DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

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

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1848.

☞ Rev. Alexander Campbell will deliver his fourth discourse on Universalism in the Presbyterian Church, corger of Carondelet and Perdido streets, on to-morrow evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Topics—"The principles and influences of Universalism."

☞ The U. S. steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, from Vera Cruz 22d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Orleans made the trip from this city to Vera Cruz in the extraordinary time of three days and ten hours, and on returning in three days and twelve hours.

Lieut. John Carter, U. S. N., came passenger, as bearer of dispatches from the U. S. Commissioners at the City of Mexico, which place he left on the night of the 15th inst. Capt. Auld informs us that the Mexican Congress had invited the U. S. Commissioners to Querétaro, and that they were to leave for Querétaro on the 21st or 22d, and that the treaty would certainly be ratified by the 25th inst.

On the 15th inst., while the U. S. steamers Vixen and Iris were off Tuspan Bar, Captains Pinckney and Harris, commanders of the Vixen and Iris, in attempting to cross the bar in company with a French gentleman, name unknown, and four seamen, were all drowned. The steamers returned to Vera Cruz under the command of other officers.

Passengers per New Orleans—Capt. Blair, U. S. A.; Lieutenants Haslit and Welch, do.; Capt. Berry; Messrs. Dimond, F. D. Anderson, D. McDaniel, J. C. Barnes, and twenty on deck.

EMMETT CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held to-morrow evening, at 198 Tchoupitoulas street, in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.

☞Thanks to Capt. Auld, of the New Orleans, for the early delivery of our packages.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. schooner Henry Long, Capt. Gomez, left last evening, for Tampico, with Government stores. The U.S. steamship General Butler, Capt. Wright, leaves this morning, for Brazos St. Jago, with Government stores. The U. S. steamship Maria Burt, Capt. Riddles, will leave on Sunday morning, for Vera Cruz.

☞ The New Orleans Institute will hold their meeting for debate, at the Church on Triton Walk, this evening the 27th inst. The question for discussion is—"Should the fact, that an American citizen has been successful as a Military Chieftain, be urged against his becoming President of the United States?"

☞ The Court of Inquiry passed through Cincinnati on the 17th ult.

☞ "*Vive la Republique*, an Offering from America to France, by Herman S. Garoni," is the title of a musical performance arranged for the piano in the most admirable style. We have heard the piece executed; and in addition to the majestic harmony of the composition, the author has invested it with the most graceful melody. Attached to the piece is the Marsellaise Hymn, arranged for the piano and voices. The music can be had at Mayo's Music establishment, in Camp street.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the Iowa for late river papers.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Picayune of yesterday morning contains news of the arrival of the steamship Caledonia, at Boston. The news was received by telegraph at Charleston, on the 22d instant. A derangement, however, in the telegraph, prevented the transmission of anything further, and in consequence we have not a summary of the news.

Complete returns from elections in France received, which have resulted in declaring the Moderates and Lamartine party triumphant.

COTTON.—[In the Mercury we find the following quotations:]—The market at Liverpool had improved. Sales for the week preceding the steamers sailing, were 34,000 bales. Upland ordinary, 3¾d.; middling, 3¾d.; fair, 4¼d.; good, 5d.; Orleans middling fair, 4¾d. to 4⅞d.; Mobile middling fair, 4¼d.; fair, 4¾d.; Sea Island 10 and 11d.; fine, 14 to 17d. Stock on hand 355,000 bales, against 361,000 same time last season.

AUCTION SALES—*This Day.*—Pierson & Bonneval sell at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock, M., valuable building lots in the city of Lafayette; also, a delightful Cottage Residence at Madisonville, with about 93 acres of land. At the same place and time, a number of very valuable Slaves....At half-past 4 o'clock, will be sold at the bakery, corner of Conti and Villeré streets, four horses, bread-carts and harness, a quantity of Bakery articles, and lease of Bakery.

Benj. Kendig & Co. sell at the Auction Mart, corner Circus and Common sts., at 10 o'clock, A. M., horses, mules, cattle, carriages, &c.

☞ The Rough and Ready of the 24th, says that General Taylor is expected to be soon in the town of Plaquemine. The citizens of the place held a meeting on the 24th, and appointed a committee to make arrangements to receive him properly.

☞ Col. Hébert is about to give a ball at Bayou Goula, to his friends and fellow-citizens of Iberville parish. It will take place to-night.

☞ The Wilcox Banner published at Camden, Ala., has been discontinued. Its press and materials are to be sold at auction.

☞ The subscription books to the Mobile Railroad are closed. On the last day 445 shares were subscribed, making a total of $621,500.

☞ Gen. Cadwalader arrived at Pittsburg on the 15th, and was expected in Philadelphia on the 19th. Extensive preparations were being made to receive him.

FIRE.—The city of Indianapolis was visited by a fire on the 14th, which consumed two houses.

☞ Three midshipmen, named McLeod Murphy, E. H. Scovill, and John Gale, were tried by court martial, lately, at Annapolis, Md., and sentenced to be reprimanded and dismissed from the school.

☞ The Legislature of the State of Maine met on the 10th inst. Caleb B. Ayer was elected President of the Senate, and Hugh McLellan Speaker of the House of Representatives; both democrats.

☞ Langfeldt, the murderer, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison in Philadelphia recently.

☞ J. T. Headley has been writing the life of Oliver Cromwell. It will soon be issued.

NEW PAPER.—A new French paper has made its appearance in New York. It is of a conservative republican tone, and is highly spoken of by its contemporaries.

☞ It is probable that Thiers, Barrot and many of the members of the old Chamber of Deputies, are elected to the French Convention.

☞ The Jenny Lind Saloon still continues a great card.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The corner-stone of this monument, a block of white marble weighing six or eight tons, is to be transported from Baltimore to Washington in a few days.

☞ The favorite actress, Miss Wemyss, was performing at Buffalo at the last accounts.

Later from Mexico.

Arrival of the New Orleans—Expected Ratification of the Treaty—Attempted Revolution in San Luis.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived yesterday morning. She brings us papers from Vera Cruz to the 21st, from the City of Mexico to the 16th, and from Querétaro to the 14th. The news by this arrival causes us to look forward with a considerable degree of certainty to the ratification of the treaty. Our correspondent Chaparral expresses much confidence that such will be the result. The American Star of the 16th says:

Querétaro.—Our advices are up to the 11th inst., but they bring us nothing of any legislative interest. The treaty was referred to the Committee of Relations, every member of which was in favor of peace. It was thought they would report by Saturday last. The exposition of Rosa was having a marked effect upon members.

From our Querétaro correspondent, whose letter is dated the 14th, we learn that the committee on Foreign Relations reported the treaty back with a recommendation that it be immediately ratified. Senor Rejon's pamphlet against the war had been referred to a committee and afterwards entered upon the record. The report that Herrera had been elected President, turns out to be unfounded; in consequence of an informality in the certificates of the Senators from Michoacan an election could not be held; but Pena y Pena was elected provisional President, receiving the votes of eleven states against four for Herrera. From the American Star of the 16th we extract the following:

Sr. Otero introduced and read in the Senate a project for the immediate organization of the National Guard.

There were eighty-seven Deputies in attendance, and the number was daily increasing.

Almonte, not having succeeded in gaining admission to the Senate, has gone to New Leon. Paredes had gone to Zacatecas, with a view, it was supposed, of getting up a revolution, and Anpudia had assisted him.

The recent popular movement in Jalisco in favor of peace, had a good deal disconcerted the Deputies from that State, who are in favor of war.

On the 10th inst. an insurrection, headed by Col. Montero, broke out in San Luis Potosi. The insurgents took possession of the fortress of Santuario de Guadalupe, and declared in favor of a prosecution of the war. The Governor, however, immediately called out the militia, and the revolt was speedily suppressed by the capture of the revolutionists. This result adds additional strength to the Government and the peace party. From the same paper above quoted we extract the following:

It appears that the Government of Querétaro has been informed that a portion of the garrison had got up a pronunciamiento, but that it was promptly put down, in a manner satisfactory to the national authorities. The leaders in the movement, did not go so far even as to publish their project, as they were in daily expectation of Paredes, who had gone to Aguascalientes. They had taken possession of every piece of artillery and the munitions. The officers and chiefs present, conducted themselves well, showing their loyalty to the Government. The Auditor of the War Department, Gordon, was arrested. He had been one of the principal agents in the sedition. The prompt and decided measures taken to put down this revolutionary outbreak, are deserving of all praise.

We subjoin a translation of the letter of the provisional Governor of San Luis to Senor Rosa, announcing the occurrence of the disturbance:

OFFICE OF INTERIOR AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.
(BY EXPRESS.)

GOVERNMENT OF SAN LUIS.—*Excellent Sir:* This capital has to-day been the witness of an event of great interest, and in announcing it to your Excellency I have much satisfaction in saying that it has been signalized by the good sense of Mexicans. At dawn this morning, (April 10th,) the battalion of Infantry, to the number of about three hundred, under the command of Col. Montero, took possession of the fortress of Guadalupe. They proclaimed their disapproval of the policy of the supreme authorities of the Republic—an absurd plan, chiefly remarkable for the disaffection and indignation of these disturbers of the peace. As soon as this scandalous event was known to this government, all the resources which the occasion demanded, or which came within the scope of my powers, were placed at the order of the Commandante General. The Battalion of the National Guard was immediately assembled, and armed and placed at the disposal of the Commandante General. At the same time this deserving General was engaged in putting down the insurrection with the first and fourth regiments of cavalry. With these two corps and seventy men of the same regiment, (86th,) which had been enticed from their allegiance, a complete triumph was obtained—the loyal troops of the government, under the command of the brave General Don Francisco Analos, occupying the fortress of Guadalupe, at two in the afternoon. The revolution is at an end. I hasten to congratulate you upon the re-establishment of constitutional order—reserving for a period subsequent to this solemn moment, the details of this alarming occurrence. I congratulate his Excellency, the President of the Republic, yourself, and the nation at large, which owes so much at this time to the subordination and bravery of a handful of soldiers, who have behaved in a manner worthy of all praise. Be pleased to accept with this view, my most profound consideration and private regard. God and Liberty.

JULIAN DE LOS REYES.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MINISTER OF RELATIONS, ETC.
San Luis Potosi, May 10, 1848.

The Race on Sunday over the Penon Course was *peculiarly* interesting, but, it seems, only to the knowing ones. The jockeys had it all their own way while the race was being run, say those who were on the ground; but after it was over, those who did not *know* what was what, before and during the running, concluded that it was time to find out the ropes; and in their search for light some of them got their peepers darkened, and in fact a "damned fuss generally" was kicked up on the Course. Some of those who could not see how the cat jumped began talking about the affair after their arrival in the city, which led to more fisticuffs. One man, it is said, having got the worst of an encounter with an antagonist, jumped on another and satisfied his honor by giving him "jesse." The grand finale to the whole affair was more on the dramatic than the pugilistic order—two or three of the "knowing" ones being escorted before his Excellency, the Chief of Police, and others, to avoid a similar attention, took leg-bail—or, as Richelieu said to the courtier, the air was unhealthy, and a change to the skies of Italy or the *tierra caliente* would be better. We did not find out the time they made, or the horses on the Course—for, we hear, the stand gave way and precipitated the judges to the earth in double-quick time.

Returned.—Capt. Blake's command of cavalry, which escorted the Conqueror of Mexico to Vera Cruz, has returned to this city.

It does not appear that this revolutionary movement amounted to much—the authorities promptly putting it down. It shows the spirit, however, of the turbulent disturbers of the public peace, who have kept San Luis in such a constant state of excitement and agitation. Paredes, we observe by our latest papers, has left Aguascalientes for Zacatecas—probably with a view of extending the field of his operations. It is he, and such as he, Almonte, Alvarez, and Geray, supported by Rejon, Otero and a few others, who will array themselves against the administration of Herrera, the moment the treaty is ratified. We trust the Supreme Government will be strong enough to put down every outbreak, as promptly and efficiently as that of San Luis was crushed by the constituted authorities of that powerful State.

Paredes and his friend Jaranta have gone to Zacatecas, since which time nothing has been heard of their movements.

Oajaca.—Every thing was perfectly tranquil in this State at the last accounts.

The Querétaro *Progreso* of the 14th says:

"We learn that, in order to smother the opposition of the deputies from Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Coahuila, and incline them to approve the treaty, they were offered a part of the indemnity stipulated for the alienation of more than half of our territory. We do not believe that these gentlemen will consent to the dismemberment of their respective States, whose interests their citizens have confided to their care and vigilance."

"*New Mexico and California.*—With what justice are these provinces about to be disposed of, without even a deputy to represent them in Congress? How can the alienation of their inhabitants be agreed to, without even consulting their wishes, and after the glorious efforts they have made to retain their places in the union of the Mexican Republic."—*Progreso of the 14th.*

We have received several numbers of a newspaper published in Toluca and entitled "*El Tonto*," (the Fool.) It is opposed to the treaty, and violently advocates war. The "*Eco del Comercio*" says, that it "is a pigmy with the pretensions of a giant."

From the *Eco del Comercio* of the 15th we extract the following:

Next Election for President of the Republic.—According to Art. 94 of the constitution it is necessary that more than half the total number of Deputies should be present at the deliberations concerning the election for President; and three-quarters of the States should be represented.

On the 15th inst. Congress ought to proceed to the election of a President; but up to the 12th there were Deputies present from only fifteen States; and as there are twenty-two in the Republic, it is clear that one was wanting to complete the three-fourths.

News of the election in Morelia is momentarily expected, and should a Deputy resident in Querétaro be chosen, the election for President will immediately take place.

Vera Cruz News Items.

We extract the following items from late numbers of the Free American:

Guerrilleros.—On the morning of the 19th several rancheros who came in town, stated that an armed Mexican force had been seen by them below the sand hills, near the city. Capt. Fairchild of the Louisiana Mounted men, immediately set out with a detachment to ascertain the object of these Mexicans. His command soon got within gun shot of them and were fired upon. A charge was immediately made on the guerrilleros or robbers, in which one of them was killed, the others *vamosed.*

The following is Capt. Fairchild's official report, for which we are indebted to the politeness of the Governor:

CAMP LOUISIANA MOUNTED BATTALION,
May 18, 1848.

Sir: Pursuant to orders from the commanding officer, I respectfully transmit the following report:

This morning, about 8 o'clock, a report reached camp that an armed body of Mexicans had presented themselves on the sand hills in the direction of the Orizaba road, assuming a threatening attitude. All the available force was immediately brought into requisition for the purpose of ascertaining more fully the object of this armed display; a small detachment moved upon their position, and when near to, were fired upon by the Mexicans; the shots were immediately returned by our men, killing one—a negro. The whole party, supposed to be some forty in number, were dispersed.

The sand hills and the Medellin road have been thoroughly reconnoitered and no other armed hostile persons discovered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. FAIRCHILD, Capt. Comd'g La. Mt. Bat.

To J. M. Brannan, A. A. A. G.

[From the Free American of the 21st.]

We have, it seems, made an involuntary error yesterday, in our editorials, in reference to the skirmish which took place between the guerrilleros and the Louisiana Mounted Volunteers. In consequence of which we have received the following communication, which we lay before our readers:

To the Editor of the Free American:

DRAGOON CAMP, May 19, 1848.

Sir—Your paper of this date contains a report of Capt. Fairchild of a small affair which occurred on the Orizaba road, yesterday morning, prefaced by some editoral remarks. It is not true that "Capt. Fairchild set out with a detachment of men." He was not in camp at the time that Lieut. Mitchel and myself went in pursuit of the enemy, nor was he there at our return. I being under arrest, Lieut Moralles was the ranking officer in camp. I asked permission of him to drive the enemy from the sand hills, where they were still holding us defiance, after having fired upon some of our men. The privilege was granted by Lieut. Moralles. Five men were with me and twelve with Lieut. Mitchel—we went in different directions and dispersed the enemy, killing but one. We had returned with our detachments before Capt. Fairchild was in camp.

L. A. BESANCON, Capt. Co. A, La. M. Bat.

The foregoing is a true statement of the facts as they transpired.

WM. MITCHEL, Lieut. Co. C.

[It will be observed, on reference to Capt. Fairchild's report, that he does not state that he commanded the detachment. The mistake occurred in the editorial preface to his letter, in the Free American.—*Eds. Crescent.*]

Arrival of Gen. Lane.—Gen. Lane arrived yesterday, on the steamer New Orleans. His Brigade will be happy to learn that they will soon be able to see the gallant chief who has so often led them to victory.—*Ib. 19th.*

Gen. Lane left this city yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, with a small escort commanded by Lieut. Waters, of the Louisiana Mounted Battalion. Col. Trousdale and several other officers left in company with him.—*Ib. 20th.*

Some of the soldiers in the Louisiana Infantry Battalion, having refused to do duty yesterday, they were sent to the castle. We are sorry to see things of this kind occur, and hope that for the sake of the reputation of this fine corps, such offences will not be repeated.—*Ib.*

Later from the Interior.—We have received our files of papers from Mexico, with the exception of the American Star. The Committee to which the Treaty had been referred made a favorable report as follows, on the 13th inst.: "We approve the Treaty concluded with the United States of the North on the 2d day of February of this year, with all the modifications made by the Senate and Government of the same United States."

Letters received in Mexico, from Querétaro, state that the Anti-Peace party were using all their exertions to create a revolution against the Government.

Paredes was at Aguascalientes, and was acting in concert with some of the authorities of the State against the Government.

El Espiritu del Siglo, printed in the City of Mexico, says on the 16th, that though the peace party has the majority in Congress, it is nevertheless spoken of imprisoning the members of the Cabinet who have made the Treaty with Mr. Trist.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16.

In the Senate yesterday, during the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Johnson, of Md., requesting the President to inform the Senate whether there are any officers in the service whose nominations have not been sent in, was again under consideration; and Mr. Borland, the new Senator from Arkansas, *read* his maiden speech, in opposition to the resolution, which he characterized as inquisitorial and unconstitutional—advancing the somewhat novel doctrine that appointments made during the recess do not require the confirmation of the Senate, and, indeed, that such commissions, when once granted, are beyond the control of the President himself, and cannot be annulled save by the sentence of a court martial for official misconduct! The speech is published at length in the Union of this morning.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded with spectators eager to hear the expected speech of Mr. Calhoun on the bill to enable the President to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan. After the transaction of some unimportant business, that bill was taken up; and Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at great length: [We have already given a synopsis of Mr. C.'s remarks on this occasion.—*Eds. Cres.*]

After some unimportant business, the consideration of the bill was resumed to-day, and Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate, in a speech of considerable length, in favor of it. He did not support it on the ground of humanity, for with that, as a Senator, whatever might be his feelings as an individual, he had nothing to do. But he supported it on the broad ground of policy, with a view to the eventual annexation of Yucatan to our own country—contending that this was the favorable moment to lay the foundation for such a movement, when the nations of Europe were so much absorbed in their own internal affairs that they could not interfere with it.

When Mr. Bagby had concluded, the vote was taken upon Mr. Davis's amendment, as modified by Mr. Lewis, and it was rejected—there being only five votes for it, to twenty-five against it. The whig side of the chamber was almost totally deserted, the weather being exceedingly warm, and they not anticipating that any vote would be taken to-day.

Mr. Dix then offered an amendment, placing the army and navy at the disposal of the President, to be employed in affording physical aid to the people of Yucatan, and to act under the orders of that Government. There was no vote taken upon this amendment, Mr. Clayton urging a postponement until to-morrow, on the ground that the Senate was so very thin, and members who desire to vote had left the chamber under the impression that no vote would be taken at this time. Mr. Hannegan consented to postpone the question until to-morrow, but gave notice that he would press it then and thenceforth, until the bill shall be finally passed.

The House has done nothing of importance, save to pass the Revolutionary Pension bill, and a bill to refund advances made for the transportation of volunteers to the place of rendezvous before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Nothing new in the political world. Levi Woodbury is more talked of as the democratic candidate for the Presidency.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—We happened to be in this Court yesterday when a motion was made by M. M. Cohen on behalf of several of the young gentlemen who had been honored with the degree of Bachelor of Laws by the University of Louisiana, of which he is one of the Administrators. The motion embraced a reference to the law of 1847, section 9, which reads as follows: "That said Board of Administrators shall have the right of conferring, by diploma, under their common seal, on any person or persons whom they may think worthy thereof, all such literary honors and degrees as are known and usually granted by any University or College in the United States or elsewhere: and the degrees of Bachelor at Law and Doctor of Medicine, granted by said Administrators, shall authorize the person or persons on whom it is conferred to practice law, or physic and surgery, in this State, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding;" and prayed that the Court administer the usual oath, admitting them to practice law therein. Previous to this formality, Mr. Durell rose for the purpose of making an objection to their being sworn in, and, after making a speech, in which he indulged some feelings against the University, as well as all Universities, particularly that of Massachusetts, (which were by no means unappreciated by the gentlemen present,) he sat down. Mr. Cohen said that he thought it useless to reply, deeming it sufficient if the gentleman were left to the tender mercies of the young gentlemen after they were admitted as practitioners. The above law was then read for the enlightenment of the gentleman, when he pronounced it one of the "humbugs" of the age. The Judge informed Mr. D. that he was not there to correct the "humbugs" of the age; and having no discretion but to comply with the law, would proceed to swear them in.

UNGENTLEMANLY CONDUCT.—Yesterday morning Patrick Haley appeared before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of having spoiled the "fair proportions" of the features of Miss Eliza Jane Turner. Miss Turner's nose was considerably awry, and her left eye clothed in black. Haley was sent to the First District Court, under bonds of $500.

Mexican Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Daily Crescent.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 15, 1848.

Although the treaty of peace is approaching a crisis, it is still unsafe to say what will be its fate. To me, the prospect looks brighter than on any other occasion, and if one were to set down that he thought an amicable adjustment of the difficulties would very soon be brought about, his reckoning might not carry him far out of the track. The treaty having been referred to a *commission*—and that commission composed of the members of the committee of Foreign Relations, every man of whom is on the peace side—argues that it has been or soon will be favorably reported back to Congress, and the late decree making the vote of the majority *present*, final, will operate favorably on the question, even if the Puros withdraw. All this would lead one, not accustomed to Mexican duplicity, to satisfy himself that the ratification will be exchanged, and even many here, who have trusted in Mexican faith to their sorrow, in times past, and who, a few days ago closed their ears against all arguments in their favor, now listen favorably to their protestations; and some have even become converts again to the promises from their oily tongues. The result, heaven only knows: and you must not forget my advice, to be prepared to chronicle either peace or war.

An event occurred in San Luis, the other day, which is set down here as being highly favorable to the Government and to peace. A revolution was gotten up in San Luis de Potosi, and so sudden was it, that before the National Guard could be turned out, the insurgents had taken the strong fortress of Guadalupe, and with it nearly all the heavy guns of the State. They soon pronounced against the Government and for a continuation of the war; but before they had time to prepare their plans, a small portion of the militia was gotten together, and marched against them, and soon made them prisoners—thereby reestablishing order and the supremacy of the Federal Government. The sudden quelling of this outbreak is highly regarded by the Government and the friends of peace. It argues a strength that few thought the Government possessed, and tended, in a measure, to raise the peace stock.

The message of Peña was not very well received in the Congress, and had not the document of Rosa come to its relief, it might have been the subject of much discussion. This document of Rosa accompanied the presentation of the treaty. It is very long, and I have been told, very able. Its length prevents my translating it, but I send you a Spanish copy. The substance of the first paragraph is, that the treaty which he was presenting might be considered a national calamity if the loss of territory alone was considered, but the aspect was immeasurably changed when it was taken into consideration what Mexico had lost by war, and what she will gain by peace—the imminent danger, also, in which the independence and nationality of Mexico are placed—with the further consideration that it will not cease until the treaty is ratified.

This is, also, a paragraph in the address, which may or may not be far-fetched: "It has, perhaps, been the design of Providence that the termination of negotiations should not be long retarded, for God knows what limits the policy of the United States in regard to Mexico might have had, if the treaty of peace had not been already ratified by that republic, when intelligence of the astounding and unexpected revolution in France reached Washington."

He alludes to the "well-known fact" that it was the intention of France to establish a monarchy here, &c.; but you have the documents in Spanish, and you can translate such parts of it as may suit you.

Paredes has left Aguascalientes with his friend Jaranta for Zacatecas, where it is said he is to meet Ampudia, who, tired of cutting so small a figure in the world, is determined to revolt. His cowardice and cruelty in times past, few will ever forget; and he is loathed so much, even by his own people, that he would attach himself to any cause just now. But since the sudden termination of the new-sprung revolution in San Luis, the movements and operations of these men do not trouble the public mind.

So much for Mexican affairs, now for our own: The troops from Tennessee and Indiana, who for a long time have been encamped on the open field at El Molino, have removed to San Agustin, and taken up their quarters in the houses there. The rainy season coming on, it was necessary for their comfort that they should be housed. But as our Generals, Commissioners and two-thirds of the other Americans seem so sanguine of our early departure for home, they might as well have sent them to Puebla or Jalapa.

The health of the whole army is now good, comparatively speaking, and the idea of getting home or into active operations, has roused them from that state into which a life of inactivity for eight months had thrown them.

We are hourly expecting an order from the General in-Chief relative to the fate of the burglars and murderers. The decision of the Court has been in his hands for several days.

There was a regular row at the race-course on Sunday. Many persons were out there, and among them the General-in-Chief. There was some foul riding or jockeying, which caused many fights and bloody noses. A party of gamblers made a race and entered a fine horse, which was the favorite with everybody, and everybody tried to bet on him—some going as high as five to one—but the favorite did n't win, and the jockeying was so palpable that a row was commenced at once. The gamblers are now in prison, and one of the jockeys, the leader, and an officer at that—Dr. .....—was requested to leave Mexico, which request he promptly complied with. The stand gave way while Gen. Butler was upon it, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

MAY 16, 1848.—An extraordinary express came in last night to myself and a gentleman of this city, but the information brought was of no great consequence. The treaty was reported back from the Committee on Saturday evening, with strong recommendations that it be immediately ratified.

Before the adjournment that evening, it was decided to meet together the next day (Sunday) at 12 o'clock, and elect a President of the Republic. The prominent candidate is Herrera, and he received the vote of nine-tenths of the States. But the war party are opposed to him, and are rallying around Trias, the Governor of Chihuahua, whom Gen. Price whipped at Rosales. He has apparently as little chance of election as an abolition candidate has in the United States.

Two ex-deputies, from San Luis, who returned to their homes on the 12th, entered their protests against any negotiation for peace with the United States whilst their army is in the country.

The Legislature of the State of Chihuahua, has sent a protest to Congress against the ceding of any portion of territory now occupied by Mexicans.

The pamphlet of Rejon against peace was referred to a committee, who ordered it to be placed amongst the archives. Sr. Rio put in an "exposition" also against peace. He said that the present treaty should be thrown aside, and that none other should be entered into, until the Republic should be in a situation to treat with honor to it elf. He wants a President elected who can manage the vast resources of the country, and place it in that position nature intended it.

Speaking of the position nature intended this country should occupy, brings to my mind again the great exertions making by the Indians to regain the control over it. Every day demonstrates their formidableness as men, though they are unarmed and without resources and without leaders. Now that they believe the prospect for peace is bright, the deputations from the different tribes are sent to this city in countless numbers, and they importune our Commander no little. Finding that the request for officers to lead them was of no avail, they now come in asking for arms and ammunition, which, of course, they stood as little chance of obtaining. Those in the valley and the neighborhood of it, have tasted the only sweets of liberty they ever knew, since our occupation of this city. They have been allowed to pass the gates untaxed, and to vend their produce in any part of the city without molestation. To have done this in view of their old masters, who, in times past taxed them at least one-half of the gross proceeds of their labor, has awakened a species of pride in them which makes them walk the streets with the pride and mien of freemen. Independent of this, they have seen their natural enemies whipped and humbled to the dust by a handfull of foreigners, and the idea has taken possession of their minds, that they too, can cope with their old masters, and I verily believe they would test the matter immediately on our departure, if they had the means; but whether they have the means or not, I feel certain they will not tamely submit again to what they have borne for the last fifteen years. Their eyes have been opened, a uniform opinion prevails amongst them throughout the country, and sooner or later they will make an effort to be free. The well-informed Mexicans do not learn the communication between section and section unmoved—they fear the worst should a political revolution take place, which is so very probable, after our departure.

The government of Mexico, whilst striving to remodel their army, and to depend more upon a national guard or militia, are by no means disposed to decrease the strength of the army. An indirect proposition has been sent me to organise a force from the disbanded American army, of from one to five thousand men, whose pay will be guarantied to them through foreign houses, and when they serve out a term of enlistment, they can either return home or remain in this country as citizens, with a certain amount of land given them to settle upon. When I say that this proposition came to me, I do not wish you to understand that it was intended for me to organize and command that force, but only to give to it such publicity that it might be known amongst our officers and men. The government at Querétaro are anxious to obtain the services of such men, and I believe Gen. Butler's permission has been asked to let them off, or such as might be disposed to remain in the country. With three thousand men even, to remain here from the American ranks, the government would be secure from the revolutionists or Indians, for neither would like to measure swords with them. Five thousand Americans, with any party, could rule this country.

On the first of June, Ignacio Cumplido, one of the most enterprising printers of the age, will start in this city a mammoth paper in the Spanish, French and English languages. The title will be "*El Coloso.*" In printing, Señor Cumplido is not behind you of the "States;" and I doubt whether a better office is to be found in our country. I know there is none in New Orleans that will bear a comparison.

Our Commissioners are still here, and Col. Sevier still unwell. The Government at Querétaro told them they could come up with an American escort, but must wait until they sent them word when to come. If the Treaty will be as soon disposed of as many reckon, I do n't know that they will go up at all.

The weather is still delightful here, and the rainy season has not yet set in, although we had a fine shower last night.

Herr Alexander, the magician, I see, is performing at Guanajuato.

I send you full files of Mexican papers, from which you can translate at your leisure.

CHAPARRAL.

May 16, 8 P. M.—The interior mail is in. A Querétaro paper of the 14th has the following concluding paragraph from the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on reporting back the treaty:

"The treaty ratified with the United States of the North, on the 2d of February of this year, with the modifications made by the Government and Senate of the United States, is hereby approved. N. GARCICO.

"*Queretaro, May* 13, 1848."

I was on the point of despairing of obtaining any correspondence from Querétaro, when the following came in from the Post-office—having been overlooked when the mail was distributed:

"*Querétaro, May* 14, 9 P. M.—To-day, when the States met together to elect a President, it was found that no credential had been received from Michoacan, and it was impossible to proceed. It was then decided to elect a Provisional President, as it was thought Peña y Peña could not, under the Constitution, administer the Government after to-day. The States are, altogether, sixteen; but as the one above-named was not reckoned, they went into an election for a Provisional President, which resulted in the choice of Peña y Peña, while four voted for Herrera. Whenever the credentials are received from Michoacan, an election will be held for President of the Republic. This may be to-morrow, or it may not be for a week. I hardly know now, who will be elected. Previous to to-day, opposition against Herrera was laughed at; but as his friends put him fairly against Peña y Peña, the result makes the next issue doubtful.

"The Deputies are working away bravely on the treaty, which has been reported back to them by the Committee on Relations. They will probably get through with it on the 18th, when it will go to the Senate; and I do not believe it will be before that body two days before it will be ratified.

"Your Commissioners have had an understanding with the Government here, and will not come up until the treaty is ratified—of which they will have notice by Government express.

"My opinion is that every thing will be arranged so that your troops can leave Mexico by the 1st of June.

"Every thing is quiet and orderly here, and it is said the Mexicans never had a Congress to conduct itself with so much solemnity and decorum.

"You have doubtless heard of that abortion in San Luis. It did not create the least uneasiness here with the Government. It was more like school-boys playing the soldier than any thing else.

"Nothing has been heard from Paredes since he entered Zacetecas. Yours, &c."

I have translated, or given the substance of the letter, as received from a correspondent in Querétaro, from whom I expect to be regularly informed of what is going on there.

CHAPARRAL.

☞ **To Travelers.**—We have now in store a fine lot of LEATHER DRESSING CASES, of American manufacture, to which we invite attention. They are unsurpassed for compactness and service.

CAMP CASES—Knife, fork and spoon, in neat cases, for the pocket.
DRAM FLASKS—Glass, cup and bottle, in good cases, for the pocket.
COMBS and BRUSHES of all kinds.
PERFUMERY of all kinds.
CRAVATS, STOCKS and SCARFS.
SUSPENDERS and SHOULDER BRACES.
DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS;
MONEY BELTS and PURSES;
KNIVES and RAZORS;
GOLD PENS and PENCILS;
UMBRELLAS and CANES;
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS;
STRIPED LINEN AND COTTON TRAVELLING SHIRTS;
NAUTILUS LIFE PRESERVERS;
FINE LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, fourteen sizes, all made of the best materials, and in the best manner;
NE PLUS ULTRAS, the most convenient of Portable Writing Cases.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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mh29 3m 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

☞ **The Great Southern Remedy**—*Recommended by the most Eminent Physicians!*—
Dr. BILLINGS's CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP—AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.
Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.—The Syrup has been administered in this painful and threatening disease, with the most astonishing and almost incredible success.
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my25 6t D. HANSBROUGH.

☞ **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

☞ **Writing.**—Messrs. DOLBEAR, *Nos.* 15 *Camp and* 29 *Chartres streets*, will keep their *WRITING ACADEMY* open during the entire summer and fall, so that pupils can, in a short time, be well fitted to fill the most profitable situations.
☞ All pupils are desired to attend until they write in a free, bold and rapid business style. ☞ Hours, 9 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M.
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☞ **French, Spanish and Italian Languages.**—*By OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD of learning to read, write and speak the above Languages.*—The undersigned, practical Professor of the French, Spanish, English and Italian Languages, respectfully informs the young gentlemen and others of this commercial community, who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of any of the above languages, that he has lately arranged and established his Day and Evening Classes on the following terms, viz: Daily lessons, $10 per month; lessons three times a week, $5 per month—payable in advance.
Classes are open day and evening, throughout the year, and pupils admitted every day. J. R. DePALOS,
Professor of Modern Languages, No. 14 Exchange Place,
(opposite the Post-office.)
Can be seen in his office from 9 to 12 o'clock, and in the evening from 5 to 8. Classes may be formed in any part of the city. Notice left at the bookstore of Mr. J. B. Steel, 14 Camp street, will be attended to. ap17

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☞ **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. ap25

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☞ **Ruste & Paddock,** 110 POYDRAS STREET, (next door to the Delta Office,) *Wholesale Dealers in DRUGS A