DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1848.

☞ See first page for interesting Mexican news, Congressional proceedings, etc.

THE EUDORA.—We have upon many occasions before been placed under obligations by Capt. Page, of the steamship Eudora, and we take this opportunity of returning to him our most sincere thanks for the safe delivery of our Mexican correspondence and other documents.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Allen, of the schooner, May, from Vera Cruz, for his prompt delivery of our packages.

THE YORKTOWN.—Capt. T. J. Haldemann has sold his splendid steamboat, the well-known Yorktown, to a company in this city, for $12,000. She is to be cut down and re-constructed as a tow-boat, to run between this city and the Balize.

☞ The paragraph yesterday about the "Sailor Prince," embodied quite an error. The "Prince" is even now up for Liverpool, from this port.

☞ The steamboat Magnolia brought us late St. Louis papers at an early hour yesterday morning.

THE OHIO.—The river opposite this city (says the Louisville Courier of the 11th) is "looming up;" with every indication of high water. Boats of the largest class pass over the Falls with ease and safety.

☞ The Louisville editors are in raptures with the playing of the Steyermarkische musicians.

☞ Jack Adams, offers great inducements to bon vivants to visit the Franklin Hotel, at the Lake end of the new shell-road; pompano in abundance, not to mention "other fixins."

Very Important from Yucatan.

English Intervention—Violation of the Treaties—Slaughter of Two Hundred Persons, etc., etc.

We are indebted to our friends of *La Patria*, for very important news from Yucatan by the schooner Apracida, Capt. Espinola, from Sisal, which place she left on the 11th inst. By this arrival *La Patria* has received eight days later news than has been received by any other paper.

The flattering prospects of an amicable arrangement of the difficulties by means of the treaty of peace published in some of the city papers yesterday, are entirely dispelled. It will be seen that the British Minister in Mexico has accepted, on the part of his country, the offer made by Yucatan sometime since, and has sent a frigate to take possession of the country.

On the 7th inst. the Indians entered the town of Mani, seemingly with pacific intentions, but at twelve o'clock the same day they raised the "*grito*," and commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants, during which more than two hundred persons were put to the sword!

The garrison and inhabitants of the town of Iturbide had abandoned the place; but on their retreat, being exposed to the attacks of a large number of Indians, they lost twenty-three killed and eleven wounded, besides one hundred and six who deserted on the road, leaving the commander with only sixty men. Numerous other towns had also been captured by the insurgents. We translate from *La Patria* the following extract from a letter dated Sisal, May 10th:

"The horrible situation of this unhappy country is inexpressible. Senor Barbachano, in order to restrain the torrent of Indians who menaced the cities of Tehaz and Izana, and the whole line, from the towns of Cilan, Tenax, Tehal, Hantunil, Tuji, and Mani, to Bolonchen, signed an ignominious treaty with Pat. After this, while Senor Barbachano was in Tieul, with a force of two thousand men under the command of General Llergo, Pat attacked the town of Mani, and before leaving the place, slaughtered all the whites they could discover, without distinction of age or sex. The whole line above referred to, is in the possession of the sanguinary chiefs, Pat and Chi, and also the whole country, from the port of Chilo to Cabo Catoche; and from these to Bacalar Chico, and I am of opinion that the whole peninsula will suffer the same fate if some foreign nation does not assist us; and I do not believe they would view with indifference a peninsula, surrounded by commercial nations, in the power of savages who would massacre any white person who might happen to be wrecked upon the coast.

"There are now in the capital one hundred thousand persons who have, by flying from the interior, preserved their lives. It is very probable that the Indians will now concentrate all their forces around this place, in which case it will not be possible to save more than the one-hundreth part, on account of the lack of vessels, as we only count on the assistance of those which have been left us by the Island of Cuba, which, with its few vessels of war, has already rescued a great many."

ENGLISH INTERVENTION.—The *Amigo del Pueblo*, of Campeachy, publishes the following:

"The Minister of Her Britannic Majesty residing in Mexico, yesterday replied to the offer of its sovereignty, which the State made simultaneously to England, the United States, and Spain, on condition of being saved from the destruction which threatens its existence as a free and civilized people. An English frigate, arrived at the island of Carmua, brought the communication referred to, which was forwarded from that place by the English Vice-Consul, and arrived in this city yesterday. The document was immediately forwarded by express to the government of the State. We are informed that it contains the assurance of the Minister that he will represent to his government the imminent danger in which Yucatan is placed, and the positive necessity of affording speedy and efficacious assistance, concluding with saying that he has no doubt that the cabinet of H. B. M. will take into favorable consideration the offer which has been made to it, and will willingly succor and save the country from its position of imminent peril."

The Government has retired from Tieul to the capital. The Merida Union of the 9th May says:

"On Saturday night the Government arrived at this capital, on its return from Tieul, having the misfortune of seeing all its patriotic efforts in favor of peace rendered fruitless. The hopes of the illustrious Sr. Mendez, and also of his equally illustrious colleague, Sr. Barbachano, have completely disappeared, and they now think of nothing else than the most rigorous and energetic measures against the insurgents, without employing any other method than that of arms.

"If by terror and barbarity our adversaries have succeeded in obtaining triumphs, we must use the same means in our own defence; in this manner the aspect of the war will be changed, and we may recover what we have lost. A single triumph has destroyed much of the effects of a hundred defeats."

A new paper has been started in Campeachy, entitled *El Hijo de la Patria*. The object of the publishers is not to make money, but simply by their writings to aid the adoption of the measures which circumstances demand. A number of the paper dated on the 1st inst. contains the following paragraphs:

"A great part of the white population who have been forced to abandon their homes, especially those of the North Coast, have taken refuge in the island of Cozumel, which has now a population of near 2000, who are engaged in building houses and sowing crops. They have elected their Alcaldes to administer justice, and we have no doubt they will succeed well in their new location, as they have the elements of prosperity.

"There are no longer any rancheros remaining in the vicinity of Yalahan, as the Indians have burned and destroyed everything. On holy Thursday, there were some fugitives in a small vessel at the isle of Jolbos, on the coast; when they were in confusion the Indians appeared, and they had to fly, abandoning the vessel. The Indians took possession of her and burned her.

"A vessel of war belonging to Her Catholic Majesty upon that station, rendering important services in the cause of humanity."

Mexican Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Daily Crescent.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 28, 1848.

To-day peace stock is about the same as yesterday, every one believing that the Congress will be in session on the first of May, if not before, and as it is generally believed that that body will put the whole business upon Peña's shoulders, by giving him unlimited power in the premises, the general belief is that peace will follow. It is, however, impossible for me to make up my mind on the subject. Every thing, I must admit, looks fair, and with any other people to deal with but Mexicans, I should set down the exchange of the ratification as decidedly settled, but with them I cannot do so. They have deceived us so often that I must doubt their action until advised from an undoubted source that they have done so. The *good* faith with which they acted in September last is too fresh in my memory to allow me to swallow at once their fair promises of a speedy peace. In that transaction, (I mean the armistice,) some of the best men of the Republic were parties, and whilst there was scarce a doubt but that their promises were being sacredly kept, they were taking advantage of the veil they had thrown over our eyes, to work upon the defences of the capital. Who can tell but a similar proceeding is now going on? That whilst they hold out to us the prospect of acceding to our wishes for peace, they are only playing with, or holding us off—or, as Sam Houston says, "coquetting with us"—whilst they are secretly concocting a scheme to get rid of us on better terms! They have been, certainly, too long in getting that Congress together, to have any great desire to enter into friendly relations with Uncle Sam. That the members elect of the Congress fear the question, is beyond doubt, and their reluctance to meet together prevents my believing they will make a peace until I hear that they have done so. However loth I may be to swallow their fair promises, there is scarce a friend of peace who entertains a doubt on the subject, and the General-in-Chief of the Army is growing more and more sanguine every day. I know not what the opinions of our Ministers are, but as they have not yet received *permission* to enter Querétaro with an American guard, I cannot think they entertain the brightest hopes of the success of their mission.

Up to the latest hour that advices have been received from Querétaro, there was no quorum. A letter dated on the evening of the 25th, says—"I wish I could say, with truth, that Congress had assembled, but, unfortunately, I cannot. Yesterday there were sixty-five Deputies present at a *junta*, some [illegible] less than the requisite number. Were I not a witness of what is passing around me I should not believe what is going on; but shame and opprobium have reached their height. There is one General here, who desires, at any cost, to be President of the Republic, and his machinations, and his ambition, inspire hatred with some, whilst others uphold him. A few days since, he made his appearance in Querétaro, where he still remains, under the pretext of presenting himself to the Senate.

[The General here alluded to, is evidently Almonte. He has been recently to Guanajuato, Aguascalientes, and other places, and has been met and followed by men who bear no great good will to Peña or his policy—and if any demonstration is made against the Government, he is the man I have set down as the leader. He worked incessantly at the last Congress to throw Peña overboard, and he is not the man to give up the idea because he then failed.]

"Rejon, yesterday, before the *junta* adjourned, spoke against peace, and left a written document on the subject, which, it was thought, would be published. Two Senators from the Federal District have resigned, and they are much censured for it.

"No one can understand what is going on, and it would not surprise me, if, at the time designated for the exchange of ratifications, the Government should be dispersed, and every one would go his own way. God save us from such a chance! But the indolent Representatives who have not complied with their duties, will be held responsible for all.

"Macintosh was here a day or two ago, but has gone to Guanajuato. You are aware of his ruinous speculations against the Government.

"The Government has no revenue—no money; and its existence, under such circumstances, is wonderful."

I leave you to make your own comments on the above translation.

Our near neighbor in Toluca, *El Porvenir* has buckled on his armor, and cries "war to the knife." Another strong war paper, is the *Federalista*, published in San Louis. A recent number has an article of several columns in length, against the treaty, with this caption—"Reflections on the serious consequences that will result from the approval of the treaty of peace, especially so far as it cedes to the United States the provinces of Texas, New Mexico, Upper California, half of Sonora, a part of Chihuahua, another portion of Coahuila, and still another of Tamaulipas—in all, over half the Republic." I wish I had time to give you a translation of the precious document of which this is the head.

CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29, 1848.

Perdigon Geray, the fat chap who was found in a ditch near Chambusco, whilst the battle was going on, and who cried so loud for war at the last meeting of the Mexican Congress, passed through Guadalajara, a few days ago, on his way to the south, with the avowed determination of joining Alvarez, and creating the south into a separate republic. This may account for the rising of the Pinto Indians near Cuernevaca and Mineral del Oro, spoken of in my last. They may proclaim that country a republic, and maintain it as such, too, if they like, for the climate is so unhealthy that no force will follow them, but if they were to lay the scene of revolt elsewhere, I know not two men less likely to succeed. They are both cowards—are even known as such by Mexicans—and are well paired. Alvarez hovered about our rear all the way from Puebla, and although commanding thousands of Pintos, did not dare to attack a single company of Yankees. His new ally, "Sen. Lie General Jose Guadalupe" Perdigon Geray, General of Brigade, commanding the Valientes of Lerdos, is one of the same kidney. Being somewhat round-bellied, his wind failed him when his "Valientes" were retreating from San Antonio on the 20th of August, and he was several hundred yards behind them when they got into the works at the Tête du Pont, immediately after which the enemy commenced firing their long guns at our advance. The valiant General, believing himself between two fires, threw himself into a ditch and there remained, though unharmed, until taken prisoner by *las Yanquies*. He being a member of Congress, was released by Gen. Scott, but soon took another command, and was one selected to defend the Garita de Belen. He was very loud-mouthed during the armistice, about the extermination of the invaders, and Terez, who had given him the command of the reserve, thought he was a real trump, but when the reserve was needed at the garita, and an Aid sent to bring it up, Perdigon had "'bout" faced his troops, and marched them to Guadalupe, some four miles distant.

Señor Otero, who wrote the pamphlet on the subject of the armistice, and who went to Queretaro a peace man, has again changed, and opposes it now with might and main.

The following paragraph appeared in the Monitor of this morning: "The partisans of annexation have made bets that there will be no peace. We hope that the friends of peace will see that they do not win their bets."

This morning a train came in from Orizava, escorted by some four or five hundred recruits, for the different regular regiments; one hundred of them were for the Second Dragoons. They need them badly. The Court of Special Commission have not yet decided the case of Lieut. Dutton. In evidence every thing is against him. He was running away from San Angel, when arrested, and had got some distance from the camp. A singular story was told of his arrest, in evidence:—The guard had missed him, and returned to camp, when two officers of the same brigade sallied out to hunt him; they searched the ravine in vain for a long time, and were returning to their quarters, when one of them, whose pistol had been a long time loaded, concluded to fire it off, and in doing so, aimed at a tree. Some doubt arose as to whether the ball had hit the tree, and the two went to it in the edge of a thicket. Near the tree in the thicket they saw two Mexicans sitting down, and after asking what they were doing there, questioned them if they had seen an American officer. One of them answered "yes, when the pistol was fired towards the thicket, an American officer ran out at the other side, and went down into the ravine." The two officers then followed up the ravine, and succeeded in capturing the Lieutenant, who was taken to camp, turned over to the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and by them turned over to the guard at the National Palace.

The third meeting over the Peñon Jockey Club Course, commenced to-day. The entries were Lafon's *Oliver*, Tyson's *Acalia*, and Capt. George's *Joe*. The first heat was beautifully contested between the filly and Oliver, but the former got the heat, distancing *Joe*. The filly won the second heat also, and the purse, after flying the track and coming in again three lengths behind.—Time 1:55½—1:59. The greatest sport, however, was in the mustang race, open to all horses "to the manor born," whose owners would fork up two doubloons.

For to-morrow evening Fanny Manten is announced at the National Theatre, in the ballet of the "Loves of Diana and Endimion." Her husband, Rossi, also appears in his acts of magic and ventriloquism. Besides this, a Spanish company play in the evening at the Principal, and another at the New Mexico Theatre; and as if this was not amusement enough for one day, a bull fight is to take place at four o'clock, P. M.

Saturday, 6 P. M.—A rumor has been in circulation during the day that Almonte had pronounced, at the Solado, in Guanajuato, against the Government, and that the officers and soldiers about Querétaro had joined in the cry, urging as a reason, that the Government, instead of paying them, had given all the money to the Deputies to buy them to make peace. I did not intend to notice this rumor until the courier got in; but as he is later than I expected, and I wish to close, I must allude to it. It is amusing to hear the peace and war men argue on the subject. The first maintain positively that there is no foundation for it, while the latter urge, equally as strong, that it is true. Such a movement I think probable—particularly as the name of Almonte is associated with the rumor. If it has not occurred already, I believe the event is pretty certain, for the opposition will resort to this course, if it is only to impede the operations of the Government.

The Marine Corps left this morning for Vera Cruz, but whether to go on board the national vessels or for an excursion inland, I know not. But gone they have, and left a place where they achieved considerable glory for themselves.

Saturday, 8½ P. M.—The mail is in, and I have received Querétaro papers to the evening of the 27th. The peace and war papers have both arrived, but in neither of them do I find one word about a pronunciamiento. CHAPARRAL.

Posteript.—9½ P. M.—The boys crying an "Extra" in the street, as I was taking my letter to the Post-office, induced me to stop and see what it was; and on going into my room with it, the head was enough to induce me to translate it. The following, in large letters, was the caption: "*Popular Revolution against the Government of Querétaro!*" It having been the talk of the city during the day, I at once concluded to translate and send it to you. The following is a literal translation from the extra which is at this hour being hawked about the streets:

POPULAR REVOLUTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF QUERÉTARO.—A respectable gentleman has received, by extraordinary express from Querétaro, a letter dated at 11 P. M. on the 27th

"*Dear Friend*—The people here became weary with suffering the oppressions and sports of petty tyrants. This, at last is the case with the Mexicans; and, by the omnipotent exercise of its will, discarding what is called the General Government of the nation, established at Queretaro, it has prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors. At 9 o'clock to-night, without any resistance, it proclaimed the only plan which, in the present circumstances, can save the country, viz: '*War, war without truce or quarter*, until an honorable peace is conquered.' Such is the programme of this happy revolution, at the head of which are the distinguished Generals Almonte, Bustamente and Paredes, to whose voice all who are Mexicans, rather than partisans, will respond.—With the greatest haste, for the express is going to leave. Yours, &c."

The paper that publishes this adds the following:

"The hour of liberty has succeeded at last! Sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide, awake! The invisible hand of Providence points out to you the road by which every nation on the globe shall occupy its true place. Mexicans fulfil your destiny!"

The papers I send you from Querétaro are dated the evening of the 27th, and they do not even hint at such a thing of the 28th. I hardly know what to think of this, but send it to you just as I found it, hot from the press. It may be true, or it may be an invention of the enemy, the foes to peace. A few days will tell all. In haste, CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 2, 1848.

I closed my letter of Saturday with a translation of a letter dated Queretaro, and announcing the overthrow of the Supreme Government. The city having been agitated throughout that day with rumors to the same effect, and the extra from a Mexican press coming out but a few moments before the departure of the post, I hurried it off with my letter. A careful perusal of the document a few moments after, and comparing the time given, convinced me that the effusion was premature; yet, I did not regret having sent it to you, as it will show the spirit which pervades the war party, and to what they will resort to defeat peace. The object of its publicity was not to hoax, but to feel the pulses of the people on the subject of a pronunciamiento, which, I think, is fast ripening.

Before Gen Scott was suspended from command, and in fact shortly after his entrance into this city, the Indians began to send in deputations to him praying for protection, and even asking in some instances aid to drive the Spaniards and their descendants from the country, which was taken from the ancestors of the Indians. They believe the day is near at hand when either they or their friends, the Americans, will hold mastery in the land. A few days ago a deputation came in from San Luis de Potosi, and asked assistance and protection against the Mexican army. Their villages they say are being burned down—their women and children being dragged off prisoners; and every suffering imposed upon them. They want some white man to lead them in war, and then they will avenge their own wrongs. Many of these Indians still believe that the whites will be driven from this country or exterminated, and the rising in Yucatan has been followed by organization in other places. If we have more fighting, and would accept the services of the Indians, they would prove a powerful ally.

Yesterday morning the Volunteer Brigade was reviewed at San Angel, in the presence of the Commissioners, who have now seen all the troops in the Valley pass in review. The boys did remarkably well in their maneuvring and marching. After the review was over, a number of officers accompanied the Commissioners to the residence of Capt. Daniels, where a splendid lunch was set out and partaken of by the party—amongst whom, I might as well say, were a number of editors and reporters. The party then went to the quarters of Col. Wynkoop, where they remained about two hours. The Colonel gave "The Commissioners" in a toast, when Mr. Clifford answered, that we would soon have peace or war.

On the 27th ult. there was but one member needed to enable them to proceed to business—a Senator—and the next day there was, no doubt, enough and more. This evening's mail will probably bring us some news.

The Puebla stage was attacked on Saturday, and one of the guard, a rifleman, was killed.

The Commissioners have not yet decided when they will leave for Querétaro..... Enclosed you will find a few extracts from the Star, which for this time, I will request you to use, as I am very unwell. CHAPARRAL.

P. S.—8 P. M.—The mail is in from the interior. At last they have a quorum in Querétaro, and were to have met today. Bustamente is at Dolores, between San Luis and Queretaro with 600 men. Padre Jarauta is on the way to the seat of Government from San Luis. I have not time to translate any thing, and therefore send you the Mexican papers from the different States.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 4, 1848.

There is at last a prospect that the Congress at Queretaro will soon be something more than a mere negative quantity. A quorum in both chambers has at length been obtained, and as soon as the elections are over—that of President and a number of Senators—the great subject of the session will no doubt be brought up. The Commissioners from the United States are still in this city, as there could be no possible use in their going to Querétaro until there is some competent authority in existence to take cognisance of the treaty. There has also been some little discussion between the Mexican authorities and the Commissioners in regard to the latter having an escort to the seat of Government. It was, at first, insisted by the Government that the American troops should halt a few miles this side of Querétaro, and not enter the city—a Mexican escort conducting them to it. The matter has been settled by the Government consenting that an escort of sixty dragoons shall accompany the Commissioners to their point of destination. They are not to repair to Queretaro, however, until notice is given them by the Government. Who will be President upon their arrival, it is quite impossible to say; Herrera is the choice of the States—in a majority of them—but it is said that the infirm state of his health will prevent his accepting the appointment. A committee has waited upon him to induce him to hold the office for a brief period at least, and letters state that he will probably be induced to accept. It is much to be hoped that he may do so—unless Peña y Peña should be elected—of which the probability is very small. Herrera, you are aware, was wrested from the Presidential chair in 1842, by Paredes, who *pronounced* against him because he consented to receive Mr. Slidell, the American Minister, who had full power to arrange the differences between the two Governments. His policy was eminently pacific, and he is believed at this moment to be a warm advocate of peace. It is on this account that so much anxiety is felt by the Moderates, or Peace party, to obtain his consent to occupy the chair of State until the treaty is disposed of, if not longer. I think you may count upon Herrera, as the next President of the Republic. Almonte, the ex-Minister to Washington, one of those aspiring chieftains who have done so much to disgrace Mexico, is straining every nerve to reach the prize. He even talks about revolutions and pronunciamientos; but he has no chance of success whatever. He is a rank Paro, and a partisan of war, so long as it offers the least prospect of bringing him into power and notoriety.

Now what, you will ask, are the prospects of peace? I assure you it is extremely difficult to give any thing like a satisfactory answer to the question. The result depends upon so many unforeseen contingencies, that it is not safe to indulge in predictions. The Monitor of to-day says, there are not more than eighteen or twenty deputies who favor the continuance of the war. Even if this be so, it does not follow that the opposition—that is, the friends of ratification—will be able to unite upon a common platform and push the treaty through both Chambers. A slight flame may blow the whole into fragments, thus scattering all hopes of an honorable peace to the winds. But it may not be well to indulge in speculations of this kind just now. It is the ardent wish of us all that the treaty may be approved as modified by the Senate of the United States. Such, also, is the wish of all intelligent Mexicans. The opportunity now presented is a golden one for Mexico, and if she fails to improve it, darker clouds will gather around her than have yet been seen in her horizon.

Rejon, one of the deputies, and who has in other days figured as a member of the Mexican cabinet, has written a long disquisition against the treaty, which he intends to publish immediately. It is represented as a violent tirade, and some fears are entertained that it will have an effect upon some weak minds. The Monitor's correspondent, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, regards a rupture in the Cabinet as inevitable. Peña y Peña is certainly surrounded by troubles, and deserves unbounded credit and praise for his manly and straight-forward course in relation to the treaty. He has been unwearied in his efforts to bring Congress together, and has at last succeeded in installing the Chambers. Are you aware, by-the-way, that the pay of the members is greater than that of the Senators and Representatives in the American Congress. The Senators at Querétaro receive $4000 per annum, and the Deputies $3000, besides their travelling expenses. These salaries are paid by the Supreme Government—the States paying their contingent of the general expenses—or rather promised to be paid. The Government, however, is so cramped in means and resources, that the members are compelled to put up with promises merely, the dollars not being forthcoming. This has, no doubt, been one reason why the deputies have been so remiss in attendance upon the discharge of their legislative functions. Another has been a general apathy, or rather indisposition to meet the question of peace or war, as men and legislators should meet it. However, they have come together at last—after making excuses of every kind for a period of four months—and now we shall begin to see what manner of men they are. It is stated in letters from San Luis that Paredes has asked for a passport, to enable him to leave the country. He has been living in great retirement in that city, without any one being able to arrest him. You are aware that the Supreme Government ordered his arrest some weeks since. The revolution in France must have knocked his monarchial projects in the head.

Jarauta was also at San Luis at the last advices, attending bull fights and in most excellent spirits. He was about repairing to Queretaro to report to the Supreme Government. He and his banditti are as much a part of the army of Mexico as the National Guards.

Bustamente was employed in opening the mails from Dolores to the seat of Government. He is loyal, and seems to be acting in good faith, as General-in-Chief of the army of Reserve, in suppressing rebellions and insurrections.

Rosa, the Minister of Relations, has sent a letter to the Governor of Zacatecas, in regard to the urgency of prompt action on the treaty, and the responsibility which attaches to the recusant members of Congress, if by their failure to attend to their legislative duties, the war should be continued. The Governor of New Leon, in his response to the Circular of Rosa, announcing the ratification of a treaty at Guadalupe, says, "the State, in the midst of all its sufferings, has not lost sight of the national honor and independence—that he shall make known his opinion in relation to the treaty, and see that it reaches the representatives in Congress."

I learn from a private letter that the Indians in the vicinity of San Luis have risen in great numbers. They have sent several deputations to the Mexican authorities in this city, making certain representations in regard to the treatment they have received, what they propose to do, etc. It is not to be disguised that the Indian population of Mexico are making their strength felt in different portions of the republic. The atrocities committed by them in Yucatan, San Luis and Cuernavaca, are described as being truly horrible. If they should unite with any party which had arrayed itself against the Government, they would in a very short time overthrow the latter.

Robbers and ladrones are all around us. An American was attacked in this city yesterday morning by three of their number, and though the street was crowded at the time, no aid was rendered. He succeeded in effecting his escape, after having his watch chain broken and receiving a dagger wound in the thigh. Such attacks are not of unusual occurrence. The stage between this city and Puebla, has been attacked almost every day since it commenced running, though attended by one or two American soldiers as guards. One of the latter was killed a day or two since, as the diligence was descending a steep hill. A detachment of Col. Irwin's command at Rio Frio, went in pursuit of the ladrones, and took seven of them at Chalco. The musket of the soldier who was shot, while acting as guard to the diligence, was found at the same place. These fellows, there is reason to believe, have been at the bottom of most of the stage robberies on the route.

Day before yesterday, a priest and thirteen others, were arrested in the vicinity of Guadalupe, charged with having endeavored to procure desertions from the American army. They were brought before Major Galt yesterday, and after an examination, their case was referred to a Council of War. The priest said his name was Pasqual Pastrato, but his signature to the passport which he gave to the deserters to conduct them to Queretaro, was Antonio Triarte. There has been a large number of desertions from the army, within the last two months. Many of them have been recaptured.

The mail came in this evening from the interior, but after a diligent search I cannot find a single item of news of interest. The States, generally, are quiet and tranquil. The few revolutionary attempts which have been made, have been promptly put down, by the energy of the Supreme Government. Take the State of San Luis in illustration. The Governor, on account of being suspected of fomenting internal dissentions, was arrested and sent to Zacatecas, where he now remains a prisoner.

The weather for the last few days has been really delightful. Old Popocatapetl looms up more magnificently than ever—several parties have recently endeavored to ascend to the summit—the snow storm was very severe, and the rarified state of the atmosphere had a peculiar effect upon the eyes of the adventurers. On the first day they ascended to within a hundred feet of the crater, and were obliged to descend without reaching the desired point. Next day a portion of the party determined not to give way to a snow storm, made a second effort, and succeeded in placing the American flag on the highest point of land in North America. Another party has gone to the mountain from Toluca.

In regard to the Special Commission, the case of Laverty has been disposed of, and that of Lieut. Tilden was taken up to-day. There is little or no doubt that all arraigned for this burglary, will be convicted.

But I am at the end of the sheet, and having given you every item of interest, will conclude with wishing, in the language of the Spaniards, that you may "live a thousand years." CHAPARRAL.

Still Later from Mexico.

Arrival of the Eudora.

The U. S. steam propeller Eudora, Capt. Page, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing us papers from Vera Cruz to the 9th, and from the City of Mexico to the 4th, being two days later than received by the schooner May. We also received by this arrival a letter from our correspondent "Chaparral," dated on the 4th inst.

The Eudora left in port the U. S. steamships Edith and Massachusetts, for this port. She brought the following passengers: Capt. Croghan Kerr, 2d Dragoons; Dr. Coleman; Messrs. Wood, Foucher, Goodall, Harker, and Miss Fanny Hubbard; also thirty discharged and disabled soldiers.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Hamilton, of St. Francisville, La., and of Lieut.-Col. Allen, 2d Infantry, of St. Louis, Mo., came on the Eudora.

Died on Sunday last, of delirium tremens, on board of the Eudora, Charles Wickham, a discharged soldier, from Chatham, New York.—[New York papers please notice.]

Also on Monday, Joseph Dougherty, a discharged teamster, from this city.

The news of the meeting of Congress is confirmed, but our Commissioners had not as yet left the City of Mexico, as the election for President had to take place before the Treaty could be acted upon. It was generally thought that Herrera would be elected: he is well known as a prominent peace man, but his health is stated to be so bad that he probably will not be able to accept the appointment.... We take the following items from the Star of the 4th:

Querétaro.—The Monitor's correspondent, under date of the 30th ult., states that a quorum of the Chamber of Deputies was formed on Saturday, without the necessity of excluding the Deputies from any State. The members had a meeting on Sunday, when the same officers were chosen as had officiated in the juntas, viz: Azanda was chosen President, and Reinoso and Covarrubias Secretaries. On the following day committees were chosen to receive the credentials of the members. The General Government had issued a decree depriving those Deputies who should not present themselves, or who should desert their posts without cause, of their civil and political rights.... Another letter of the same date says, a quorum was present in both Chambers, viz: 74 Deputies and 22 Senators, who would immediately proceed to the business of the session.

From Querétaro.—A private express came in yesterday at noon, and we learned that the Government at Querétaro was considerably embarrassed, because the question had been raised whether the Federal Government had the right to cede any State or portion of a State without the consent of such State. The States of Mexico generally go in tooth and nail for State-rights, and it has been some time apprehended that such an objection would be urged by the opposition.

Our Commissioners.—We learn from Mexican authority, that the government at Querétaro has yielded several points of etiquette which they had previously held to, and one of them, the admission into their new capital, of an American escort of sixty men, with the Commissioners. We have been told, however, that the Commissioners do not go up until advised as to the time by the government,—in other words, when they are ready to receive them, they will tell them when to come.

Zacatecas.—Rosa, Minister of Relations, has sent a note to the Governor of Zacatecas, setting forth the urgency of an immediate assembling of Congress, and that the further continuance of the war rests upon the Deputies who neglect to attend,—that one man has it in his power to prevent the meeting. The Deputies from Zacatecas are, or have been, among the recusants, but if they have a spark of patriotism left, they will repair to their posts.

San Luis.—Paredes had left for Aguascalientes, as also D. Ignacio Flores, under a guard. This individual, it may be remembered, is the same who endeavored to create a desertion among the troops of General Romero. Padre Jarauta was in the city on the 26th, attending bull fights.

The Diligence.—The Monitor says, the American Governor of Puebla has given orders that an escort of dragoons shall attend the Diligence every morning to the end of its first days' journey.

The Noticioso, of Puebla, of May 3d, says:

"Gen. Paredes has asked for a passport to leave the republic, and we hope that the supreme government will grant it, in order in this manner to get rid of those who would make use of any pretext to involve the country in disorder."

The Vera Cruz Free American says that the Mexican authorities in that place are acting in a most tyrannical manner. That paper has the following:

"We have it from a good source, that the Mexican authorities are doing all that they can to humiliate the American citizens in Vera Cruz. We have no doubt that when we expose this fact, our governor will inquire into the matter."

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, May 9.

Eds. Crescent—We are still in doubt as to the result of the question of "Peace or War." I received papers last evening, by private express from the city of Mexico, to the 4th inst. Congress has met, but at last dates had not proceeded to the election of a President. General Herrera seems to be the choice of the majority, but his age and infirmities, it is supposed, will prevent him from accepting the empty honor. Herrera is by far the most moderate and consistent of the public men of Mexico, and his election to, and acceptance of the Presidency will go far to bring about a peace honorable to both nations, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Should Herrera, however, in order to maintain to the death the confidence, the hope, which is now placed in him by his friends and the friends of peace, decline the Presidency, and by so doing avoid incurring, by secession, the dislike of the war party, Almonte will step in, and be strongly supported by the opposition. I shall write you by every opportunity, and we expect by the next arrival from the interior something definite.

Here we have little of interest. The place continues healthy. The Adjutant of the Louisiana Battalion died suddenly a few days ago. He was much regretted by his brother-officers. His remains were followed to the grave by the whole Battalion. We have now here, of the Mounted Battalion, Captains Besançon, Fairchild, Connelly and Kerr, and the majority of their commands. I understand that, in consequence of Col. Biscoe not being able to comply with the oath required by the State of Louisiana, another election will take place for Lieut. Colonel of the Battalion, which, it is said, will result in the choice of Capt. Fairchild. He seems to be the favorite, and I know him to be a gallant, sterling fellow.

The trial of Lieut. Smith, *alias* Collington, and those who deserted with him, is concluded. Yesterday, Hilton, Adams, McGinn, Merritt and Hudson received each fifty lashes, and were dishonorably discharged. The other private, Spriggins, on the recommendation of the Court, had the flogging remitted, but is dishonorably discharged. Smith's (*alias* Collington) sentence being an unusual one, was remitted—save and except the "dishonorable discharge;" and I understand Capt. White has orders to ship the whole party this afternoon by the Eudora. 'Tis a pity their arrival will not be anticipated in New Orleans, as I am confident rotten eggs would be in demand. Capt. White has been most unfortunate in the selections made by his men for subalterns—three having deserted in the space of nine months, viz: Fitzgerald, Jacquess and Smith (*alias* Collington.) The Captain himself has fully redeemed his command, as he has performed more active duty than any officer of his Battalion—is always ready for duty, and never reported sick.

Besides the deserters, a private of the 1st Artillery received fifty lashes in the Plaza yesterday for being convicted of theft.

The Louisiana Battalion of foot are daily drilled in the Plaza, and, as far as I can judge, they go through the school of the Battalion as well as any regulars. The young officers, however, might learn a great deal by a little attention to Scott's tactics.

General Kearny's health is rapidly improving. He is much liked by all who have transactions with him.

There is another officer here, Capt. Ciendennin, of the Quartermaster's Department, whose business habits, affability and gentlemanly deportment, are highly spoken of. There are some other public officers here of whom I intend to speak anon—those of the Revenue particularly.

I have heard a great deal latterly, and I will in a short time be able to furnish some items that will, I think, be of much interest to your mercantile readers. Nothing more of interest. HONBRE.

The War Party in Mexico on the Peace Party in the United States.

The following article, which we translate from the Querétaro *Progreso* of the 27th ult., is of peculiar interest as being an exposition of the views of the war party in Mexico, and the effect which our politics have had in producing or modifying those views. It must be remarked that the notes, as well as the body of the article, are translated from the *Progreso:*

Reflections upon the evils which would result from ratifying the Treaty of Peace, concluded on the 2d of February, at the City of Guadalupe, which Treaty cedes to the United States the province of Texas, that of New Mexico, Upper California, half of Sonora, and parts of Coahuila and Tamaulipas—in all, half of the Republic.

The circular dated the 9th of February last, which the most excellent Minister of Relations addressed to the Governors of the States, informing them that on the 2d of the same month a Treaty of Peace had been signed with the Commissioner of the United States, ought to cause little surprise to the Mexicans after the Supreme Government had repeatedly refused to confess frankly that it had entered into negotiations with the enemy. But if this circumstance has filled with fear those who had given the Supreme Government credit for good faith, it has still more astonished them when they recollected the solemn assurance it gave that the enemy had demanded no condition which would be ignominious to the Republic. Heaven grant that it may be so, and that what the Press has revealed concerning the Treaty may be false! According to them the dividing line will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; it will follow the middle of the Rio Grande until it arrives at the Southern frontier of New Mexico, thence North until it meets the first arm of the Rio Gila, thence down the middle of said branch to the Rio Colorado; thence it will follow the dividing line of Upper and Lower California, touching the Pacific a league South of San Diego. Thus the United States will remain master of Texas, Upper California, New Mexico, half of Sonora, part of Chihuahua, part of Coahuila, and almost half of Tamaulipas—giving in consideration fifteen millions of dollars, payable in four years.

It results, from what has been stated, that should the treaty be ratified, we would sacrifice even more than Mr. Trist claimed, as may be seen by referring to his communications inserted in No. 1040 of the *Monitor Republic* of the 16th of February, which shows officially that the American Commissioner agreed that the dividing line should commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, at a point opposite the centre of the most Southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, and which should follow the Nueces River. [This refers to the negotiations at Tacubaya last Aug.—*Eds. Cres.*] We may inquire if there would have any ignominy in the ratification of this treaty? We omit to inquire whether there was any on the part of our Government in permitting it to be signed by the Mexican Plenipotentiaries.

For ourselves, we have no doubt that the treaty is ignominious; as the republic, still having means to prolong the war to a period when we might obtain a peace truly honorable and less ruinous, (as we will show further on,) humiliates herself before an enemy who has only partially triumphed by ceding for fifteen million dollars an immense territory worth more than five hundred millions, as Texas alone contains more than ninety million acres of land, and in the United States each acre is worth $1 25 to $1 50. Such a treaty is in itself sufficiently shameful, because we bind ourselves to take fifteen millions for what is worth five hundred millions; as also, because the enemy has menaced us with the dest