turk; India Nankeen; French, English and American Cottonade.
Single Milled French Doeskin; Kentucky Jeans; Colored French Drillings; White Linen Drilling; White Irish Linen; White Linen Duck; Listado Check.

Vests, of the following materials:
Black and colored Satin; Black and colored Silk; Bombazine; White Marseilles; Fancy Marseilles; Rich light Silk and Satin, for Balls and Soirees.
Orleans Silk and Linen; Fancy colored Linen; Plain Linen; Buff Cashmere; Black and fancy Velvet;

Shirts and Drawers.—White Linen and Muslin Shirts; Striped Linen and Cotton Shirts; Brown, Pink and White Cotton Knit, Gauze Cotton, Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel and Silk Undershirts and Drawers.

Rich and Fancy Silk Cravats; Muslin and Batiste Cravats; Linen and Silk Hdkfs.; Suspenders, Gloves, Half-hose, etc. etc.
Also—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas.

☞ We are now selling our WINTER CLOTHING at remarkably low prices.
Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.....from $10 to $25
Black Doeskin and Cassimere Pants.....from $4 50 to $10
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