# DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1848.


## The Ratification of the Treaty.

Contrary to all reasonable conclusions, the Mexican House of Representatives, by a majority of sixteen out of eighty-six members present, has ratified the Treaty of Peace; and there is no doubt that the Senate has concurred in the act; indeed, from the peculiar constitution of that body, it cannot be expected that it will dissent from the opinions of the President for the time being. The Treaty, therefore, is made; and the first Mexican—we were about to write Punic—war is concluded. That the peace is honorable to this country we will not assert—indeed, the less said upon that point, the better for all parties; that it will be lasting, we cannot for a moment believe. The power that made it has not the confidence of the Mexican nation, and will not be in existence to enforce the stipulations of the Treaty for a month after the departure of our soldiers. That any other portion of the Mexican people will feel bound to observe a contract which they in heart repudiate, is what, from past observation and a tolerable knowledge of the Mexican character and morals, we should deem it in the highest degree presumptuous to affirm. We believe that the thing will prove an abortion, and that the only good which the Republic can derive from it is the immediate excuse which it affords for abandoning a country which we had conquered unexpectedly, and which we were not prepared, at the moment, wholly to retain. The Treaty is a tolerable cover under which to back out from our position and abandon some rather costly and troublesome acquisitions—but that is all. No administration would have been safe in proposing the annexation of the whole of Mexico, nor in advocating a Proconsular Government over it as a conquered dependency; and for that reason, both the democrats in power, and the whigs who hope to come in, were willing and anxious to patch up some sort of a Treaty which should restore things to something like their old order, and bring about a state of affairs which would not too severely test the capacities of very moderately qualified men. In this they have succeeded, at the cost of some reputation and about twenty millions of dollars. But the end is not yet. The Second Punic war cannot be long delayed—and if that be not final, the Third certainly will be. The United States is to extend to the Isthmus of Darien, whatever politicians may plan or parties resolve. The thing is decided on, and it is useless to resist Fate.

PEACE! PEACE!—A salute of thirty guns was yesterday fired from the Place d'Armes and Lafayette Square, in honor of the ratification of the treaty between Mexico and the United States. The "big guns" boomed as loud as they did upon the battle plains of Palo Alto and Buena Vista.

FROM FERA CRUZ.—Our correspondent writes—"The health of the city is not quite as good as at the date of my last—the *vomito* being slightly on the increase....No news of importance, except the peace project having passed the Deputies—which, of course, 'Chaparral' has informed you of."

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Smith, of the steamship Palmetto, for late Galveston papers.

☞ The entertainment to be given by the ladies to-morrow night and the next, in the Baptist Church on Triton Walk, near Bacchus street, promises to be a very splendid affair of ice cream and every other nice entertainment, together with two new items which have never before been introduced into the city of New Orleans. The proceeds are for the benefit of the said Church and Congregation.

☞ Our correspondent Chaparral, has misapprehended our meaning in the remarks which appeared in our paper some time since concerning the Chihuahua news. All that we meant to imply, was that news coming through American, was more entitled to credit than that received through Mexican channels. Such, we believe, has generally been found to be the case.

☞ A sale of horses, mules, carriages, etc. takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Mart, corner of Common and Circus streets.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT CLARKSVILLE, AND SERIOUS LOSS OF LIVES.—The steamboat Tributary, which arrived here yesterday, brought intelligence of the burning of the Clarksville, while on her passage from this port to Memphis. On the 28th inst., about four o'clock, P. M., she was discovered to be on fire, while near Ozark's Island, five miles below the mouth of the Arkansas river. The fire originated in the wood-rack, on the starboard side, immediately abreast of the boilers, and spread so rapidly that in less than five minutes the whole boat was enveloped in flames. As soon as the fire was discovered, the boat was run ashore, when two explosions soon followed, one of the boilers and one of gunpowder. Five negroes and six or eight deck passengers, among whom were two young ladies, were lost. Capt. Holmes, after having swam ashore with his wife, returned to the wreck, and while endeavoring to assist others, perished in the flames. Boat and cargo a total loss—insurance on the boat, $10,000.

☞ A private in the 3d Battalion Louisiana Volunteers, committed suicide, at Vera Cruz, on the 22d instant.

MELANCHOLY STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic dispatch to last evening's Mercury, from Mobile, has the following: The fine steamer H. Kinney bursted both her boilers at Wilkins' woodyard on Sunday last, 28th inst. Eight or ten of the passengers killed or missing—ten or twelve scalded. Among those killed were, W. L. Parker, clerk; J. C. Battin, pilot; and General Thompson, the Mobile dwarf. W. Campbell, first engineer, scalded and thigh broken.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT IN NEW YORK.—Gen. Scott arrived at New York on the 21st inst., in the brig St. Petersburg, from Vera Cruz. Mr. Frazier, of the revenue service, met him at quarantine, and proceeded immediately with him to Elizabethtown, N. J.

☞ We are indebted to the steamboat Uncle Sam for late St. Louis papers.

☞ Visiters at Jack Adams's, Lake-end of Shell road, will find "aid and comfort," in the shape of Pompano, and various other shapes, prepared for them.

THE RIVERS.—From St. Louis we learn that the Lower Missouri is rising rapidly. Last boats report 3 feet water from Weston to Brunswick, and 3½ thence to the mouth of the Osage. The Upper Mississippi is also rising. The rising of these rivers has caused the Mississippi to swell at St. Louis. The Illinois is falling, with 4½ feet water on the principal bars....At Louisville, the Ohio had fallen 3 inches on the 24th. There were 7 feet 6 inches in the canal....At Pittsburg, on the 24th, the river was at a stand, with 9 feet water in the channel... At Cincinnati, same date, the river had fallen 3 inches....At Nashville, on the 24th, the Cumberland was falling, with 4½ feet water on the shoals.

CHOWDER.—A few hundred clams, received from Ship Island, will be served up in a "chowder" at Holbrook's Oyster Saloon.

☞ The advertisement of Geo. Jaques, in another column, should not be overlooked by housekeepers.

## Important from Mexico.

### Passage of the Treaty through the Chamber of Deputies.

By the steamship Edith, Captain Couillard, we have received late and important news from the city of Mexico. By a note from our correspondent, "Chaparral," dated on the 21st inst., we are informed that on the evening of the 18th the treaty passed the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of *fifty-one to thirty-five*. This is a much stronger opposition than was anticipated, as it will be recollected that it was asserted there were but fifteen members opposed to peace.

The following is the note referred to:

CITY OF MEXICO, May 21, 1848.

I have but a few moments to say to you that the treaty of peace passed through the Chamber of Deputies on the evening of the 18th instant, at a quarter past 6 o'clock, by a vote of 51 to 35. A letter from Queretaro says, "you may look for the news in Mexico, of its passage through the Senate, by Monday (to-morrow.") CHAPARRAL.

We may, therefore—judging from the contents of the above—expect the very speedy ratification of the treaty.

[Correspondence of the Daily Crescent.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 18, 1848.

Yesterday evening we had a rumor here that the Chamber of Deputies had passed the modified treaty, by a vote of 45 to 31; but it was impossible to trace it to any reliable source. Some said Doyle had it, others that Mr. ——'s express had brought it in, and in fact rumor traced it to a thousand places, but in none of which could it be found. The general impression prevailing that it would very soon pass through the Chamber of Deputies, gave the rumor more credence than it would have otherwise obtained. Some of those connected with the press in your city placed so much confidence in it, that they started it off by express for Vera Cruz, and it has possibly reached your city and been circulated—if not to create the first impression as Leonidas says—to be a "little" ahead of anything else. It is now 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and I am sure no news has arrived of the passage of the treaty. My own express of last night brought nothing of it—our Commissioners know nothing of it, the British Minister knows nothing of it, and many who are questioned on the subject say they understood that I had received it. It will probably turn out as my Querétaro correspondent said—that it will pass through the Chamber of Deputies this day. If the real news of its ratification should reach New Orleans a short time after the express which left here last night, you must admit that the *anticipated* news has a right to stand A.1; for if it passes that body or has passed it, the Senate will be sure to pass it; and, in anticipation, I might forward you the news that it had "passed the Senate," assured, at the same time, that such action had been had on it before it should reach you.

The question of peace seems pretty well settled in the public mind, and most of the anti-believers in it have been whipped in. For myself, I must confess that things have an awful squinting that way, and unless my present tendencies to conversion meet with a sudden check, I shall be forced to believe in Mexican protestations once, and so say with the rest—we shall have peace.

I have no doubt that should the deputies favorably dispose of the treaty, the Senate will run it through, and our Commissioners repair at once to Querétaro and do their do. In the meantime everything will be preparing for a departure for the coast; for I am sorry to inform you, that the General-in-Chief holds to his original purpose of shipping the troops from Vergara and Antigua. The quartermasters will dispose of all their surplus effects by auction, and the commissaries will do in like manner with such provisions as they cannot transport to the coast. Some of the principal physicians held a consultation a day or two ago, and reported to the General that we would lose less men by shipping them at once, than to encamp them during the rainy season about Jalapa and Encero. This decision, and the idea the General entertains that he cannot keep the "during the war men" after peace is made, will induce him to send them home as fast as transportation can be obtained, and so certain is he of peace, that I understand Gen. Patterson will leave in a few days for Jalapa and Vera Cruz to superintend the transportation.

I do not know how this shipping troops at or near Vera Cruz, during the epidemic, is going to operate, but I fear we will lose many men by it. One case of fever on board a sailing vessel, and particularly one with a long northern passage, would spread all through the ship, and in that case few would reach the land they sailed for.

As you will see by the enclosed General Orders, Lieuts. Hare, Dutton, and Tilden, and the Canadian Frenchman, Laverty, have been sentenced to be hanged on the 25th inst. Whether they will be reprieved is beyond conjecture now. When the deed was first perpetrated, the indignation of the army was great, and the cry was, "punishment upon those who had thus outraged their honors," but now that the sentence of death has been passed upon them, reflection follows, and they wish that the punishment was less severe upon men who had borne their breasts to the storm of battle, and who had won that high reputation in their country's defence which one act has darkened. Both Hare and Tilden were wounded in leading their soldiers to victory in this valley, and both gained particular credit in the operations, but they have not only destroyed that reputation, but all their hopes in this life.

A little more about that pay-roll; it was shown to a number of persons here by the broker, which getting to the ears of Lieut. Bennett, he or some of his friends paid the money and took it up, the broker promising to keep silence on the subject. Major Stewart recollects having marked it as already paid, and I do not think he can save himself by having taken it up. I did hope that I could procure the falsely signed roll, and send it to you, but I was foiled, as above stated. It is generally known here that I have written to you on this subject, and so certain am I that I am right, that I do not pretend to deny it or evade the responsibility.

A train of one hundred and forty wagons came in this morning from Vera Cruz, escorted by Sibley's dragoons.

A party of officers have returned from a successful expedition to the summit of Popocatapetl. One of them descended some distance into the mouth of the crater, and brought out a handful of virgin sulphur. Three hundred years and more have elapsed since Cortez sent Sandoval four hundred feet into the crater to obtain sulphur to make powder. Necessity took the first conquerers there, whilst the second were actuated by nought save daring adventure.

We have the proceedings of the Mexican Congress up to the night of the 15th. The chambers were still engaged in the discussion of the treaty, in secret session. The oath of office had been administered to Peña y Peña, and he was qualified as Provisional President. He returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in which he took occasion to say, that his course would be the same as that pursued previously, and particularly directed to save the nationality of Mexico.

The mail is in from the United States, for the army. In copying an article from a Matamoras paper relative to affairs in Chihuahua, you took occasion to say it is more probable than that received through me from Mexico. As to the *probability* I cannot say, but what I sent you from Chihuahua, is substantially *true*, notwithstanding. Near El Paso, the stampede spoken of did take place, and we lost some men, how many I cannot say. I receive advices from Chihuahua in fifteen days, sometimes twelve. The account I sent you of the battle at Santa Cruz de Rosales, will show the Flag's news is wrong, for the governor surrendered no artillery until he was whipped.

7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The diligence is in from Querétaro. A letter dated the night of the 16th, from my correspondent, says:—"The Chamber of Deputies were in session at 8 o'clock, P. M., discussing the treaty in secret session. How far they have progressed it is impossible for me to say, for they are less communicative than I have ever known them. The opinion is, however, that they will have done with it by the evening of the 18th, if not sooner, and a very few days after Mexico will have also ratified the treaty of Guadulupe, modifications and all. The news from the six States adjacent, is without interest, and for near two days I have heard nothing of a revolution, nor of Paredes, Almonte, or Ampudia." From the above letter, written at night on the 16th, you will see that it is impossible the treaty could have been ratified on the 16th, and reached here before night on the 17th, and if it has been expressed to your city that it has passed, it was love's labor lost. By the mail from the other States, I find nothing worthy translation, and will close. CHAPARRAL.

MEXICO, May 21, 1848.

*Eds. Crescent*—The news of the ratification of the Treaty by the Chamber of Deputies was received in this city last night. It passed by a vote of 51 to 35. By this you will see that the number of war men in Congress is much greater than was anticipated, it having been said that not more than fifteen would vote against the Treaty. It is possible that Rejon and Almonte may have influenced those members who voted in opposition. The threats of these bellicose gentlemen were not carried into effect, probably because they dared not at the present moment adopt such extreme measures. Yet I have no doubt that they will make the most strenuous efforts to get up a revolution and overthrow the present Government as soon as our forces are withdrawn.

Though the Peace party at present seems so strong, we cannot hope for the permanence of the pacific feeling which at present pervades the country. We all know the facility with which the Government changes hands in this country, and the means to which a minority invariably resorts to get into power. The only circumstance favorable to the continuance of peace—after it shall have been definitely settled—is the utter disorganization of the army, and the contempt into which it has fallen with the people. The first use to which the $15,000,000 will be to reorganize the military establishment; in fact, the Government has already expressed its determination to do so as speedily as possible. The effect of this will be to throw the administration of affairs again into the hands of the army, which burns to avenge upon the United States its loss of honor and the many defeats which it has suffered from our troops. A new paper, recently established in this city, entitled "*El Espirito del Siglo*," in the course of one of its editorials, holds the following language:

"The treaty has not achieved peace; the mutual existence of Rome and Carthage is incompatible. Nor can the truce be maintained between Mexico and Washington, which the respective situations of Rome and Carthage permitted, because there is between the Mexican and American territories a space which can be traversed in a few hours only. We have then only changed war for war. * * *

"Our invaders are soldiers, and they have destroyed the power of Mexico to maintain an army; not by their arms, but by preaching every where the opprobrium of that class, and to which our misfortunes unhappily give an appearance of truth.

"And with such elements shall we achieve peace? Shall we obtain, at the cost of honor, even the hope of a future less mournful? Will territory which remains to Mexico be respected? *The religious war—the war of castes*—the opprobrium which has fallen upon whatever is most respectable in society—our own misery—presage a horrible future."

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the war party, we may now speedily look for the complete ratification of the Treaty. It will undoubtedly pass the Senate in a few days. Almost every one here is making preparations to leave the country, and Gen. Butler will soon issue orders for all the troops to concentrate at this point, in view of a march to the coast. Gen. P. F. Smith has been appointed to superintend the embarkation of the troops at VeraCruz, and will leave for that purpose in a few days.

The Special Commission for the trial of the burglars and murderers found them all guilty, and sentenced them to be hung. Gen. Butler approved the sentence, but remitted it in the cases of Sergeants Wragg and Stewart, and Private Wall, of the 7th Infantry. The officers are to be hung on the 25th. Every one applands the justice of this verdict. Armstrong and Hollister, who turned state's-evidence, are to be kept in close confinement until the end of the war, and then discharged. MONTEZUMA.

☞ From the *Monitor Republicano* of the 21st, we extract the following letter announcing the ratification of the treaty by the Chamber of Deputies:

QUERETARO, May 19, 1848.

At last this population is relieved from that state of mortal anxiety in which it has been kept, by a debate of a graver character than any which has engaged its attention since the establishment of our independence. At a quarter past six in the evening, the ratification of the treaty was voted by 51 to 35 who were for the war. Senors Laeunza and Rosa were the last speakers; they both displayed immense power, and have proved themselves consummate statesmen.

The danger has passed; the Senate will immediately take up the business, and, less numerous, less attention, without comprising in its bosom a single man who has in any way shown a disposition to mutilate the national representation, by keeping away from the session, it is *impossible that the affair can be left undecided, or that it be not decided happily and opportunely.*

I do not wish by these remarks to cast any obloquy on the Chamber of Deputies; it has conducted itself with dignity and magnanimity. The warmth which has been displayed in the discussion will ever do it honor; and with rare exceptions, good faith has shone out conspicuously in each party, among those advocating peace and those contending for war. On both sides of the question there are illustrious men; all defended their opinions with decorum and due self-restraint.

QUERETARO, May 19, 1848.

It was at quarter past six o'clock in the evening that the treaty was approved of, by 51 to 35. The last speakers were Senor Rosa, the Minister, and a gentleman named Aguirar, the latter in opposition.

My friend, all has terminated happily. As the government express leaves this city to-night at 10 o'clock, I have decided in sending off yours also, in order that you may be more speedily put in possession of this favorable news.

## The Murder and Burglary Case.

Lieuts. Hare and B. F. Dutton, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment; Lieut. Tilden, 2d Infantry; John Laverty; Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stewart, and private John Wall, were all found guilty of murder and burglary, and sentenced to be hanged.

The Major-General commanding approved the findings and sentences of the Court, but remitted it in the cases of Sergeants Wragg and Stewart and private Wall, who are to be kept in close confinement until the end of the war, and then dishonorably discharged. The others were to have been executed on the 25th inst.

ORDERS No. 95. } HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF MEXICO, Mexico, May 17, 1848.

1. Before a Military Commission convened at the National Palace, City of Mexico, by virtue of Orders No. 55, of April 9th, 1848, and of which Colonel M. V. Thomson, 3d Reg't Kentucky Volunteers, is President, were tried:

1st.—Lieutenant *Isaac Hare*, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CHARGE 1st—"Murder."—*Specification.*—"In this, that the said Lieutenant Isaac Hare, of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, did, on the fifth day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in the City of Mexico, commit murder upon Manuel Zorriza, a citizen of Mexico, by shooting him in the head."

CHARGE 2d—"Burglary."—*Specification.*—"In this, that the said Lieutenant Isaac Hare, of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, did on the fifth day of April in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, forcibly and with a felonious intent, break into and enter a house in the City of Mexico, situate on the street de la Palma and numbered five." To all which the accused pleaded—"Not Guilty."

SENTENCE.—The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, found the accused "Guilty" as charged, and sentence him, Lieutenant Isaac Hare, of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, "*to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, dead, dead*—two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein."

2d.—Lieutenant *B. F. Dutton*, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CHARGE 1st—"Murder."—*Specification.*—"In this, that Lieutenant B. F. Dutton, of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, did, on the fifth day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in the City of Mexico, commit murder upon Manuel Zorriza, by shooting him in the head."

CHARGE 2d—"Burglary."—*Specification.*—"In this, that the said Lieutenant B. F. Dutton, of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, did, on the fifth day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, forcibly and with a felonious intent, break into and enter a house in the City of Mexico, situated on Calle de la Palma and numbered five." To all which the accused pleaded—"Not Guilty."

SENTENCE.—The Commission having maturely considered the testimony adduced, found the accused "Guilty" as charged, and sentence him, Lieutenant B. F. Dutton, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, "to be hung at such time as the General-in-Chief may designate, by the neck until he is dead, dead, dead. Two-thirds of the members of the Court concurred in this sentence."

3.—*John Laverty.*

CHARGE 1st—"Murder."—*Specification.*—"In this, that John Laverty did, on the fifth day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in the City of Mexico, commit murder upon Manuel Zorriza, by shooting him in the head."—

CHARGE 2d—"Burglary."—*Specification.*—"In this, that said Laverty did, on the fifth day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, forcibly and with a felonious intent, break into and enter a house in the City of Mexico, situated on Calle de la Palma and numbered five." To all which the accused pleaded—"Not Guilty."

SENTENCE.—The Commission after having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused "Guilty" as charged, and sentence him "*to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, dead, dead*—two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring in the sentence."

4th.—Lieutenant *B. P. Tilden*, Second Regiment Infantry.

CHARGE 1st—"Murder."—*Specification.*—"In this, that Lieutenant B. P. Tilden, of the 2d Regiment Infantry, did, on the fifth day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in the City of Mexico, with malice aforethought, kill Manuel Zorriza, a peaceable citizen of the said City of Mexico, by shooting him in the head."

CHARGE 2d—"Burglary."—*Specification.*—"In this, that the said Lieutenant B. P. Tilden, of the 2d Regiment Infantry, did on the 5th day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, before sunrise or daylight, forcibly and with a felonious intent break into and enter a house in the City of Mexico, situate on Calle de la Palma and numbered five." To all which the accused pleaded—"Not Guilty."

SENTENCE—The Commission having maturely considered the testimony adduced, found the accused "Guilty" as charged and sentenced him, Lieutenant B. P. Tilden, 2d Regiment of Infantry, "*To be hanged by the neck until he is dead, dead, dead.* Two-thirds of the Court concurred in this sentence."

5th—Sergeants *B. F. Wragg* and *Stewart*, and Private *John Wall*, 7th Infantry.

CHARGE 1st—"Murder."—*Specification.*—In this, that Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stewart, and Private John Wall, of the 7th Infantry, did, on the 5th day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in the City of Mexico, with malice aforethought, commit murder upon Manuel Zorriza, a peaceable citizen of the said City of Mexico, by shooting him in the head."

CHARGE 2d—"Burglary."—*Specification.*—"In this, that the said Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stewart, and Private John Wall, did, on the 5th day of April, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in the City of Mexico, before daylight, forcibly and with felonious intent, break into and enter a house in said City of Mexico, situate on Calle de la Palma, and numbered five." To all which the prisoners each pleaded—"Not Guilty."

SENTENCE.—The Commission after mature consideration on the testimony adduced, found the prisoners each and severally "Guilty" as charged, and sentence them, Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stewart, and Private John Wall, "*To be hanged by the neck until dead, dead, dead.* In this sentence two-thirds of the Court concurred."

II. The Major-General Commanding approves the proceedings, findings, and sentences of the Military Commission in the foregoing cases.

Lieutenants Isaac Hare, and B. F. Dutton, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and B. P. Tilden, 2d Regiment Infantry, and John Laverty, will be executed on the 25th inst., between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of the Military and Civil Governor of the City of Mexico.

Upon the recommendation of the Court, the sentences in the cases of Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stewart, and Private John Wall, of the 7th Infantry, are respectively remitted. They will be kept in close confinement until the close of the war, when they will each be dishonorably discharged from the service.

Upon the like recommendation of the Court, no further proceedings will be taken against the prisoners, Jesse Armstrong and J. A. Hollister, who appeared as witnesses for the prosecution. They will be kept in close confinement until the close of the war, and then set at liberty.

III. The Military Commission, of which Colonel M. V. Thomson, 3d Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, is President, is hereby dissolved. By order of Major-General BUTLER.

### From the Louisville Journal.

*New York, May* 23, 11, P. M.—A telegraphic dispatch from Paris, dated May 5th, was received by the steamship Hermann. It is the latest news received. Some unexplained difficulty had occurred at the organization of the new republic. A compromise was effected and Lamartine, Dupont de l'Eure and Ledru-Rollin, were proposed as consuls. There were three candidates for President. The vote of the chamber stood, Bushu, 391, Yulate 234, Romb 91—the former being chosen. The dispatch hints that the consulate compromise was the result of intimidation by the mob. No particulars are received.

We are inclined to doubt the truth of the above as far as it relates to the difficulty at the organization of the Republic, as all the reports of the same nature which we have received through English channels, have proved incorrect.

From the Louisville Courier of the 25th inst.

NEW YORK, May 24, 9 P. M.—*Flour.*—Sales of Genesee at $5.25 to $5.75, and Western at $5.25. *Grain.*—Holders of Wheat are very firm, but buyers do not meet them. The market for Corn and Oats is dull. Sales of prime yellow Corn at 56 to 57 cts. *Provisions.*—There is less movement in Pork. Sales of Mess at former rates. Market heavy.

CINCINNATI, May 24, 8 P. M.—*Flour.*—Sales of Flour at $4.12½ for City Mills, and delivered; small lots bring $4.43¾. *Grain.*—Sales of prime red Wheat at 97 cts. *Whisky.*—Sales of Whisky at 14½ cts. *Molasses.*—Sales of Molasses at 22 to 24 cts. *Provisions.*—Sales of Bacon Hams 5 cts., canvassed, and 2½ cts. for Shoulders, packed. Butter, 17½ cts. 700 kegs Lard at 5¼ cts. Cheese, 5 cts. *Cotton.*—Sales of Mississippi Cotton at 6 cts, on time. *Lead.*—Sales of Lead at $3.81½. Market dull.

## The Bank of England.

A letter from London, published by our neighbor of the Bulletin, yesterday morning, asserts very distinctly that the Bank of England is in a precarious condition, and that it may soon have to stop payment—or, as they manage those things in that land of pretence and humbug, the government may, as it did on a former occasion, forbid the bank to pay gold and silver, in order to "prevent a drain of the precious metals from the country." The truth seems to be, that all faith in monarchs and monarchies is lost in Western Europe, and the stability of the English government is not considered greater than that of other kingdoms, even if it be so great. Under these circumstances, the continental holders of the English public debt are selling out to the credulous subjects of Victoria as rapidly as possible, and are withdrawing their capital from the country in gold, either to secrete until the storm is over, or to invest in some peaceful and powerful country, whose institutions defy revolution, like our own. It may be too, that the Emperor of Russia, who is one of the largest English fund holders, is beginning his contemplated campaign for the suppression of liberty and the absorption of Turkey, upon the weakest point of the power most likely to show a determined opposition to the latter part of his design. Whether the Autocrat is acting thus or not, it is certain that other fund holders are withdrawing gold, and that the process will be continued whether the bank stop payment or not. The stopdage would only have the effect of robbing the creditors of the government of a portion of their claims, but it would at the same time, by making gold useless as money, facilitate its exit from the kingdom.

## Barnburners and Old Hunkers.

Our readers will perceive by the news from Baltimore, that the proceedings of the third day of the Democratic Convention was taken up in hearing the arguments of the two factions of the party in New York, as to their respective rights to seats in the Convention. The names by which these divisions of the democratic party are known, are peculiar and expressive, but unless explained would be very apt to mislead strangers. The Barnburners are by no means addicted to the crime of arson, nor have they so far as we can learn evinced any general or decided antipathy to those very useful depositories of the fruits of the earth's fertility and man's labor, commonly called barns. On the contrary, being mostly farmers, they are rather a barn-building and barn-preserving race, than a barn-destroying people. Nor must they be confounded with the "Anti-renters," which is quite a distinct faction, having no affinity that we know of to any branch of democracy. So far as we can ascertain the facts of the case, they obtained their name in this wise: being rather radical in their political notions, they on more than one occasion attacked the old usages of the party to root out what they considered abuses. This displeased those who had grown fat on the system of things as they are, or were, and led to many severe rebukes of the reforming spirit. Among others, one day, in the New York Legislature, one of the old party described the new as being "about equal in wisdom to the farmer, who in order to get rid of the rats with which his graneries were infected, burnt down his barn." To this it was replied that "they would certainly burn down the barn if they could not get rid of the vermin in any other manner." From that time to this, the radical portion of the New York democracy have been known as the Barnburners. The Old Hunkers derive their name from a Low-Dutch word, *hunk*; what the precise meaning of this musical monosylable may be, as defined by the lexicographers of that ancient and learned language, we do not know, as we have not a Dutch dictionary at hand; but we do know very well what the *old hunk* is, having been there some thousand times when a boy; and it may be practically defined thus: 1st, the usual place or post in the play ground to which the boys run when playing ball, hide and seek, etc.; 2d, the old play-ground itself; 3d, the corner where the children meet to play—and in this sense it is almost synonymous with *Kinderhook*; and 4th, any usual place of resort, particularly the most public corner in a Dutch village. Figuratively and politically speaking, therefore, the Old Hunkers are those who play at the old corners, resort to the old stamping-grounds, and abide by the old manners and customs. In England they are known as Conservatives, and in France as the men of the old *régime*—the fellows who never forgot and never learn any thing. Whether this latter part is descriptive of the New York faction, we will not pretend to say, as the expression of any opinion on our part might be construed by the over-sensitive into an interference with party-matters—and party-matters are never the cleanest or most pleasant things to handle.

## Baltimore Convention—Third Day.

By the steamboat Peytona we have received the Louisville Courier of the 25th, in which we find a telegraphic summary of the third day's proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, which we give below. It does not appear that thus far the Democracy have been very harmonious.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 9 P. M.

Up to 10 A. M. the Democratic Convention did nothing. A motion to admit Congressmen, to seats within the hall was laid on the table. No invidious distinctions, it was proclaimed, would be allowed.

Mr. Cameron, moved that the revolutionary soldiers, then present, be allowed seats within the bar of the hall—carried.

Mr. Boggs, of N. C., offered a resolution to admit both sets of delegates from New York; laid on the table.

The order of the day was called for, to-wit: The resolution allowing the claimants to speak in defence of their claims.

Mr. Dickenson, old Hunker, spoke first; after him followed Mr. Smith, Barn-burner. Messrs. Foster, Hunker; and Preston King, Barn-burner, then spoke for one hour each.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 P. M.

Mr. Preston King, in his speech, said that the Wilmot proviso was the ultimatum of his associates. The Ohio delegation by solemn resolution, had avowed it, and if it was overlooked the Democratic party would disband.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, after the delegates had spoken, moved that the Hunker delegates be received. He spoke against the Wilmot proviso and maintains that slavery was solely a State institution.

## From Texas.

By the steamship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, arrived from Galveston yesterday afternoon, we have received Galveston papers to the 27th.

The News says that the law of the last Legislature, directing the public sale of the Customhouse property, was to have been complied with on the 29th. The property consisted of fourteen lots next the water and nearest the channel. The improvements consist of the Customhouse of the former Republic and two Government storehouses. The whole sold for $10,005, Judge Taber being the purchaser. The opinion was entertained by some that the property had been ceded to the United States under the Annexation resolutions.

W. T. Pay, an eminent member of the Irish bar, died in Galveston on the 26th. He had come South for his health.

SNOW.—The Asheville, (N.C.) Messenger states, that the mountains in the vicinity of that town were covered with snow on the morning of the 12th inst. That looks like "winter lingering in the lap of Spring."

HOT.—At Boston on the 19th inst., the thermometer stood 90° in the shade.

☞ Col. Charles G. Geddes, formerly a member of the South Carolina State Legislature and for many years an Alderman of the city of Charleston, died in that city on the 24th inst.

LAUNCH.—The steamship California, of 1000 tons, was launched from the yard of W. H. Webb, at NewYork, on the 19th. She is intended for the Pacific line of packets of Messrs. Howland, Aspinwall & Co.

## The Balize Once More.

*Dear Crescent*—When the farcical etymon ascribed by Senator Dix to the settlement of Balize, on Honduras Bay, met my eye, I felt tempted to send you a few researches, gathered on the meaning of the word, as connected with the entrance of the Mississippi. But *cui bono?*—a query which, with the course of years, has become a portion of all my judgements—arose in my mind, and I abstained from the intended task.

Well did the Greeks define etymologies to be *alazona merturia*—deceitful witnesses of the meaning of words; but unless Mr. Dix had studied to deceive himself, he certainly could not have fallen upon a more deceptive origin of the word Balize. Had the freebooter's name, to which it is traced, been Wallace, instead of Willis as assumed, it were easy to understand that, with the natural tendency to a fusion of the letter V into B, which characterizes a *corrupt* pronunciation of the Spanish, the unwary might have readily made a mistake.

But to any one familiar with the structure of the Spanish Language, and the controlling influence of Celtic and Moorish aspirates, the word would have assumed the shape of *Guillis* or *Guallace*, and not *Balize*. Hence, to the present day, out of twenty Spaniards, nineteen would pronounce the name of Washington *Guasington*, and of Worth, just as the Anglo-Saxons pronounced it in the ninth century, *Gucorth*, which is the true original of the name.

Yet it seems that a correspondent, on the authority of Lord Verulam, thinks that the meaning of the word may be accounted for by his Lordship's statement. Save and except the questionable connection between gibbeted bodies of pirates and the true uses of *balises*, there is in the account some approach to the real state of the case. Still, that is vague and unsatisfactory.

Ducange, in his Glossary of the Middle Ages—a treasury of forgotten knowledge, enlarged by the patient additions of the learned congregation of St. Maur—gives the only true and correct account of the word, under the heads *Balisia* and *Balisagium*: "*Balisiæ*," says he, "*stipites aut fustes sunt, scopulorum indiciæ, aquæ fundo defixæ*"—balises are stakes or sticks, planted at the bottom of the water, to point out the breakers or reefs.

In the Supplement to Ducange, by Dom Carpentier, a Benedictine of St. Maur, we find the following definition: *Balisagium, præstatio, seu tributum, quod pro indiciis, vulgo* Balises, *quæ ad dirigendas naves in portubus apponi solent, exigitur: balisage* is the payment, or toll, exacted for the water-marks, known as *balises*, which are wont to be put down as guides to vessels into port.

He then quotes, from the *Consuetudo Maris*, the following text of maritime law: *Le maistre est tenu lui mettre Balis, qu'ils apiergent à plain, que les navigauns n'y ayent dommaige*: the master is held to put down *balises*, that should plainly be seen, in order that no damage to navigation may accrue therefrom. Carpentier adds that the word *balis*, which is here in the plural number, is but a mediæval corruption of the Latin word *palus*, nominative plural *pali*, stakes or poles.

Roquefort's Etymologies of the French Language, ancient and modern, tracing the word to the same derivative, are equally clear on the subject, and, although not sustained by the authorities adduced by Carpentier, are no less conclusive as to the true meaning of *balise*, which he defines to be—*Marque, pieu, mât élevé, ou tonneau, pour indiquer les écueils, les endroits dangereux aux bâteaux dans une riviere, aux bâtiments sur les côtes*: balise, a mark, a stake, a tall mast, or a cask, to point out shoals and dangerous places to crafts in rivers and to ships on the coast.

To close this list of authorities, so obvious as to the true meaning of *balise*, I would make a last reference to a very old Spanish Dictionary: *Baliza, qualquier palo que se pone por señal sobre los bazos y bancos para los navegantes*: balise, a stake, whatever, set up as a mark on shoals and sand-banks for the guidance of navigators.

From the above definitions and authorities, the reader may easily infer the nature of the waters, which have given to the settlement of Balize the name which it now enjoys. A. D.

☞ Gen. Twiggs arrived at Augusta, on the 23d instant.

☞ Gen. Pillow and family left Nashville on the 23d for Frederick, Md....Gen. Shields left on the 24th for the same place, by stage for Louisville.

☞ The Cambria sailed from NewYork on the 24th, with 80 passengers and near half a million of specie.

DISCONTINUED.—The Wilcox (Ala.) Banner has been discontinued, for a while at least.

MAINE POLITICS.—The democratic members of the Maine Legislature held a Convention on the 16th, when Levi Woodbury, by a vote of 94 to 14, was declared their first choice for the Presidency. The Convention also passed a resolution to sustain the candidate nominated at Baltimore.

HOT WEATHER.—At Boston, on Friday last, the thermometer, at 3 P. M., in the shade, rose to 88 deg. The whole day was very warm for the season, with the wind from the West and Southwest.


☞ 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.
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