dency. Almonte has left Querétaro with the avowed determination of visiting his family in Leon, but as he goes near Aguascalientes, it is the general opinion that he will visit Paredes. You will remember that an aid of Bustamente had been started to him at my last. Jarauta, the redoutable Padre, is with Paredes, and taking every thing together, the sudden departure of Almonte when he found a quorum could not be prevented—and it looks as though something were "rotten in the State of Denmark." The post assigned to Jarauta, say the war men, is to pounce down upon the Congress and take the members prisoners.

The revolutionary circular I sent you some time ago, over which the peace men and peace papers had such a laugh, was not so much of a hoax as they tried to make the people believe. A revolution was intended on the night of the 22d, and would have succeeded had not some artillery officers, backed by the San Patricio Legion, shown too formidable a front. The announcement was no doubt gotten up in the city, but the authors had been led to believe by their correspondence that it was all right on their side, and they thought they would take time by the forelock.

Enclosed you will find a translation of Peñas's message. It is more like an American State paper than any document that ever emenated from a Mexican. It is entirely free from that bombast and high flown language that is the characteristic of the author's countrymen, and takes a plain, common sense view of the subject he treats. You will be somewhat surprised at the production. You and your readers should give it a careful perusal.

You will remember that in a former letter I spoke of an officer who, before the Court of Inquiry, was three long days swearing for the Hero of Leonidas, and who, it seems, had become so familiar with the business in that Court, that he commented on it outside, and away from the Judge Advocate. In a broker's office, after having been paid for a month's services by one of Uncle Sam's cashiers, he presented an account for the same month's services, *swore it was due him*, and received payment a second time. The broker, not questioning or doubting the honor of an American officer, purchased the account, and when it was presented for payment, had the mortification to see the payment mark upon the face—"this has been paid to Lieut. Bennett, of the 15th Infantry." I had hoped to be enabled to send you by this mail the veritable pay roll, with the oath and every thing attached, but I did not get it. If by the next departure I do not send it, I will send you a certificate from the Paymaster, and a similar oath or attestation cut from another roll.

In this I feel a peculiar interest—it is not to bring particularly before the public Lieut. Bennett, but it is to assist in doing justice to Winfield Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, who, you know, I have watched and followed in his career of glory until the crowning act was consummated. Arraigned before a court, this man's evidence—his *swearing*—went far to disprove what the General's duty made it incumbent upon him to charge. So directly opposed was his evidence to what had been adduced by old, favorably known officers, that Gen. Scott attempted to impeach his testimony, but the *peculiar* court over-ruled his question and he did not succeed. It was the remark of officers at the time that there was hard swearing somewhere, and I now leave you to judge from what quarter it came. As I have before said, the Lieutenant was one of Gen. Pillow's principal swearers.

The Commissioners are still here, and entertained the whole diplomatic corps in the city at a dinner on Thursday.

The Special Commission Court has adjourned, and in a few days we will know the sentences of the parties engaged in the burglary and murder.

A small train will leave here on Monday for Jalapa and Vera Cruz. CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 7, 1848.

Eds. Crescent:—The last mail brought me the "Crescent" of the 24th ult., the latest date we have received here, for which you have my thanks.

Since Gen. Scott's departure, but little of interest has happened. Gen. Pillow and the whole Court of Inquiry too, have *camosed*. Now mark the difference. It was rumored that the said Court had adjourned to the States, and that the great Chieftain would leave the next day. We all felt that the main stay of the army was about to be taken away. The splendid band of the 2d Dragoons serenaded him that night, and most hearty cheers bade him "God speed." But the most trying and affecting scene occurred on the morning of his departure. You will know how far the necessary discipline of the service removes the company officers, even, from their men; think, then, how little so rigid a disciplinarian as Gen. Scott could do to acquire the affections of the privates of his army. The Rifles have always formed the guard at his quarters. The hour arrived at which they were to salute their commander for perhaps the last time. They assembled around his door—presently he made his appearance—and you should have seen and *heard* now that Guard—those rugged veterans—presented arms, their eyes filled with tears! There is no exaggeration in this. His bold Riflemen shed tears at his departure.

Is not such a leave-taking as that sufficient reward for all that any man could do? This favored regiment perhaps owed him something.

Let me give you an anecdote which an officer of the Engineers related to me, of the battle of Churubusco, which equals the celebrated order of Wellington's "Up, Guards, and at them!" The Rifles, for once were held in the reserve, and information was brought to Gen. Scott that our troops were sorely pressed. Turning to the impatient "reserve," the General said, "Go, Rifles, and decide the day!" Every man's hat was off instantly, acknowleging the compliment paid them; and instantly were they in full career against the enemy. Fortunately, they were not greatly needed.

I have said this much of that regiment, first, because their deeds well merit, and receive, the commendation of our whole country; and because it is *the* regiment of our fellow-townsman, Gen. Smith.

What a terrible drill-officer the Hero of Contreras is! Every morning his division has to march to the Peñon plains; and every morning, the first man on the field is himself! Of course no division of the army is superior.

Well, Gen. Pillow, who so astonished the "mere martinets" of the army—he, too, has gone—he, too, was serenaded—and he, too, was most affectingly bade "good-bye."

The army shed tears when Gen. Scott left; every guard he passed turned out unbid, to show their respect, their affection for him. The veteran, the skilful officers of the war accompanied him on his journey, until requested to return, by the General himself, and then came a most impressive parting. Throughout the whole, the General showed a desire to go his way without parade—quietly, unostentatiously. Gen. Pillow went the next day. The night before, Major Burns rushes to the Bella Union ball-room—very similar to the Globe ball-room of our city—takes off the musicians and serenades Gen. Pillow. Gen. Pillow gives a grand supper to Major Burns and a few others—carouses till day-light—and then he, too, goes his way. The different guards pay no attention to him, but the Major accompanies him to the city gates. Probably the Major shed tears, and probably the General did likewise—or perhaps he outdid the valiant Major, since he gave such proofs of his capacity in that way at Chapultepec.

The next mail is looked for with much anxiety, as the nomination of Major Leonidas Burns as Major General, is anticipated. You know I have always been an administration man, but were you here you would join me in condemning the gross injustice which has been shewn the *deserving* of this army.

Well as for peace. It is true that at last a quorum has assembled in Querétaro; that the Mexican Congress has commenced business, and that the all absorbing question of peace or war, will soon come under their consideration. Now, in that Congress are a few men who still think the odds in favor of their country, who still are anxious to strike one more blow, and who think that a peace purchased by the loss of one-third or half the territory of their country, not desirable. These men, few in number, swear they will leave their seats and thus leave the peace party powerless for want of a constitutional majority, before they will quietly see the treaty ratified. They further loudly declare, that the treaty presented to their consideration was unconstitutional in its inception; that the Supreme Court of Justice must so decide it.

The peace party use the most opprobrious epithets in speaking of these patriotic war gentlemen, and swear in return, that the war party shall not, by leaving the halls, deprive Congress of the power to act on the treaty, for they will post men at the doors with orders to shoot down all who may attempt to leave. Further, they warn the Judges of the Supreme Court that they may share the same fate. Upon the whole, then, I place no reliance in the protestations of patriotism of this peace party, believing them utterly unworthy of credence; that they cry peace to throw us off our guard, and treacherously avail themselves of our credulity.

The signs of the times betoken peace. Our Generals and Commissioners say *peace*, and yet, in my humble opinion, we shall have no peace until the destiny of our country shall be accomplished by the acquisition of this fair land. For the present, it would be rather disagreeable to call one of these blanketed greasers a fellow-citizen, but we will send the schoolmasters abroad, and finally reform and fit these people that they may be worthy to enjoy our rights and privileges Without assigning any other reason for my belief in the rejection of the treaty, I again say—destiny and fate forbid.

In conversation to day with Mr. Hargous, (once Santa Anna's partner, but lately the great furnisher of funds to our army) he assured me that the treaty would be ratified. Mr. Voss, too, celebrated for his agency in the indemnity money matter, which the Mexicans declare they paid to him as the accredited agent of the Government of the United States, and the non-payment of which Mr. Polk assigns as one of the just causes of the war, he too says there will be peace. Now, believer as I am that we are to have no peace, I will most generously add another argument in favor of peace. The officers of the Mexican Army are a set of vagabonds—make their living by pronunciamientos and such like proceedings. These fellows are peace men, for they very well know the moment we leave this country, they will again enjoy the liberty of robbing and pronunciamiento making.

Perhaps you are not aware, that notwithstanding all treaties, there are some Americans here who intend to remain. An old backwoodsman once made a speech of this kind to me, "I've not much book larning, but have lived *some years* and noticed this much, that our people have never put foot on any soil that they ever yet have left."

Let peace be made and you will soon hear that Vera Cruz, Orizaba, and the country surrounding, are held by Americans. More of this in my next. For the present, rest assured that a most formidable plan is in agitation to hold the State of Vera Cruz.

I have scrawled on until I am already too late for the mail, and must trust this to the worst of all possible conveyances—the "kind attention of a friend."

In spite of all arguments used and the "signs of the times," still I say we are to have no peace In haste, yours, TOPAZ.

☞ Capt. Arnet, of the schooner Hornet, will accept our thanks for late Matamoros papers.

☞ For late river favors, we are indebted to the officers of the steamboats Chalmette and Chancellor.

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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1848.

☞ We refer our readers, for a connected history of Mexican matters, to the letters of our correspondent, "Chapparal," commencing on the first page.

Mexican Affairs.

The news which we publish this morning from Mexico is, although not decisive, at least very important. It will be seen, by a reference to our correspondence and the extracts which we make from the Mexican journals, that the Congress has at last commenced its session, with a large majority in favor of peace—not more than fifteen, it is said, being opposed to it. Yet this small number is determined to adopt every measure, even the most violent and revolutionary, to prevent the ratification of the treaty; and should they adhere to their determination, they undoubtedly have it in their power, at least to prevent any action being taken upon the subject. They all belong to the Puro, or ultra-Democratic party, and are headed by Almonte and Rejon, two of the ablest men in Mexico. Not only do they carry with them their own party, but they will endeavor to unite with a portion of the Centralists—the Santanista faction. And even should the Moderados succeed in obtaining a ratification of the treaty—which is somewhat doubtful—the standard of revolt will be immediately raised, and the present government overthrown. It is our deliberate opinion that no administration which dares to make peace with the United States, can maintain its position after our forces are withdrawn. The Indian population, too, is ripe for revolt, and any party that courts their assistance must triumph. This the Puros may attempt; and the result will be, that the present insurrection of the Indians, which appears to be general throughout the Republic, will, as in Yucatan, be converted into a war of extermination against the whites. If our Government is bound, by whatever cause, to interfere in the affairs of Yucatan, will it not, for the same reason, in this case be compelled, a second time, to take armed occupation of Mexico?

☞ We are under many obligations to Mr. J. W. Zacharie for the safe delivery of our packages, entrusted to his care at Vera Cruz.

☞ We return thanks to the captain of the brig P. Soulé, for late Havana papers.

MESSAGE OF PENA Y PENA.—The Message of President Pena y Pena, which we received yesterday in the American Star, is a document of some length, yet well deserves a perusal. It is clear, able and dignified in its style, and strongly advocates peace. What effect it will have upon the deliberations of Congress remains to be seen.

☞ See 3d page for Pena y Pena's Message.

YUCATECOS.—By a letter from Sr. Martinez, deputy from Tobasco, published in the Querétaro Debates, we perceive that the legislature of the State of Tobasco had passed a resolution offering an asylum to those Yucatecos who were forced by the Indians to fly from their homes.

☞ The Mexican papers publish under the title of "*Pronunciamiento* in the United States," an account of a firemen's fight in Baltimore.

☞ The Zacetecano says that the Indians have captured the city of Sotuta, in the State of Zacetecas.

TOPAZ.—We would refer our readers to the interesting letter of our friend Topaz, in another column, particularly the part referring to the design said to be entertained by some Americans of permanently occupying the State of Vera Cruz. This is an important movement, and may be facilitated by the dangerous position in which the whites of that State are placed by the Indian insurrection, their own Government being unable to afford them protection.

☞ The splendid picture of the "Last Supper," copied after Leonardo da Vinci, has arrived in this city, and will be shortly exhibited.

☞ Dan Hikock, of the Commercial Exchange, serves up to-day turtle soup to his customers.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Capt. Wood, of the U. S. steamship Massachusetts, for the early delivery of our packages.

☞ The Repeal meeting at Montreal, on Monday, 8th instant, passed off without any excitement. The Herald says there were but 1,000 or 1,500 persons present.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Ducey, of the brig Mount Vernon, for the prompt delivery of our letters and papers.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Smith, of the brig P. Soulé, for Havana files to the 15th inst.

☞ Capt. Gomez, of the U. S. schooner Henry Long, has furnished us with Tampico papers of a late date.

Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the State of Nicaragua.

It may be recollected that some time since, we referred, in our news from Guatemala, to a treaty which had been concluded between Great Britain and the State of Nicaragua. In the Arco Iris, we find the document itself, which we translate below:

In consequence of the dissentions which have taken place between Great Britain and the State of Nicaragua, in relation to the boundaries of the Mosquito territory, and which have produced collisions between their respective forces, the Government of Nicaragua has commissioned Francisco Castellon, Minister of the Treasury, Juan J. Zavala and José Maria Estrada, to act in conjunction with Capt. Granville Gower Loch, captain of the ship Alarm, and principal officer of the Jamaica squadron on the West India station, and commander of the forces of H. B. M. in the river San Juan, for the arrangement of the differences between the two powers, and after mature deliberation, they have agreed on the following articles:

1. The Government of Nicaragua, within twelve hours after the ratification of this treaty, shall, in this island of Cuba, deliver to Capt. G. G. Loch, Srs. Little and Hodgson, made prisoners by the forces of the State of Nicaragua, on the 9th of January, 1848, in the port of San Juan.

2. The Mosquito flags, and other articles taken at the same time, shall be returned without delay. And as the commandant of H. B. Majesty's forces asks a satisfactory explanation of the Government of Nicaragua, for the outrage which he says was commited upon the British, through its connection with the Mosquito flag under its protection, the said Government of Nicaragua declares, that it was ignorant the Mosquito flag had any connection with that of Great Britain, or that an outrage against it would involve an insult to that of Great Britain; and that far from having endeavored to invite the resentment of that power, it has a lively desire to cultivate the most intimate relations with that Government.

3. The Government of Nicaragua solemnly promises not to disturb the pacific inhabitants of the port of St. Juan, under the understanding that such an act would be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of hostilities.

4. The tariff established in the port of San Juan, during its occupation on the 1st of January last, shall be considered in force, and no customhouse shall be established in the neighborhood of the port of San Juan, prejudicial to its interests.

5. The commandant of the British forces agrees to retire from the fort of San Carlos to the port of San Juan, with all his forces, delivering the hostages, prisoners, and other things which are in his power, immediately after the above stated stipulations shall have been complied with.

6. The stipulations of this treaty shall not preclude the Government of Nicaragua from soliciting, by means of a special commission near H. B. M., the definite arrangement of this affair.

In faith of which, we sign, by duplicates, the present treaty, in the island of Cuba, in the lake of Nicaragua, on the 9th of March, 1848.

(Signed) Granville G. Loch, Juan J. Zavala, Francisco Castellon, Jose Maria Estrada, Minister of Relations of the Supreme Government, etc., etc.

Important from Mexico.

Arrival of the British Steamer—Organization of Congress—Message of Peña y Peña—Correspondence of Chaparral.

By the British steamer Tay, arrived at Cat Island, on Saturday evening, we have received our full files of Mexican newspapers and correspondence, reaching to the 14th instant, from the city of Mexico, and to the 6th from Querétaro. Through the papers of the city of Mexico, our advices from the new capital are several days later. Both houses of Congress, organized at Querétaro, on Sunday, the 7th instant, and the President Pena y Pena repaired to the Chamber of Deputies, and delivered his message to that body in person. Sr. Elorriaga replied; his remarks will be found by referring to our correspondence.

The message of Pena y Pena, is rather a voluminous document, but as our correspondent Chaparral well observes, is the most ably written State document which has ever emanated from the Mexican Government. It is simply, yet ably written, and strongly advocates peace—the Republic having as he conceives made every possible effort to repel the invader. The President, and a large majority of Congress are in favor of the treaty; and, if we put any faith in their protestations, peace appears probable, yet we still have our doubts. The peace members have threatened that should the opposition members attempt to break a quorum, they would have a military force placed at the doors of the Chambers, with orders to shoot every recusant member. The treaty may in this manner be ratified; but a ratification obtained by force cannot be considered legal; and the war members, and the whole war party, will undoubtedly, on that ground, refuse to abide by the provisions of the treaty.—Another circumstance which darkens the prospect of an early peace, is the fact mentioned by our correspondent, that Paredes had escaped from San Luis, and was received by the Governor, and military of the neighboring State with the greatest enthusiasm, and immediately placed in command.—From the American Star, we take the following items:—

Rejon.—Senor Rejon, an ex-deputy, has published his observations against the Treaty. His object appears to be, to have his treatise before the House, and probably form the subject of discussion when the great question comes up. The Monitor hopes that no time will be wasted in considering the matter, but that the approval or rejection of the Treaty, will occupy what little time remains. It rather sarcastically adds:—"If Senor Rejon and his partisans will furnish Generals, officers, an army, arms, money and bravery in the chiefs, we should oppose the peace with the greatest pleasure, it being disadvantageous to the Mexicans, under whatever aspect it is viewed. But the want of prudence and odious dissensions, can be productive of nothing but evils similar to those we already feel."

Congress.—The Echo of the 8th says that by recent intelligence from well informed persons—"The installation of both chambers must have taken place on Sunday, and during the present week most interesting events will take place." In reference to the alleged purpose of some deputies to retire, in order to prevent a quorum, the editor adds: "If they repeat the miserable projects of other times, with the design of preventing a quorum, we offer them a distinguished place in our columns, and will accompany the publication of their names with an especial appeal to public opinion, that their claims may again be considered, and occupy anew the posts *which they have filled with so much honor.*" The italics are the Echo's, and we echo them.

The Mexican Senate.—At the preliminary meeting of the members of the Senate on the 4th inst., D. Manuel Gomez Pedraza was nominated for President, and Senors Lafragua and Covarrubias, Secretaries. Nothing else of any interest occurred.

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS—*The President's Message.*—On Tuesday last, Senor Rosa, Minister of Foreign Relations, laid the treaty of peace, as ratified by the American authorities, before the Mexican Congress. The manifesto accompanying it was long, and the discussion was continued to a great length. There were eighty Deputies present in the House—a considerably larger number than is necessary for a quorum.

In the Senate, twelve standing committees were appointed. The most important at this time, are those on Constitutional Questions, Relations and War. Otorois Chairman of the first, Ledo of the second, and Herrera of the third. Senor Rosa is Chairman of the Committee on the Government, or Administration and the Public Credit. Esparza is at the head of the Committee on the Treasury.

Several projects were introduced in grand committee, among which was one fining the recusant Senators and Deputies to the amount of two hundred dollars—another, that those who neglected to report themselves should be without employment and deprived of the rights of citizenship for a period double that for which they have failed to discharge their legislative duties. Those who are absent without permission for two months, shall be subject to the same punishment. Further—in case of the withdrawal of members, the votes of the majority shall be final, and in case of a tie, the question shall be considered as decided in the negative.

After a few other unimportant matters, the committee rose, and the two branches adjourned.

We have, in a previous number of the Star, stated that President Pena y Pena, accompanied by his Ministers, delivered his Message in presence of the Senators and Deputies, which was responded to on the part of the President of the Chamber of Deputies—an abstract of which response has already appeared in our columns.—*American Star, 13th inst.*

The Train from Toluca.—We are indebted to Captain Young, A. Q. M., for a copy of the "Outpost Guard," a paper published at Toluca, of the 11th inst. The small party accompanying this train had quite a pleasant time of it, and further, had the satisfaction of routing numerous parties of ladrones who infest that part of the country over which lay their route. On one occasion, Capt. Young, with only, we believe, two others, got considerably in advance of the train—say, half a mile, and seeing a party of armed men at the base of the mountain, they themselves then on the summit, rode down at a sharp pace, but before the party got within musket range of the Mexicans, the latter, who happened to be a guard sent on with a mule train, fled from their charge and disappeared in the woods adjoining. Our party, however, assured the few who were left with the mules, that their only object was to find out whether the armed men whom they saw, were robbers or persons authorised to guard the property contained in the packs. On giving them such assurance, the Mexicans went along with their mules, being quite satisfied that no injury was intended, and were joined by the rascally guard, who were given them for protection, some time after the Americans were *out of sight.*

Premeditated Murder.—A friend of ours at San Angel, furnished us with the details of a murder committed at that place about 9 o'clock P. M. on the 8th. The victim was the wife of the murderer, whose name is Duffee, a private in the regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. The deceased was married to the man while the regiment to which he was attached was on the "other line." Like Othello, he warned her of the near approach of death, and like Othello, committed the deed on the ground of infidelity. She was stabbed several times in the abdomen, and the scene after her death presented a horrible spectacle.

Interior.—Our papers from Querétaro are to the 6th inst. Two Senators more had arrived. There is nothing in the papers worth translating.

The Puebla Diligence, which left this city on the 8th, was robbed at Tecama.

☞ Lieut. Hare was found guilty of murder and burglary.

☞ The Whig State Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on the 10th inst., have resolved that Henry Clay is their first choice for the Presidency, and instructed their delegates in the Philadelphia National Convention to use their best efforts to secure his nomination by that body; but if, at any stage of the proceedings of said Convention, they should be convinced that his nomination could not be effected, then they are to cast their ballots for Gen. Taylor as the second choice of the Whigs of Maryland.

☞ The Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondence, dated the 12th instant, has the following announcement:

Mr. Van Buren has put forth a sort of manifesto in regard to the Wilmot Proviso, and the States and Territories having a right to govern themselves internally, which has produced a deal of excitement. It will do much to unite the South against the North. The pamphlet itself, is well written.

NORTH CAROLINA.—David S. Reid, has re-considered his late refusal, and been persuaded to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of North Carolina.

Items of Vera Cruz News.

From Vera Cruz, we learn by the Free American, that Brig. Gen. Kearney has been ordered to the city of Mexico. Col. Wilson will again take command of the Department of Vera Cruz. The annexed paragraphs we extract from the Free American of the 15th and 16th:

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CRESCENT.]

VERY CRUZ, May 13th, 1848.

EDS. CRESCENT—*Gents*: Enclosed I send you full files of papers from Mexico and this place, but they are devoid of interest. No news of importance. You will see by the order of Gen. Kearney that the troops at this point have been ordered to Mexico. A train leaves on the 14th, under charge of Col. Ramsay. The General goes up, and again Col. Wilson, for the third time, assumes the duties of Governor of this city.

The Marine Battalion has arrived this morning with a small train from Mexico. Their destination is not yet known. They did good service in the battles of the valley. May they gather additional laurels wherever they may go.

An affray occurred in the plaza this morning, in which Lt. Foster of the Louisiana Battalion was severely cut by a Bowie knife in the hands of Mr. Fredericks, a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. Another clerk in the same department interfered and got a severe cut in the arm. Fredericks was also cut in the leg.

A case of some interest has been investigated in the Lieut. Governor's Court within the last few days. The widow of Ramon Otero, formerly of your city, sent over an agent and claimed as a slave and a part of the estate left by her husband, a negro by the name of Domingo Otero, who claims that he is a native of the Republic of Columbia, and was taken to the house of Otero, in New Orleans, when quite a boy—left there after the death of Otero, and has lived here for seventeen years. He is quite a favorite here—quite an intelligent negro—and is a boss mason—has twenty-five men in employ now—consequently it produced quite an excitement here among the Mexican population. He readily obtained security, and it has been decided by Judge Winder to send the case to New Orleans for investigation; and in the meantime holding on to the securities to await the decision of the competent tribunal in New Orleans.

The health of the city is tolerably good, averaging about thirty cases of vomito weekly. The Massachusetts leaves this evening at 4 o'clock, by which I send, Yours truly, J.

VERA CRUZ MEXICO, May 10th, 1848.

Eds. Crescent:—The beautiful brig Mount Vernon, commanded by that veteran of the Gulf, Capt. Ducey, leaves today at 2 P. M. She is specially chartered by the agents of the Rothchilds, who have ordered her to leave to-day at the above hour. Capt. Ducey is confident he will reach New Orleans before the schooner Eudora, which left yesterday, as the E. will touch at Tampico. I have not heard of any thing political, by the last arrivals from the interior. It was rumored, yesterday, that the Louisiana foot battalion is ordered to Jalapa. This does not look like peace. Conjecture is very strong here on both sides, Mexican and American. The former think, and emphatically say, "*no paz*;" the latter, *toute au contraire*,"—peace is certain—without pretending to be a judge of such important matters, I think it is a clear case of "*quien sabe*." New developements of certain revenue officers, high in command, reach me daily; and, though reluctantly, I feel myself bound to perform a public duty, in order to do away with certain abuses which I know to exist, though, as yet, am not ready to prove. Lieut. Col. Biscoe, is still detained at Jalapa on a court martial. His return in July, will be anxiously looked for by his friends in New Orleans, and his departure hence will be much regretted by all who know him, but particularly by his acquaintances from Louisiana. It is now almost certain that Capt. Fairchild will succeed him in the command of the Mounted Battalion; at least such is the wish of all who feel the interest of the Battalion at heart. Nada mas. HOMBRE.

VERA CRUZ, May 13, 1848.

Eds. Crescent.—The Massachusetts leaves immediately, and I regret to say little of importance in the way of news is on hand. Major Delaney, of the Marine corps, arrived today from Mexico, in twelve days. The Major looks hale and healthy, after his campaign. All the troops not belonging to this depot, about three thousand, will leave to-morrow for the interior. Gen. Kearney, whose health has for some time has been bad, goes up, and I presume will be relieved by Col. Wilson, of the 1st Infantry. During the stay of Gen. Kearney here, he has made many friends. His prompt, decisive character will always, in consequence of the sound judgment by which it is guided, entitle him to the respect and esteem of those under his command. Next to Gen. Twiggs, he has been with us the most popular Governor of this city.

Quite a serious, and much to be regretted altercation took place to-day between Lieut. Henry Foster, and a Mr. Fredericks, a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. Some words passed between them, when Lieut. F. slapped Mr. Fredericks in the face, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Lieut. F. in two places in the left breast, and cut off the lower part of his chin. Mr. Brandt, also a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, in an attempt to separate the parties, received a severe wound in the arm, and in trying to deprive Fredericks of his knife had the fingers of his left hand so badly cut that it is feared he will loose one or two of them. Mr. Foster is receiving every attention, and though nothing fatal is apprehended, he will suffer considerably from the effects of the wounds received. Fredericks was arrested and admitted to bail.

A report has been extensively circulated here that the Louisiana Battalion of foot would shortly be relieved and pushed into the interior. This battalion, than which a better drilled, or better disciplined, is not in the service, has been badly treated by the War Department. They have garrisoned this place for nearly a year; they have never been afforded any opportunity of participating in any of the glorious achievements of our army. The only enemies which they, with a few exceptions, have ever met, was yellow fever and vomito. May they soon meet an enemy, to combat whom will add more glory to their names, and more credit to the State which they represent. HOMBRE.

Head Quarters Department of Vera Cruz,
VERA CRUZ, May 13, 1848.

1. Agreeably to instruction from Headquarters Army of Mexico, Brig. Gen. S. W. Kearney will leave this city today. The command of the Military Department of Vera Cruz, accordingly devolves upon Col. Henry Wilson, 1st Infantry.

2. Brev. Maj. Lamotte, 1st Infantry, A. A. A. G., will accompany Gen. Kearney to the city of Mexico.

By order of Brig. Gen. Kearney,
J. H. LA MOTT, Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Specie Conducta.—The conducta arrived at Vera Cruz on the 9th, from the City of Mexico, with about $1,000,000. It was escorted by a strong American force, under the command of Captain L. Smith, of the 8th Infantry, from that city to Jalapa. From that place a new escort, under the command of Lieut. Cromwell, accompanied it to this city. The money came in charge of Messrs. Griffith and Dillon, to the commercial houses of Messrs. Meyer, Hube & Co., and Bates, Jamison & Co.

Col. Morgan has taken command of the State of Puebla, in place of Col. Childs.

Movement of Troops.—All the troops which were encamped at Camp Washington, left for Bergara last evening. They will commence their march for Mexico this morning.

Departure of Gen. Kearney.—The General having been ordered to Mexico, left this city last evening. Though he has remained but a very short time amongst us, he has gained as many friends here as there are Americans.

Peace Prospects.—Late last night we saw a letter dated Querétaro, 6th inst., written by a member of Congress. He says there are three parties in Congress—one party being in favor of peace; another not recognizing the power of Mr. Trist to frame the treaty; and the other is in favor of the continuation of the war. The same letter says that Congress is not prepared to commence its business.

Affray.—An affray took place on Saturday last, in one of the coffee houses of this city, between a few young gentlemen, in which an officer and a citizen were stabbed—the first in the face, the second in the arm.—[See "Hombre's" letter.—*Cres.*]

Trains.—A small train arrived here on Sunday last from Jalapa, escorted by a detachment of Capt. Taylor's Company. Another train is expected today from the same place.

New Governor.—Col. H. Wilson took command as Governor of this Department on Saturday last.

Wreck—The British brig Brothers, we learn, was wrecked on the Tampico bar, about ten days ago. She is said to be a complete loss. Her cargo consisted of dry goods, valued at $150,000, which was saved.

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

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh5

Boyle & Sands,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
26 Poydras street,
mh29 2m corner of Tchoupitoulas street.

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M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. ap15 2dptf

Splendid Clothing Establishment.
☞ Boyle & Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to their Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.
N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap5

☞ H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrappers of each box. Southern Depot, 181 Chartres street, New Orleans. a37

Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.

It will be seen by the following letter from Gen. Taylor, that those who understood that his letter to Capt. Allison was the last which he would write on the subject of the Presidency, have misunderstood his intention. He has not only written the letter below, but in it he has cordially approved of the "political sentiments" contained in the "preamble and resolutions" passed by the meeting at Baltimore. We have not the proceedings of that meeting at hand, but shall look them up and publish them. Another feature of the letter deserves notice—that is, that the proceedings have caused him lively pleasure and awakened feelings of gratitude, because the nomination was "*free from party action and the exaction of pledges from 'himself.'*" It will be observed from this that he persists in the maintenance of his independent position and his disregard of all party nominations.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 1, 1848.

Dear Sir—I have by this day's mail received a copy (duplicate) of your letter of March 21, with an enclosed copy of the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens of Baltimore, who are friendly to my election to the Presidency.

The political sentiments embraced in the preamble and resolutions adopted at that meeting, I rejoice to say, meet with my cordial assent and approval. No movements in any part of the country, having the object to offer testimonials of honor and respect towards myself, or to advocate my election to the Presidency, have caused to me more lively pleasure, or demand more gratitude.

You will please do me the favor to make known my acknowledgements to the citizens of Baltimore for the unexpected and unmerrited honors they have conferred upon me, in such manner and terms as you may deem most proper.

They are obligations which, should the votes of the country be cast in my favor, it will most surely be my endeavor to redeem to themselves and to all the people of our country.

I must be permitted to add, that, as they have with so much confidence placed my name in nomination before the country on their own responsibility, free from party action and the exaction of pledges from myself, I shall serve them strictly as a constitutional and not as a party President (in the event already alluded to)—and as my ability will permit.

Please accept my thanks for the kind sentiments you have, in forwarding the proceedings of the meeting, been pleased to express to me.

With sentiments of cordial respect and regard, your most obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

To BRANTZ MAYER, Esq.,
Secretary Public Meeting in Baltimore.

PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows from Washington, May 12th:

The nomination of Mr. Woodbury by the New England States is certain to make the Judge one of the most prominent candidates at the Baltimore election. His nomination is responded to with cordiality, in every part of the Union, and has produced a profound satisfaction here in Washington. I have had an opportunity lately of consulting with several delegates from the Southern and Western States, now here in anticipation of the Baltimore Convention, and I can assure you that wherever Mr. Woodbury is not the *first* choice of the people, they are ready to give him a hearty support, should he be nominated by the Convention. Rely on one fact that is ascertained beyond doubt or cavil, viz: that Virginia, as far as she has any preference, will give her vote to Levi Woodbury, and next to him to George M. Dallas, although this does not preclude either Cass or Buchanan, for whom Virginia would go, *if nominated.*

It has been supposed that Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, &c., would give their votes in convention to Mr. Buchanan; but this is a mistake; these States will probably cast their votes *at once*, for *Levi Woodbury.*

The strength of Mr. Woodbury in the West is equally apparent, and it is now pretty clear that the nomination, if no "*indifferent candidates*" are interpolated between this and the 22d of this month, that the principal struggle will be between *Dallas and Woodbury* in the North; should the South nominate the candidate, Mr. Walker will be stronger than any competitor from that quarter, and the man by birth, parentage and feeling, nearest allied to the North, and, therefore, the man.

☞ Fashionable Clothing—*CHEAP FOR CASH.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 MAGAZINE street, would call the attention of purchasers to their assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Clothing,

which they are offering at very low prices FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ The following described goods are all of the latest styles, and are made and trimmed in the very best manner. All our goods are warranted in every respect.

COATS.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs	from $10 00 to $18 00
Parametta and Alpaca do. do. do. do.	5 00 to 8 00
Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	6 00 to 14 00
" " Drap d'Ete do. do.	12 00 to 14 00
Llama Cloth and Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Inde and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 6 00

PANTALOONS.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to 7 00
Black Drap de Vienne, English Merino and Parametta	3 00 to 4 00
Black and blue Alpaca	2 00 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Turk	5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Kubana de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Lustado Check and French Drill	3 00 to 5 00
White Linen Drill, Irish Linen and Linen Duck	3 00 to 5 00
French, English and American Cottonade	1 00 to 2 50

VESTS.

Black and colored Silk and Satin Vests	from $3 00 to 6 00
White and colored Marseilles	2 00 to 5 00
Orleans Silk and Linen	3 00 to 4 00
Plain and Fancy Figured Linen	3 00 to 4 00
Super Buff Cashmere	3 50 to 4 00