DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1848.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The Phœnix Fire Company No. 8 give their first anniversary ball this evening, at the Armory Hall. From the names of the committee of invitation, and what we have heard of the preparations made, there is no doubt that this will prove one of *the* entertainments of the season. True, it is rather late, but sometimes the best wine is reserved for the last.

"Our readers will observe, that our report thus "far, is the only full, correct and connected report "of this important trial. We have two special "reporters in attendance on the Court, and they "are continually occupied in writing the volumi-"nous testimony received in the case."—*Delta of yesterday.*

We have no objection to our neighbors of the "Delta" glorifying themselves as much as they please, (and they let but few opportunities slip,) but we are not willing that they should do so at our expense. The truth is, the "Crescent" has received just as full and complete reports as those of the "Delta,"—*in fact the same.* The gentlemen who were corresponding for the two papers, found it almost impossible, separately, to keep up with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, so they agreed to make a joint report for the two papers. How then can their report be the most full and correct? It is true, they have published the proceedings in whole, when the "Crescent," as in Saturday's paper, omitted the less important portion of them, much no doubt to the gratification of its readers, to whom the tedious repetitions of a great part of the testimony can not be otherwise than wearisome.

☞ Our excellent correspondent "Topaz," says that he has written us three letters since his arrival in Mexico. We should be very sorry if he were to discontinue his correspondence, as he insinuates a determination to do; we can assure him that the letter we publish this morning is the first we have received. By the way, from what we know of our friend Topaz, we are surprised at the manner in which he speaks of the Mexican ladies; we were under the impression that he was possessed of more gallantry.

☞ Thanks to Mr. La Sére and Mr. Buck, for Congressional documents.

☞ Capt. Page, of the steamer Eudora, from Vera Cruz via Tampico, will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our letters and packages intrusted to his care....We ought, also, to render thanks to Capt. Evans, of the brig Salvadora, from Havana, for the same favors.

PASSENGERS.—Per propeller Eudora.—Lieut. F. Anderson, U. S. A., G. D. Foster, J. W. Carpenter.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—The U. S. steamship New Orleans, Captain Auld, having been detained, will leave this morning for Vera Cruz. She will take down 140 men for the Ohio and Indiana regiments, and 60 men for the regular army, together with 100 horses and quartermaster's stores. The following passengers go with her: Lieuts. Lilly and Pearson, Sergeant Mulligan, La. Vols.; Capt. Duperu, 3d Dragoons; Capt. Croghan, 2d Dragoons; Lieut. Perry, 12th Infantry; Lieut. Thos. Nichols, 14th Infantry; Lieut. Bramlett, 5th Tenn. Vols.; Wm. D. Lee, bearer of despatches; G. Musson; C. F. Wagner; I. Bogerts; S. Marcus; Abner Read; R. Hagan. No vessel in the United States service has been as useful to the government as the New Orleans, and none has been more generally regular and speedy in her passages. She is a splendid vessel, and her commander, Captain Auld, is as courteous as a gentleman as he is able as a commander. We in common, we presume, with our contemporaries, are under many obligations to him for his prompt attention to the interests of the press.

☞ We put aside our usual rule, in copying the following notice of our paper, from the Savannah Georgian. Such kindness to new beginners, (as we are) we gratefully appreciate. Shall we be saying too much, when we assert that the Savannah print does credit to its own warm generosity of spirit in feeling what it writes?

THE CRESCENT.—The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry for the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days, were also received in The Crescent of Monday, but the paper had been filed in our Reading Room, and, at the time of writing (Saturday night) our paragraph for yesterday's paper, we had not seen it. As the Crescent is a new paper, which has in a very few weeks sustained a competition in New Orleans with old and valued papers, we would rather offer than deny credit to its enterprise. The people of New Orleans deserve good papers, for they know how to patronize them.

WELCOME TO A NEW BROTHER.—A small but most sprightly evening paper, "The City Sentinel," made its appearance in New Orleans last Saturday afternoon. Its articles have a local tone, and are written in an easy and pungent style. Mr. Bradburn is the publisher, and the price is only 10 cents per week. If every number of "The Sentinel" be as good as the first, we prophesy its sure success.

FROM HAVANA.—The brig Salvadora arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 16th inst. Our files contain nothing new. We append an abstract of the drawing of the grand lottery on the 14th inst.:

The highest prize of $30,000 was drawn by 1,081: $12,000 by 20,181; $6,000 by 10,271; $16,000 by 30,792; Nos. 8,252, 18,481, 19,135, 31,232, each $2,000; Nos. 650, 6,178, 19,130, 21,932, 24,117, 31,954, 33,382, 32,917, each $1,000.

THE MERCURY.—We notice an addition to the ownership of our contemporary, the Evening Mercury—a print which is certainly conducted with high industry and enterprize—frequently being the first to publish news of interest. Messrs. Sessions, Soule, and Flynn, are now the owners. Mr. Soule has heretofore been of the editorial corps, and will doubtless contribute much to increase the popularity of the Mercury. Mr. Flynn has been connected with the paper for some time past, and is a writer of considerable versatility and talent. We wish the new firm success, equal to their utmost wishes.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Monplaisirs appear at the St. Charles to-night, in one of their beautiful ballets. Mrs. C. Fisher, also, enacts "Albina Mandeville," in the comedy of the "Will." This makes a happy combination of the legitimate, with the fascinations of the dance.

J. C. VAIL, 67 *St. Charles street.*—At the foregoing address may be purchased "Kate O'Neal," Dumas's novel of the "Three Guardsmen," (a well brought out edition,) and copies of magazines, new books, literary papers, etc.—among the latter, "News of the World," "Flag of the Free," "John Donkey."

THE RACES—*Bingaman Course.*—To-day's race closes one of the most brilliant campaigns ever held in the Southern country. There will be two capital races: one at two mile heats—the other, the popular race—mile heats—best three in five. The course is in much better condition than a superficial observer could possibly suppose. The entries for the races will be found in another column. We predict a very general attendance to witness this fine sport for to-day.

AH!—By the last Home Journal it appears that Mr. Natty P. Willis, too, is indignant toward the French Revolution, and turns up his nose at the same. This will make the Parisians "feel bad," no doubt.

Late Telegraph News.

[From the Louisville Courier of April 17.]

Washington, April 14, P. M.—SENATE.—After the Senate was called to order, a large number of petitions and memorials were presented.

A message was received from the President in reply to a resolution of the Senate, explaining the superiority of Colt's fire arms.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Davis, of Miss., asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts for the promotion of useful Arts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.

The bill conferring judicial powers upon the Consuls at China and Turkey, was taken up and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Niles moved to take up the bill to repair the Cumberland dam in the Ohio, which was agreed to. Mr. Bagby spoke in opposition to the bill, on what he considered constitutional grounds. Mr. Crittenden followed, and spoke briefly in support of the bill. The bill was then read a third time and passed—years 31, nays 0.

Sundry private bills were then reported, in the consideration of which the Senate was engaged until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The private calendar was taken up, and subsequently the contested election case.

Mr. Van Dyke being entitled to the floor, advocated Mr. Munroes claims.

The subject was then informally passed over, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on private bills.

Several private bills from the Senate were passed, and the House then adjourned.

April 15.—HOUSE.—In the House Mr. Palfrey inquired of Mr. Johnson if he intended to insult his family by the queries he had made respecting a certain negro boy. Mr. Johnson replied negatively.

Mr. Collamar's bill reserving the Miami lands for the purchase of soldiers who hold bounty scrip, was taken up and disposed of.

The House, after spending some time in Committee of the Whole on the bill providing for the payment of certain sums of money to Lieut. Gillis, for sundry services, ordered the bill to a third reading, and it was passed.

Mr. Rockwell then called for the regular order of business.

[The above is all the Congressional we received. The Senate, we presume, was not in session on Saturday.]

Pittsburg, April 15.—There is five feet of water in the channel, and the river at a stand.

Cincinnati, April 15.—The river is falling slowly.

Nashville, April 16. 9 P. M.—The river is still falling slowly. I have no news to communicate.

SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.—The Legion yesterday turned out in large numbers, to pay their last earthly respects to the remains of Mr. Paul Dorfeuille, one of the Aids-de-camp of Brig. Gen. Augustin. Many members of the Washington Battalion, amongst whom we noticed Gen. Tracy and staff, were present on the sad occasion. The body was conveyed to its last resting-place under the escort of friends, by whom the deceased was esteemed and beloved. The usual military ceremonies were observed, and every respect that affection or sorrow could devise, were paid to the obsequies of the departed.

MILITARY.—The following gentlemen have received from the Governor, commissions in the 1st Brigade Louisiana Militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. L. Tracy, in place of the former incumbents, whose commissions had expired:

Robert M. McAlpin, Colonel 4th Regiment; Dan'l. I. Ricardo, Lieut. Colonel do.; George W. Shaw, Major do.; Charles Henry Kellogg, Colonel 42d Regiment; Charles Glynn, Lieut. Colonel do.; Henry Howard, Lieut. Colonel 43d Regiment; John Williamson, Major do.; Samuel L. Forgay, Colonel 46th Regiment; F. W. Delesdernier, Major do.; Thos. J. Earhart, Colonel 47th Regiment; Sam'l. F. Glenn, Lieut. Colonel do.; Henry Wm. Ray, Major do.

Bingaman Course—Algiers.

Yesterday there was a brilliant assemblage at this favorite track to witness the race—four mile heats—between *Revenue, Oliver* and *Verifier.* The day was most beautiful—but the track, in consequence of the violent rains of Friday, was dull and heavy as putty. There were at least four thousand people present to see the sport, and the betting was of every order and amount. *Oliver* was the favorite with many, while all those who remembered the performance of *Verifier* last winter were sanguine of his success. This gelding—*Verifier*—is the produce of Belshazzar, out of imported Britannia, and is, perhaps, the only first-rate "get" of his sire. However, he was brought upon the turf by Wm. P. Minor; and that circumstance alone was a guarantee to thousands that he would not falter under the severest trials. *Revenue* had few supporters yesterday, if one might judge from the settled silence on his chances.

A word of *Revenue:* We have never known a horse to win—no, that 's not the word—to *possess* such a great reputation, upon such small merit, as *Revenue.* It were unjust to say that he is not an honest horse—well put up, possessing the most admirable powers of endurance, and symmetry of form; but he is *not* a fast horse—or if he be, the world is yet to learn on what occasion he made the exhibition of speed....But we delay our readers too long from

THE RACE.—At the call, the bloods appeared; and it were very difficult to find horses in a better condition than that in which *Verifier* and *Revenue* appeared; but *Oliver* did not appear to be right—and although he made a beautiful run in the second and third miles of the first heat, his sudden falling off in the fourth mile convinced every one that he was not in condition to extend himself with success.

At the start, the run was a mere training pace for a mile, *Verifier* entering the second mile in the lead, close followed by *Oliver, Revenue* trailing; but as they turned into the second quarter, the colt changed places with the gelding, and held his place through the mile—the second—which was run in 1:59. But as they flew over the score, Bill Dinsmore, the jockey on *Verifier*, gave his steed a little head, made a beautiful dash for the pole on rounding the first turn in the third mile, and showed full in front when he entered straight running in the second quarter. The Wagner colt was not done, but gathered himself nobly for a last effort to win the heat, pushing *Verifier* into the fourth mile at a tremendous flight of speed, ending the third mile in 1:59¼. But on entering the second quarter of the last mile, *Oliver* fell into a mere canter, while *Verifier*, hand in hand, was opening a fearful gap on his pursuers. At this point, *Revenue* took to his heels to save distance, and went by the colt in the third quarter—too late, however, to hope for the heat. Just after passing the draw-gate, *Verifier* began to trot gently, in which gait he crossed the score, winning the heat in 8:25¼. There can be no doubt that *Verifier* could have distanced them both if he had not have fallen off from 1:59¼ to 2:21¼, which was the time of the fourth mile. Before going into the second heat, we have a question to ask. Is it right to pull up a winning horse to save his competitors from the flag, and lengthen the time, to the mortification of the time markers? In this race, the time of the third mile was 1:59¼, and the time of the fourth mile was 2:21¼, making twenty-one seconds' difference between the third and fourth miles. Now there is no doubt that *Verifier* could have shortened the time of the last mile at least ten seconds—and that ten seconds would have thrown both the sick colt and the crack *Revenue* on the shady side of the flag.

From this point, all interest in the race was lost, although the second heat was done in much better time than the first. At the start, *Oliver* led, *Revenue* close up, and *Verifier* trailing, *with difficulty.* The running was sharp and steady, keeping in view the leaden condition of the track. In the second mile, *Verifier* fell off to a greater distance, and a shout arose—"Minor 's done!" But the crowd was deceived; for on turning into the last quarter of the third mile, Bill Dinsmore unkinked his gelding and crossed the score in the lead. From this point the question was settled. *Reavenue did* go by the colt, and was *persuaded* to collar the gelding—but to no purpose; for although he was whipped "*clean up the stretch,*" *Verifier* came home easy in hand, a winner, in 8:17. We give a summary:

FOURTH DAY—*Sunday, April* 23.—Purse $700—Entrance ten per cent. added—Four mile heats.

Wm. J. Minor's ch. g. *Verifier*, by imp. Belshazzar, out of imp. Britannia—4 y. o.....1 1
Col. Wm. R. Johnson's b. c. *Revenue*, by imp. Trustee, out of Rosalie Somers—4 y. o.....2 2
I. VanLeer's ch. c. *Oliver*, by Wagner, out of Flight, by imp. Leviathan—3 y. o.....3 3

Time—*First heat*—1st mile, 2:05½—2d mile, 1:58—3d mile, 1:59½—4th mile, 2:21½=8:25½. *Second heat*—1st mile, 2:05—2d mile, 2:04—3d mile, 2:03—4th mile, 2:04=8:17.

Mexican Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the "Daily Cresaent."]

CITY OF MEXICO April 6—9 P. M.

The quiet of our goodly city was disturbed yesterday by one of the most disgraceful acts that has yet occurred since the American army has been in this country. You have been advised of the hordes of depraved adventurers, men of all nations, who have followed the army from Vera Cruz to this city, and who have come up by subsequent trains—men who have murdered and robbed in our midst, and who have thrown their deeds upon the broad shoulders of our gallant rank and file, and thus given the Mexicans an opportunity to speak with some justice of *our* enormities. At this writing there is a regular organized band of these outlaws in the city. A few evenings ago they concocted a plan to rob the store-house of Murril Brothers, in Calle de la Palma, where some hundred thousand of dollars was deposited. They fortunately failed, and a part of them are now in the palace prison. But what will surprise you in this, is the names and rank of some of the offenders. I know the blush will crimson your cheek when you are told that *officers*—officers of the American army were concerned in it. Yes, two officers of this army have damned themselves forever, and cast a slur, by the act, upon others, by becoming parties to a burglary and murder in the city that one of them contributed a share in capturing. I could not have been more surprised, than on going to the police station last night, to find amongst the arrested a man in an officer's uniform, ironed hand and foot. I at once referred to the police books, and found that it was Lieut. Isaac Hare, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers. To get into the house, the party let themselves down by a rope into the court yard. They then attempted to break in but aroused the clerk, who, snatching up a carbine, discharged it at the party, and wounded Lieut. Hare in the arm. He then reached for the pistols, and continued to fire at them, until one of the party approached the window, and putting a pistol to his head, blew out his brains. The firing attracted the guard, but before their arrival the whole party had escaped except one, who was arrested and has since turned State's evidence. I send you the following particulars from the American Star:

DARING BURGLARY AND MURDER.—One of the most atrocious outrages which it has been our lot to record in this paper, was committed yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, at the house No. 5, Calle de la Palma, occupied by Messrs. Murril Brothers, in which one of the accused parties was wounded, another met with an accident which may make him a cripple for life, and one of the residents of the building, a Spaniard, was shot dead. As far as we can ascertain, the burglars came from the upper gallery of one of the adjacent houses, and, by means of a rope ladder, descended into the house as far as the middle story, when the alarm was given by some one below, and the clerk, Manuel Zorillo, fired at the intruders, wounding one of them, and he himself was fired at and shot dead, as above alluded to. As a matter of course, a scene of frightful confusion ensued, and some of the offenders are supposed to have escaped in the *melee.* Assistance was promptly on the ground, and six persons were arrested, all of whom are directly charged with the crime of burglary and murder, and we are sorry to add that amongst them are persons belonging to the American army. There are some thirteen witnesses bound to appear at the examination, whenever it takes place, some of whom are of high respectability and standing in this city. As the whole matter is about being made the subject of judicial investigation, forthwith, before the proper tribunal, we forbear giving the names of the parties arrested at present (some of whom is reported to have asserted that he would become "State's evidence.") We hope that the examination may prove more favorable for the accused than present circumstances compel us to fear it will. We cannot avoid, however, expressing our deep mortification and regret that such an outrage should have occurred; and, still more, that the name of American soldiers should be mixed up with it. When the investigation commences we will give the names of the parties implicated, and such facts as may be elicited.

Another officer of the 2d Pennsylvanians, Lieut. Dutton, has been arrested. The following is a list of all arrested up to this time: Lieutenants Hare and Dutton, 2d Pennsylvania Regiment; Sergeant Wragg and private Wall, 7th Infantry; Jesse Armstrong, teamster; J. D. Hallister, citizen of the United States; John Laverty, Canadian Frenchman. Hallister sprained his ankle in jumping from the house, and Laverty's cloak was stained in many places with blood.

The mail to-night brought the confirmation of the news of a fight in Chihuahua. It seems that before the American forces entered the capital of the State, Gov. Trias held a Council of War, at which it was decided impracticable to defend the plaza, and the army moved off to Santa Cruz de Rosales, twenty-two leagues this side of Chihuahua. The Americans followed and attacked them, the result of which I sent you in my last.

There is another rumor here of a revolution in San Luis, but I do not believe it. I must confess, however, that it was a silly thing in the government, under present circumstances, to allow Bustamente to go into that State with a division of the army. He may be loyal enough, but if Parades wants his soldiers for the purpose of a pronunciamento, and has gold to give them, he can get them. It was in San Luis where he bought up the soldiers of Herrera.

Peace stock is about the same.

A mounted escort will leave for Vera Cruz on Saturday. The mail will leave to-morrow night.

THE ARMISTICE has brought many into the city whom we have not before seen. We have noted several Mexican officers of high distinction (judging from their uniforms,) in the streets, and yesterday we observed a full company of Mexican cavalry, with escopettes, swords, etc. This is all very well, and we have yet to hear of any violation of the armistice, by either the American or Mexican troops. The present will not, we are sure, have the fate of the former armistice. Every one seems determined to observe it rigorously and avoid a second edition, of the last Convention.

FROM PACHUCA.—A conducta came in from Pachuca yesterday, bringing 69 bars of silver—48 from Real del Monte and 11 from Real del Chico. The following officers accompanied the train: Col. Withers; Captains Bissell and Webbe; Lieutenants Moore, Bradford, Drum, Simmons, and Hodges, A. A. Q. M. We believe the escort consisted of a company of the 3d Dragoons, and a portion of the 4th Artillery.

MEXICO, April 11, 1848.

The trial of the burglars and murderers will commence to-morrow, the Court having been organized to-day. Public opinion is so much against the accused at this trial, that I verily believe that, should they be found guilty, none would regret their being publicly executed. I believe no one, as yet, has consented to defend them.

The Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry is of opinion that eight days more will decide the investigation of the witnesses in Mexico.

The expedition to the top of Popocatapetl was a failure. When the party got within 1000 yards of the top, a terrible snow storm came on, which retarded their further advance, and they were forced to return. Several of the officers were for a time completely blinded, and their horses had to be led part of the way back to the city.

There is scarcely any thing in the shape of news here just now, that would interest you, though we are flooded with it from your quarter and from Europe.

To-morrow morning a train of 240 wagons will leave here for Jalapa, taking down the sick from the hospitals.

From Queretaro the dates are to the 7th. Things were pretty much as when I last wrote. The Monitor of Monday has a letter of the 6th, which states that sixteen members only were wanting to make a quorum. The writer thinks the necessary number will soon be in attendance; and that when Congress once gets together, Herrera will be chosen President, since a majority of the Legislatures have already expressed themselves in his favor. At the preliminary meeting, on the 3d inst., there were fifty-six members present—a greater number than we have yet recorded. Various communications had been received from the Minister of the Treasury, stating that the Deputies from Jalisco and Puebla had been paid travelling and other expenses (from two to three hundred dollars) to enable them to reach Queretaro. One deputy writes that he has been unable to make his appearance, because he has been unable to get a seat in the stage. The news of the ratification of the treaty had been received in Queretaro, and it was believed that its modifications would be accepted.

The Monitor publishes a list of the members elect of Congress, who have failed to attend for the discharge of their duties. The number is as follows, viz: Guanajuato, 5 Deputies and 2 Senators; Mexico, 6 Deputies and 2 Senators; San Luis, 2 Deputies; Vera Cruz, 3 Deputies; Toluca, 1 Deputy; Jalisco, 4 Deputies; Zacatecas, 3 Deputies; Oajaca, 5 Deputies; Sonora, 2 Deputies; Tamaulipas and Colena, 2 Deputies: making 37 in all who have not presented themselves. This number, the reader will bear in mind, is not necessary for a quorum.

Nothing more has been heard from the advance of the Americans into San Luis de Potosi. That State was quiet, and Adame, the ex-Governor, still in prison.

According to *El Progreso*, at Queretaro, of Tuesday last, Adame, Governor of San Luis, recently impeached by order of the Supreme Authorities, has sent a letter to the Supreme Government, demanding an explanation. The Minister of Relations replies, that in the discharge of his duty to preserve public order and tranquility, he saw the necessity of issuing an order to the commandante of San Luis to arrest Señor Adame—it being notorious that he was implicated in the late revolutionary movements in that State. He add, that in consequence of Congress not being in session, to whom the subject belongs, no action has been had in the premises; but that, inasmuch as the press has occupied itself upon the subject, the charges of the Supreme Government will be immediately published.

Lieut. Rains has been getting up a subscription to purchase a model of the Valencian Mines, to be presented to the West Point Academy. His success, thus far, will be seen by the annexed paper with his signature:

"The undersigned has received from the following officers the amounts respectively annexed, for the purchase of the Model of the Valencian Mines:

"Major Galt, $10; Major Gardner, $5; Lieut. William Steele, $5; Capt. Myers, $5; Lieut. T. Williams, $5; Capt. McKinstry, $5; Major Wood, $5; Lieut. Anderson, $3; Capt. Morris, $5; Lieut. Ewell, $5; Col. Johnstone, $5; Major F. Lee, $5; Lieut. E. Russell, $3; Lieut. M. Malony, $3; Lieut. G. O. Haller, $3; Lieut. J. Beaman, $5; Capt. A. Cady, $5; Capt. H. Brooks, $5; Lieut. W. F. Barry, $3; Lieut. G. Edwards, $3; Lieut. H. A. Allen, $3; Gen. Cushing, $15; Capt. Ridgley, $5; Lieut. Rhett, $5; Capt. Lee, $10; Capt. Lowery, $5; Capt. Grayson, $20; Col. Monroe, $10; Lieut. Perry, U.S.N., $5; Lieut. Hunt, $5; Lieut. G. W. T. Gardner, $5; Col. W. Whistler, $10; Capt. B. Alvord, $5; Lieut. U. S. Grant, $3; Lieut. D. F. Jones, $3; Lieut. T. R. McConnell, $3; Lieut. J. C. Hunt, $3; Col. N. S. Clark, $10; Capt. T. L. Alexander, $5; Lieut. A. Armstead, $3; Capt. F. Woodbridge, $5; Lieut. H. C. Pratt, $5; Lieut. M. D. L. Simpson, $3; Mr. Trist, $10; John H. Peoples, Editor of the Star, $10.

"The amount subscribed being, when all paid, sufficient to make the purchase in question, the Model has accordingly been contracted for; but, in order to raise a fund to set it up in a proper manner, an additional sum will be required: hence the subscription list will continue open for that purpose. It may be proper to state, that at any time, from the first proposition for purchasing the model, it could have been obtained through the generous offers of several officers, graduates and others, who repeatedly have offered to unite, and contribute the necessary amount; but which has as often been declined, in order that the purchase should be general in the army.

"As the undersigned expects to leave for the United States in a few days, he requests that the subscribers who have not paid, will please leave their respective subscriptions at the Court-room, or with the clerk of the Aztec Club.

"*Mexico, April* 11." "GEO. W. RAINS, Lt. U.S.A.

Tuesday, 8 o'clock, P. M.—Mr. Clifford, the new Minister, arrived here this evening, escorted by Capt. Fairchild's and Kerr's Louisiana mounted men. The troops all turned out to receive him, in accordance with the following order:

Orders No. 58.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO, Mexico, April 10, 1847.

The Hon. N. Clifford, United States Commissioner, is approaching this Capital, and may be expected to arrive this evening or to-morrow. The troops on duty in the city will be held in readiness to receive him with appropriate honors.

Major General Patterson is assigned to the command of the troops, on the occasion, and will make proper dispositions accordingly.—By order of Major General Buttler:

L. THOMAS, Asst. Adjt. General.

The interior mail is just in. The only matter it brings, worthy of your attention, is the official announcement that a battle has been fought in Chihuahua; but the official account of it had not been received at Querétaro.

No mention is made in the papers of the treaty which has been received. One correspondent mentioned its reception, and the probability that the ratification would be exchanged; and that was all. The papers do not even speak of its reception. How, then, can one expect to be enlightened on Mexican affairs, when a matter so important as this is, is not even mentioned by the press.

Among those who start home to-morrow, with the train, is Capt. Danby, one of the Encarnacion prisoners, who was so severely wounded at the Garita de Belen that he has not yet recovered. He is worn down to a mere skeleton, and the doctors think that a change of climate is absolutely necessary to his recovery. He is a gallant officer, and I wish him a safe voyage to your shores.

A Frenchman, who came in from Querétaro to-night, says that another "Foreign Legion" has been organized in that place, composed principally of deserters from our army.

A preliminary meeting is now being held, by the American officers and citizens, expressive of the sympathy of Americans with the republicans of France. CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 14, 1848.

The Court of Inquiry is progressing towards a termination in this country very fast. One day this week the members were in their seats nearly eight hours. Yesterday morning the Court was cleared of every one but the prosecution and defence for nearly an hour, and the subject of an early adjournment to Washington entertained.

A special commission to try Lieuts. Isaac Hare and B. F. Dutton, and others charged with burglary and murder, met yesterday and proceeded to investigate the case of Lt. Hare. Two Mexican witnesses were examined. The members of the court are Col. Thompson, 3d Kentucky Vols.; Col. Gearey, 2d Pennsylvania Vols.; Lieut. Col. Gladden, South Carolina Vols.; Lieut. Col. Burnham, New York Vols.; Lieut. Col. Whitfield, 3d Kentucky Vols.; Major Bowman, 1st Pennsylvania Vols.; and Major Ward, 4th Kentucky Vols.; Col. Geary will not sit on the cases of Hare and Dutton, he being Colonel of the Regiment to which they belong. One or two of the outsiders, or adventurers, who have been arrested on the same charges, are endeavoring to avail themselves of the 11th article of the armistice, by which Mexican laws take precedence of the army laws.

GUERRILLEROS TAKEN.—A note from San Angel states that as Major Bowman and some other officers were proceeding from this city to that place, on Wednesday, they came up with a party of the Guerrilleros who have so long infested that vicinity, robbing, plundering and murdering such as fell in their way. They had robbed the "Half-way House," and proceeded to attack Major Bowman's party. In the conflict which ensued, the Major wounded one of the desperadoes with his sabre. Six more of them were captured and taken to the Grand Palace at San Angel. The Alcalde endeavored to interfere, but the prisoners fell upon him, tied him down, and relieved him of what he had about him. We hope this affair will be the means of breaking up the nest of ladrones who have so long infested the San Angel road.

TEMASCALTEPEC.—Some of the revolutionary leaders in the southern portion of this State, seem determined to carry matters with a high hand. Gen. Sureño has issued orders to the Comandante of Temascaltepec to augment his forces, and by no means to allow a single man to withdraw. He has further imposed contributions of war upon the different towns. The levy runs thus: upon cattle of the largest size, one dollar per head; upon smaller, half a dollar; upon foreign goods, twelve per cent., and upon goods manufactured in the country, six per cent. There are several other similar impositions. We agree with the Monitor that this matter is deserving the consideration of the Supreme Government. We do not remember to have heard of Gen. Sureño before. He is probably one of the great military chieftains brought up to the surface by the late revolutionary movement in the southern part of the State of Mexico. It is quite time that he heard that there was such a thing as an armistice, which even Zenobia, the chief of the guerrilleros, respects as binding upon all parties.

There is a rumor here that Bustamente, who has been some time in the State of San Luis, has issued several proclamations to the people of different sections, in which he concludes by saying, that now the traitor who has sold all the battles to the Yankees has left the Republic, there is a bright hope that the invaders can be gotten out of the country on better terms to Mexico than are stipulated in the treaty—that he in 15 days will have 28 pieces of cannon, and a large number of men. This I have not seen in print, but had it from a Frenchman, who is just in from Guanajuato and Queretaro. There has been no change in affairs at Queretaro—no increase in the number of deputies, but probably a little more of lukewarmness than has been on the part of members for some time. We in Mexico will not be able to draw a plausible conclusion as to what will be done, until some time after Sevier arrives. Clifford is here, but will not move in the matter of his mission until Mr. Sevier arrives. The Mexicans continue to chuckle very much at the idea of our eagerness for peace; and the sending out of two such men to arrange peace, will have the effect I before spoke of—that of retarding it.

For three days we have had nothing from the interior papers, from which I could send you one interesting paragraph. The last night's mail I looked over carefully, but to no purpose. The full account is not yet given of the fight at Chihuahua. One letter says, that Santa Cruz de la Rosales was besieged by the Americans (1200 strong) for eight days, and then carried by storm. None of the enemy got away. Those not killed were taken prisoners. The writer says, the Americans had 9 pieces of cannon and fired 300 rounds before storming the place on the 16th March. CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 9th, 1848.

Eds. Crescent:—From this city of churches and beggars I send you this, the third since my arrival in the country. As my previous letters have not been acknowledged, it is only the desire to congratulate the parents of the "Crescent" on its safe delivery, which induces me to send you another line. My last was from Puebla.

The past week has been one of some excitement here, and has doubtless afforded your regular correspondents with the material for many interesting epistles. First, as to the continuance of the war. My own opinion, based upon no very reliable data, but perhaps sanctioned by that of many of the "old 'uns" is, that the present treaty will not be ratified by the Mexican Congress. The dilatory character of this people is well known. The new commissioner being daily expected, offers too great an inducement for the indulgence of their favorite system of diplomacy—delay. While we remain here the present government exists; they know this, and love too well their little brief authority to relinquish it at once. A peace may be effected, and our army return home next fall. Last night's mail brought us your comments on the ridiculous rumor that Gen. Scott had arrested the members of the Court of Inquiry. There were younger men here, men of less judgment, who were ready to support the General in any course he might think fit to pursue, so indignantly did they regard the "fire from the rear." Long ere this the proceedings are before you. The General's warmest admirers could wish for no more,—no more complete vindication. But the mail which takes this carries with more astounding developments of the system of self-aggrandizement pursued by the opponents of the late commander-in-chief. It was here, surrounded by all the circumstance of time and *place*, that the full force of the testimony has been felt. The bearing of the General throughout has been little less than sublime; his management of the prosecution severely in accordance with his declaration, that he was actuated solely by a sense of duty. The court will soon adjourn to the United States. While the country will rejoice at what must evidently be the decision of the Court of Inquiry, it will blush for the deep disgrace which the late conduct of some of its citizens and officers have cast upon it. I speak of the late murder and robbery. The particulars I have not fully heard, but know that one officer has certainly been arrested, and the proof of his guilt is clear; others who are implicated fled, and rumor says one was taken this morning. Last night there was many desertions, five from one company. For the credit of my country, and especially for that of the volunteer service, I trust that speedy justice will be meted out to the culprits. Inaction and licensed gambling is doing much to demoralize and ruin this heroic little army. The suspension of Gen. Scott has given it a serious blow. The command has fallen into worthy hands, but none can supply the place of its late chief.

What with bull-fights, fandangoes, and a genuine American horse race, we have plenty with which to amuse ourselves. One word in relation to the women of Mexico. It may be true that the Americans seldom see the better class of Mexican females, and to judge comparatively, I for one never wish to. Their forms are remarkably well developed, but their countenances in general bespeak neither animation or intelligence. Why, if one of our belles should for an instant step into their church or their ball room, the poor creatures would hail the advent of an angel. They dance well, walk well, and know not the word *modesty.* In my first I think I told you that I looked upon this people as rather a cleanly one; I wrote from Vera Cruz in utter ignorance of Mexico. The laborers I saw there were in the employ of the U.S., and compelled to keep themselves clean; besides the constant communication with foreign nations has done much to reform them. But here, the leperos are filthy in their habits, their dress, their food, their everything. If I ever survive the accumulation of dirt around me, and am able to return home, I will quietly *tell* you further particulars. In the room from which I write, four Mexicans were killed by our troops the day we entered the city. The walls, too, are well marked with ball holes; the ghosts of the departed have not yet visited me. The Americans are still required to go armed in the streets. The Mexicans have now some foundation for the assertion they made some days since, that the Americans have nothing to fear, except at the hands of their own countrymen.

The races over Peñon course were well attended, but neither race was thought well contested, owing in the first race to one of the horses taking the sulks, and in the last to the inferior condition in which Capt. G.'s mare was brought to the stand. Farewell, send me the city papers. I must close, and go to bathe at the "bath house of Jesus." TOPAZ.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 14th, 1848.

Eds. Crescent:—The U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Clifford, arrived here three days ago, having for an escort Capts. Fairchild and Kerr's companies of Louisiana Mounted Men. Mr. Clifford was received with the honors due him, including one of the most splendid military displays I ever had the good fortune to witness, even in this land, where the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" prevail so extensively. About five thousand men, under the command of General Patterson, took part in the pageant, which was composed of the Cerro Gordo division, Gen. Smith; the 3d and 4th Kentucky volunteers, Cols. Thompson and Williams; a brigade of cavalry under Col. Fauntleroy, and two artillery batteries, one commanded by Capt. Taylor, and the other by Lieut. French. The troops were formed outside the *garita*, Gens. Patterson and Marshall, having with them a squadron of cavalry, met Mr. Clifford some distance in advance, and conducted him to where the column was formed. At this point he was received with a salute from Lieut. French's battery, and a grand flourish from the band of each regiment as he passed it. After he had passed the entire line he was escorted to his quarters in town. The whole affair passed off admirably, every corps deserving credit for its fine appearance and discipline. The Cerro Gordo division never looked or marched better, the artillery companies were in excellent order, and in short it would be useless to particularize, because I would only have to go through the whole list of regiments and companies present.

The military commission appointed for the trial of the individuals accused of having been concerned in the late robbery and murder, commenced its sitting the day before yesterday. Two officers of the Second Pennsylvania regiment are implicated in the transaction. The court is composed of officers who are every way worthy of the trust reposed in them; and whatever may be the result of their investigations, you may be assured that justice will be done to all parties. The proceedings, I doubt not, will be perfectly impartial, and if the prisoners be convicted, they will certainly be hung.

Our accounts from Querétaro are to the 9th inst. At that time a quorum of Congress had not as yet assembled, there being absent three Senators and six Deputies. I am of opinion that a quorum will soon have met in the new capital, for we have positive information that the members elect from the State of Puebla will meet in Querétaro on Monday next. Those just elected from this State will leave the city for the same place on Monday. These members will more than complete a quorum, and it may be therefore reasonably expected that before many days the Mexican Congress will be engaged in deliberating upon the treaty. It is said that very few members are opposed to it, yet I am not very sanguine of its ratification. The Mexican feeling in favor of peace seem to be getting rather subdued, and it is even rumored that Bustamente has issued circular letters from San Luis, to the different States, in which he declares himself in favor of a further prosecution of the war, and asserts that he has at his disposal a number of pieces of artillery, large supplies of munitions of war, and that he can in a short time raise a large army. If this be true, I will have very faint hopes of peace—at least of a permanent one. Mexican chieftains have never hesitated to refuse to submit to the authority of their government whenever the acts of that government have happened to conflict with their peculiar opinions or interests. If Bustamente, who is one of the most influential men in Mexico, really has at his command the resources that he says he has, and if he can raise an army to support him, what is to prevent him, should he be inclined, from using the power he possesses, for the overthrowal of Peña y Peña's administration? This is the more easy of accomplishment, as it is a notorious fact that the army is opposed to the present President, and to a treaty of peace, and the only reason it has not "pronounced" against the government is, that