tention of the parties, which intention seemed to be that the vessel should be at the risk of insurers from the time the contract was made, during the whole of the voyage described, and until the vessel returned to New Orleans, provided she only entered the ports designated in the policy. The Supreme Court thought that to bind the underwriters for loss while the vessel was in the port of Havana, the policy *should have* read " *to the port of Havana, and at and from thence*," etc., instead of " *to the port of Havana, and from thence*," which is the wording of the policy. It will be seen that the absence of the little word "at," before the conjunction "*and*," in the policy declaration, in the opinion of our Supreme Court, suspended the risk from the moment the schooner came to anchor in Havana.

DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES....J. R. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1848.

LAW OF INSURANCE.—We publish to-day, commencing on the first page, the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Bradley & Co.* vs. *The Nashville Insurance Co.*, together with a short commentary upon the case, the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the laws of insurance. By the cases we have cited, it will be seen that the highest authorities of Europe and America are at variance with the Supreme Court on the construction of contracts of insurance. Our article has been in type several days, but crowded from the columns by a press of Mexican and foreign news.

THE AMERICAN STAR.—This excellent journal was to have terminated its publication on the 30th ult. In taking leave of the Star we cannot say that we feel regret, for we know that with the conclusion of the sojourn of our army in Mexico, also ends the mission of the Star and the duties and labors of its efficient editor. Mr. Peoples may truly be said to have been the pioneer and the representative of the American press in Mexico, and as such has always fulfilled his post by always furnishing the latest and most authentic intelligence from the seat of war, and laying before the public, immediately upon their performance, the record of the brilliant deeds which will make the history of the Mexican war immortal. We have previously, we believe, given a brief summary of Mr. Peoples' course in Mexico, so that it is unnecessary for us to repeat it here; suffice it to say, that he established—sometimes in company with others, sometimes independently—newspapers in each of the cities of Matamoros, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Puebla, and Mexico—the existence of some of which has continued through the war.

☞ Major Graham, bearer of dispatches, arrived here yesterday; also Major Dashiel.

A PICTURE.—We saw a portrait of Gen. Andrew Jackson, from the pencil of T. J. Odell, from Nashville, Tenn. The likeness is *the last* that was taken from life, and reflects the highest honor upon the artist in both branches of his art. The likeness is most perfect, while the coloring is lively and life-like to a charm. It is now offered for sale.—See advertisement.

☞ To the officers of the James L. Day we are obliged for Mobile papers.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. steamer Virginia, Capt. Spinney, will leave this morning at 10 o'clock, with government stores, for Vera Cruz. The steamer Hetzell is expected to leave this evening for the same destination.

FAST BOAT.—We thank the officers of the steamboat Alhambra for late papers—six days from Cincinnati. This is fast travelling.

AUCTION SALE—*This Day.*—Beard, Calhoun & Co. sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, Valuable Girod street Property.

Expedition to Yucatan.

It will be seen by a reference to the letter which we publish below, and to the card in another column extracted from the American Star, that the indefatigable editor of that paper, Mr. J. H. Peoples, is about to organize an expedition to start immediately for Yucatan, with a view of assisting the white inhabitants of that ill-fated peninsula in repelling their barbarous enemies. "Chaparral" informs us that Mr. Peoples had already secured a sufficient number of volunteers, and that, as the greatest enthusiasm exists in the army upon the subject, he has no doubt that 5000 could be raised with equal facility. All that is wanted is transportation and a small supply of provisions, which, it is to be hoped, our citizens will take immediate measures to furnish. As it is probable that a long time may yet elapse before the Government makes a decision upon the subject, the necessity of any action at all upon its part may be rendered entirely unnecessary by this voluntary movement in Mexico. In the course of a very short time the expedition will arrive at VeraCruz, and it is highly important that it should not be detained there. Our citizens will therefore, we hope, see the necessity of prompt action; and we trust that they will at once raise the small amount necessary to provide transportation. We would suggest to our friends of *La Patria*, and to the Yucatan Committee, the importance of this question, and we hope that they will do all in their power to forward the good work.

As to Mr. Peoples, the prime mover and organizer of the expedition, from personal knowledge we know him to be just the man to act as its leader. An actor in the Texan war, and therefore well acquainted with the peculiar mode of warfare in use against the Indians, he has also accompanied the American army from the time when Louisiana first sent her volunteers to the aid of General Taylor. His capacity for the task he has undertaken is proved by the fact that the officers and men of the American army are willing to volunteer under him.

MEXICO, May 27, 1848.

A. H. HAYES—*Dear Sir*—The expedition to California is a failure—the uncertainty of obtaining vessels at San Blas has induced many who were on my roll to scratch themselves off. But few of them are satisfied to return to the United States. They have been so long with plenty of sea-room, that they think the "white settlements" will be too much crowded for their comfort, and no sooner was the California expedition abandoned—for abandoned it is—than they began to look around for some other place in which to "squat." Their eyes fell quickly upon Yucatan; and as the people of that State had invited assistance against the ravages of the Indians, they thought they would rally to their call, and then—look out for the future. The present Congress of Mexico, will, in all probability, pass a law inviting emigration to the country, and should Yucatan renew allegiance to Mexico, the settlement of these hardy Northmen in that State, will be in every way beneficial to the country. On the other hand, if Yucatan persists in her independence, their aid will be great in establishing there an Independent Republic. These are the views of those who wish to go there, and amongst them are mechanics and artizans of all branches, who have been engaged in the Quartermaster's and other departments of this army.

As I got up the expedition to California, and am acquainted with a greater part of these men, they have solicited me to get up the one to Yucatan. They pledge themselves to be governed by the rules and regulations of the army, and to remain in service until the whites are relieved from the presence of the savages who have besieged them.

I will accordingly select and organize several hundred good men out of those who o'er, and proceed with them to Vera Cruz when the army goes down. There, if I can get transportation and provisions, I will sail at once for Campeachy or Sisal; but if these are not furnished, I will be compelled to disband them.

My object in writing to you, is to ascertain if the Yucatan committee, in your city, cannot devise some means to procure transportation and provisions—say for five hundred men. I know they can be raised and landed in Yucatan before a single company could be gotten up in the United States. If you will be good enough to wait on some member of the committee, and ascertain whether anything can be done on the subject, you will much oblige me, and a large number of young men who are anxious to know, if possible, before their arrival in Jalapa.

Let me assure you, in conclusion, that many of those who wish to go with me, are young men who would be an honor to any country, as they have been to their own in this war.

Yours, etc., JNO. H. PEOPLES.

Later from Mexico.

By the U. S. steamship Water Witch, Lieut. G. M. Totten commanding, arrived yesterday, we received our letters from "Chaparral," together with a copy of the American Star of the 27th ult., and full files of other Mexican papers. They confirm, in all respects, the news previously received from VeraCruz, concerning the ratification of the Treaty. The Water Witch left VeraCruz on the 1st inst., and is now anchored off Slaughterhouse point.

The Water Witch brought over Major J. D. Graham, of the Topographical Engineers—bearer of the Treaty of Peace to Washington; Major J. T. Dashiel, Paymaster; and Lieut. B. F. Harley.

We learn from Lieut. Harley that the siege train and heavy artillery left the city of Mexico on Monday, 29th ult.; Gen. Patterson with his Division of Volunteers, was to follow on Wednesday; after whom comes Gen. Marshall, of the Volunteers. The Regular Divisions follow in succession—Gen. Kearney preceding and Gen. Worth bringing up the rear.

Gen. P. F. Smith arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 31st of May, and the following day entered upon the duties of Governor, relieving Col. Wilson.

The U. S. Commissioners were still at Querétaro, when Major Graham left the city of Mexico, and would probably remain there several days longer.

The following is a list of the officers of the Water Witch: Geo. M. Totten, Lieut. Commanding; A. C. Rhind, Acting Master; S. G. White, Assistant Surgeon; W. R. Bridge, J. S. Walke, Passed Midshipmen; John Carroll, 3d Assistant Engineer; John C. Tennant, Lafayette Caldwell, Assistant Engineers; and John M. Meehan, Captain's Clerk.

☞ The *Arco Iris*, of Vera Cruz, is very much incensed on account of the mercy extended to Lieut. Hare and his accomplices, by Gen. Butler. It says: "This then is a holocaust to the names of Alcalde and Gacia, who suffered by the strict application of the laws of war." The *Eco del Comercio*, on the contrary, applauds it as an act of clemancy, creditable to the feelings of the Commander-in-Chief, and expresses itself satisfied with the sense of justice evinced by the Commission in the conviction of the criminals.

The *Monitor Republicano* of the 27th ult., says that Lamartine had recalled the Baron de Ciprey, French Minister. The same paper learns from an American officer, that during the commencement of the ensuing week, Gen. Butler would deliver possession of the city to the Mexican Government.

The *Zacetecano* of the 15th of May, asserts most positively that Parades has demanded a passport to leave the country; and further adds, that the nation will be benefitted by his absence.

We extract the following items from the Star:

Gen. Lane.—This officer, our Marion, arrived on the 26th, from Vera Cruz, escorted by Lieutenant Waters and a command of Louisiana volunteers. The General looks well, and, as usual, has lost no time on the road. It was said, a few days ago, that Parades would send Jarauta to bring our Commissioners to talk with him; but the simple fact that Gen. Lane has returned will keep the Padre well in the back ground.

The Monitor says: "It is said that Congress will suspend its session on Saturday, and re-open them in Mexico in July. We shall see if it is so."

The Diligence from Querétaro which came in on Friday, was robbed near San Juan del Rio. It had four passengers.

Tranquility was entirely restored in San Luis at the last dates.

We are glad to see that "El Sligo XIX" (The Nineteenth Century) has been revived in the city of Mexico. It is published in the French, English, and Spanish languages, and will advocate many important reforms in the administration of the Government.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SMITH.—Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, Gen. Smith left for Vera Cruz, accompanied by Capt. Page, Lieut. Van Dorn, and Lieut. Gibbs.

No man who ever was in the army of the United States has won so high a reputation in so short a time as General Persifer F. Smith. General Taylor, however, seems to have known his worth when he called him from private life to the field, and it was a happy day for the army when the foresight of old "Rough and Ready" brought him out. The soldiers not only of his division, but of the army at large love him, and have unbounded confidence in his military skill and abnat. The great Captain of the age—the conqueror of Mexico—knew and appreciated his worth, and the high commendations he has passed upon his character and services, were as deserved as they were just and liberal. The plan of attack made and carried out by General Smith, at Valencia's camp stamped him a General of the first water, and as long as memory lasts he will be known and styled he Hero of Contreras, a prouder title than which none will wear. The sagacity and military tact displayed in the investment and carrying that camp, is without a parallel in the war, and its success with so small a loss, won him the entire confidence of the army, and the approbation of our country. May health and happiness attend the General wherever he goes.

We find the above just tribute to the merits of that gallant representative of Louisiana, General Persifer F. Smith, in the American Star of the 25th.

EDITORIAL ENTERPRISE.—We perceive by the following card, which we find in the American Star of the 27th, that the editor, J. H. Peoples, has abandoned his California expedition, and instead will direct his steps to Yucatan, where the services of himself and followers are so much more needed. We have no doubt that he will, without any difficulty, raise the required number of men. The least that the Government of Yucatan can do for Peoples will be to confer a Colonel's commission upon him, and assuredly no one can be more worthy of it:

"FOR YUCATAN.—A number of young men, belonging to and accompanying the American Army in Mexico, have expressed a strong desire to go to the assistance of the whites in Yucatan. With me many have enrolled their names, and a party of four or five hundred can easily be made up. Those who wish to spend the summer in a delightful country, rather than return to their homes in the dull season, can find no better place in which to do so than in Yucatan; whilst, at the same time, they can assist the whites against the merciless Indians, and benefit themselves immeasurably.

"A letter from Mazatlan, on the Pacific, representing the coast there as unhealthy, and the uncertainty of vessels to California, has caused that expedition to be abandoned, and many who had enrolled themselves for that country have transferred their names to the Yucatan list. Information as to the full object of the expedition, the character of the country, etc., will be readily imparted by the undersigned, at the Star office. JNO. H. PEOPLES."

Vera Cruz Items.

We extract the following from the Free American of the 31st ult.:

Intelligence reached this city on Monday last, that Capt. Wheat, who had been ordered out in pursuit of some deserters from the garrison of Jalapa, on arriving at Huatusco, was refused admittance into the town, where he had every reason to believe the deserters were concealed. He immediately sent an express to Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalapa, to inform him of this, and we understand that the latter left that place with all the available force he could gather, to go and demand these deserters, or take them by force.

War and Rumors of War.—There was a rumor afloat last evening to the effect that Capt. Wheat, with about fourteen men, had been taken prisoners by about five hundred Mexicans—the Mexicans having played the game of strategy upon him. The story bears so little evidence of probability that we are inclined to discredit it altogether.

All the foreigners of this city ought to meet to take energetic measures to arrest, in time, the progress of vengeance.

N. O. CUSTOM HOUSE.—Exportations (coastwise) for the year 1847, $4,553,850. To foreign countries, $10,687,425. Exportations (coastwise) for the year 1848, $5,417,029. To foreign countries, $8,413,230.

CIRCUS.—Mr. G. L. Eaton, agent of Stone & McCollum's circus, created quite a sensation yesterday as he came dashing through the streets with his splendid "four in hand." John W. Smith, principal manager of the same establishment, is also at present in our city looking "as large as life and twice as natural." Eaton, if anything, is more so.—*Louisville Courier, 2d inst.*

POLICE JURORS.—Messrs Martin Says, C. Moreau, Jr., Zenon St. Romain, Dr. Branch, and Jas. E. Howard, have been elected Police Jurors for the parish of Avoyelles.

☞ Edward Stanley, of N. C., has resigned his office of Attorney General of the State, and accepted a nomination of Representative in the State Legislature.

☞ The Natchitoches District Court commenced its session on Monday.

☞ The citizens of Opelousas, Vermilionville, and St. Martinsville, held a public meeting on the 20th ult., to take into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for the construction of a railroad from Washington to New Iberia.

Mexican Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Daily Crescent.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 25, 1848.

This morning about 8 o'clock, the Grand Plaza was filled with Mexicans who had assembled to see the murderers and burglars led out to execution, and the Citadel, where the execution was to take place, was completely surrounded; but those who delight to look upon human suffering, were indeed chap-fallen about 9 o'clock, when it was whispered about that the Commanding General had postponed the execution. The order to this effect was given last night, but I cannot find out whether it specified a full pardon or a postponement of the sentence, but I feel certain that whatever its wording, they will never hang now. The soldiers of the two Pennsylvania Regiments signed a petition, and so did the Spanish Consul and his family. Many of those officers who thought the reputation of the army demanded that the officers should be punished, now think they will be fully paraboned, and whatever their opinions on the subject, they have been seldom expressed to-day.

Gen. Smith has left us for Vera Cruz, and Gen. Patterson is preparing to leave with his division of volunteers on Monday, should the news of the ratification by the Senate be received in the meantime.

On the 20th, the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate, reported back the treaty and recommended its immediate adoption. The Clergy are using every influence to get it speedily adopted, for every moments delay lessens their hold upon the people. They now cry out in the streets, "down with the Monks and Friars," and the public papers are crying loudly for religious toleration. The Clergy will sure curse the day that brought the Americans into the country. The Senate has kept the treaty two days longer than it was expected they would, but the Friars say the news of its ratification will soon come in.

It is time that a *pronunciamiento* has been made in Aguascalientes, against the government and for a continuation of the war. The head is Paredes, a son of Gomez Farias, Jarauta, and the Commandante General of that State. It is not probable that it will assume a very formidable shape until we leave.

A party of Americans is making up here to go to Yucatan, for the double purpose of relieving the whites and settling there. Many who abandoned the California expedition have enrolled themselves.

A soldier was walking along a back street the other day, when he was attacked by Leperos and struck in the back with a stone. Having a six-shooter in his belt he drew it and killed the one who struck him. They crowded on him, but two more discharges from his pistol, which severely wounded two others, caused them to take to their heels and leave him alone.

The mail is in from Querétaro and other interior States, and I send you the papers from which you may translate such things as you may think proper. In skimming them over, however, I found little of interest.

The government does not seem the least bit disconcerted at the movement in Aguascalientes. CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 27, 1848.

Eds. Crescent:—As you will have learned by the express which left here last night, the Mexican Senate ratified the treaty of peace on the afternoon of the 25th, by a vote of 33 to 4. Although it was expected here a day before it arrived, none believed there would be such a decided majority. The following is a translation of a letter published in the Monitor of to-day:

QUERETARO, May 25, 1848.

To-day, a few moments before three, the Senate approved the treaty with the United States of the North (which had previously passed the Chamber of Deputies) by a vote of 33 to 4. The matter is thus now consummated, and requires only the ceremony of an exchange of ratifications.

The discussion in the Senate, it is well known, has been marked both by courtesy and great ability. Señors Pedraza, Muñoz Ledo, Ramirez D. Fernando, Rodrigues de San Miguel y Rosa, have been the orators on the side of peace. If the time ever arrives when the nation can be operated upon by the scientific and eloquent discourses of such men, it may bless, in spite of the clamor of partisans, those who, listening to the promptings of the heart, and the voice of cool and sound reason, have decided to give us a country. What has been done amounts to this—it is a vote in favor of peace, which yields to the enemy less than he has obtained by the sword.

If, after the wise conduct of the Supreme Powers in this important business, rabid anarchy raises its horrible crest, it cannot be considered as a consequence of the approval of the treaty, whatever the extravagance of party may say: That monster has fastened itself upon us for some years, and thanks to the disorder and confusion in which she has been involved, the Republic sees herself this day the sufferer! God grant that we may learn to improve the painful lessons of the past! God grant that we may know how to preserve what remains to us! That is sufficient to sustain a nation, which, if it conduct itself with judgment and reflection, can be happy and respected. Peace is consummated; let us profit by the benefits which it confers.

At this moment—at a quarter to five—the Commissioners of the United States have arrived.

From the above you will perceive that our Commissioners arrived at Querétaro on the same day, and about two hours after the ratification, and an exchange of documents probably took place yesterday or to-day. As soon as General Butler is officially advised of such an event, he will issue his orders of march in the following order: Gen. Patterson's division first; Gen. Marshall's second; Gen. Kearny's (late Smith's) third; and Worth to bring up the rear. The object of the General-in-Chief, is to shove them out of the country as fast as possible. What the result will be, time alone can tell. The troops have all been ordered in from Cuernavaca, and the Georgia Cavalry arrived to-day. Those from Toluca are looked for to-morrow or next day, but those at Pachucha will march immediately for Perote, without coming to this city. The peace news here has very much disconcerted the *outsiders* who are in business here, and longer faces you nor any one else ever saw, than those to be met in the streets just now. Notwithstanding it was looked for, they were not prepared for it, and it brought them up all standing. Grog shops, pie and cake shops, mush and milk places, ball-rooms, hotels, and every such place occupied by Americans, can now be had, with their contents, for a mere song. It looks to me more like the breaking up of Spring races than any thing else.

In my last I wrote to you something about an expedition to Yucatan, from this quarter. It would now be impossible to convey to you any idea of the enthusiasm existing on the subject, and I verily believe that if the means were at hand, five thousand men, who would arm and equip themselves, could be shipped from Vera Cruz in two weeks. They are perfectly crazy on the subject. The "Star," whose editor is getting up the expedition, gave notice this morning that information relative to the nature of the expedition, etc., would be given on application at the publication office, that establishment was crowded until late in the evening by officers, soldiers and followers of the army, anxious to enrol their names for the expedition. Two Colonels and one Major, of the volunteers, are "hooked" already, and General Butler having expressed a determination to discharge in this country any man who wishes to remain to settle, or to *join the Mexican army*, many of the volunteers have taken advantage of it, and several companies, organized and fully equipped, are now ready to be shipped. All that is asked of Yucatan, or the friends of Yucatan, is transportation to Campeachy, and a small stock of provisions. The cost of this would be trifling, and I trust that the friends of that country, in its present distressed condition, will not suffer this formidable aid to fall through for the lack of the few dollars it will be necessary to carry it through. If one thousand young men, actuated by a noble impulse, will arm and equip themselves at their own expense, to succor the distressed inhabitants of a neighboring State, surely it will not be asking too much of their fellow-countrymen at home to furnish the small resources that are necessary to enable them to carry out their well-timed intention. The liberality of your city is proverbial throughout the world, and on the score of humanity, its citizens are without a parallel. The distressed of every nation hold the "Crescent City" in their hearts, and what it did for Texas and other places, will never be forgotten. The maxim, "that one should not ride a free horse to death" is a very good one, but in the urgent necessity of the present case, we will find an excuse in appealing. I hope for the last time, to the generosity of your citizens—to those who have traded for years with that now unhappy country—to assist her in this her great hour of need, with the little pittance which will so much succour them, and save their lives from the unrelenting savages.

To-day I have received letters from Merida, the capital of that State, dated on the 15th of May. The state of affairs there is most deplorable. A treaty had been entered into between the whites and the Indians, but as soon as the latter obtained some slight advantage they recommenced hostilities, and the whites now have no hope left but to subdue them, or leave the country. In Merida there were near sixty thousand persons—so many, indeed, that the Governor had issued orders to all the householders to admit as many of the fugitives into their dwellings as they would hold. A party of the friars and the wealthier men had determined to repair to the coast and take shipping out of the country, but the Governor forbid it, saying that they should remain there and assist in protecting the defenceless families.

The writer of the letter, of which the above is the substance, says there is a middling class in the country who do not take sides with either party through fear; but if a small party of foreigners would land in the country and embrace the cause of the whites, they would rally around them, and with the aid of the whites, who would be reanimated, a force could soon be raised that would at once put down the savages. That force we now have in the city of Mexico, and they will soon be on the road for the coast. Let not their good intentions be thwarted for the want of transportation—it is all they ask.

A word or two more on this subject and I will have done. The young men who compose this command for Yucatan are of the best character. They number more than one half mechanics and artizans. The low thieves who have followed the army have been excluded—and this has been easily accomplished by the numbers offering. If those who go like the country, many will remain there to improve the mechanic arts, cultivate the soil, and by their presence give security and stability to Yucatan.

8 O'CLOCK, P. M.—The diligence is in from Querétaro, but as it left early on the morning of the 26th, brings nothing of importance. The Commissioners had, as the man in the play says, been "well disposed." That is all I find in the letter before me. It was thought that the ratifications would be exchanged to-day.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the correspondence between Mrs. Walton, on behalf of certain ladies of New Orleans, and Gen. P. F. Smith, relative to the flag which they gave the Mounted Rifles. That corps is proud of the honors and wear them well. It is a just tribute from beauty to as brave and deserving a regiment as was ever raised. In the words of Scott, "they and their banner have been bathed in blood and come out steel." CHAPARRAL.

THE CROPS.—We cannot, says the Planters' Banner of the 1st inst., say the prospects of the cane crop are very flattering. There is a general backwardness of the rattoon, and in some places a species of caterpiller is doing great damage. Corn is now beginning to tassel, but will not be over an average crop.

The Flag of the Rifles.

The subjoined correspondence between Gen. Smith and some of the fair ladies of our city will no doubt be read with interest. Our correspondent "Chaparral," in describing the ceremony of presenting the banner to the gallant Regiment for which it was intended, alluded to this correspondence; but at that time we did not remember the circumstances of the case. The banner ordered by the ladies, and made in Puebla according to their directions, was nobly sustained through the whole campaign, until at last it waved triumphantly over Mexico itself. When presented to the Rifle Regiment, on the eve of Gen. Smith's departure for Vera Cruz, it was, to use his own expression, "perfectly riddled with bullets," which it had received while being borne onward against the foe. 'Chaparral' furnishes us the correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9th, 1848.

General—On behalf of those ladies of New Orleans, whose names are subscribed to the accompanying list, I have the pleasure to remit to you the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the purpose of paying for a flag made at Puebla, in Mexico, for the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, U. S. A.

The ladies desire that the flag should be presented by you, in their name, to that gallant Regiment, which, from its landing at Vera Cruz, to its entry into the famed "City of the Montezumas," has been foremost in every battle, sustaining, by the valor and sacrifices of its officers and men, the flag of our beloved country.

To you, General, those ladies of your city, desire to express their admiration of your brilliant achievements, and in common with your fellow-citizens, to do you honor, looking forward to an early peace, when you may return to the bosom of your family, and receive the sincere congratulations of your fellow-citizens.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, &c.,
M. AMELIA WALTON.

To Brig. Gen. Persifor F. Smith, U. S. A.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 27th, 1848.

MRS. M. AMELIA WALTON:

Madam—On the part of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, I have the honor to express to you, and to the other ladies in whose name you present our colors, our deep sense of the distinction you have conferred upon us.

To deserve well of our country, has been our constant aim; it's approbation our highest reward; but when that reward comes, as this, enhanced by the virtue, beauty and worth of its givers, we fear we are overpaid.

In promising to diminish this debt, and to do honor to your gift hereafter, with how much pride do we point to the past as our guarantee, and assure you that when again our colors wave in a battle field, the blood of our boldest and best shall be poured out freely, to keep them foremost in the fight.

For your kind wishes to myself, accept my sincerest thanks, and for myself and comrades my assurance that we will never forget either this gift or its givers.

With the highest respect, your obd't serv't,
PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Colonel Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

From Yucatan.

The *Arco Iris* of the 31st ult., has received advices from Merida to the 22d ult.—from which we translate for the "Crescent" the following:

"On the 16th, the Governor of the State received the communication of the Government of Mexico, offering to send a force to the assistance of Yucatan.

"From the town of Cilan, district of Motul, the Government troops were obliged to retreat fighting. The Indians occupied the town—burnt some houses, and then left, when the troops retired.

"In Ticul, in Cachulchea, Sacalum, Tecoli, Huhi, and other places, there had been numerous actions between the whites and savages, in most of which the Indians were defeated.

"The Indians are concentrating their forces around Izamal and Ticul, two very important points, of which they wish to possess themselves. There is in each a sufficient force to resist them, and the garrisons, so far, have conducted themselves well—making sallies to destroy the entrenchments of the Indians, and frequently beating them. By the last dates which the *Boletin* publishes, we perceive that the city of Izamal is seriously menaced,

"The *Boletin* of the 17th, says that the number of persons from the interior, who have taken refuge in the capital since the loss of Mani, is about ten thousand. Many are lodged in the public buildings, which have been devoted to this service."

The same paper, of the 17th, says that the Indians are evidently becoming less confident, as they have again offered to treat. A letter from Campeachy, dated the 24th of May, says:

"Izamal and Ticul still hold out, but in my opinion, must at last be evacuated. The Indians of Mani and Teabo have burned several haciendas near Tecoh. Although the public spirit is becoming somewhat more animated in Merida, many families have left for Havana, Tabasco, Laguna, and this city. It is understood here that some towns in the State of Chiapas (Mexico) have endeavored to revolt; some of those of Tabasco are also concerned."

Spirit of the Press.

From the Boston Post—one of the leading if not *the* leading democratic paper in NewEngland:

"The intense anxiety which had been felt here since Monday in the action of the Baltimore Convention was happily relieved yesterday afternoon by the telegraphic announcement that Lewis Cass, of Michigan, had been selected for President, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice President. They are both men of distinguished merit, who have served the country long and honorably, whom the people have often honored, and whom the democracy delight to honor. The selection of Gen. Cass is scarcely less a compliment to NewEngland than would have been that of another of her distinguished sons. A poor boy of NewHampshire, he achieved his military fame by toilsome and dangerous service on the frontier, and has added to it, by his civil employments, the reputation of a patriotic statesman. Gen. Butler is emphatically the hero of two wars; he bears on his person the scars of one and the honorable wounds of the other. As commander of the army of Mexico, it is possible, in the present aspect of things, that his first summons to return may be the recall of the people to preside over the Senate. In Kentucky and the West his popularity is unbounded. It is scarcely necessary to say that the ticket is regarded by all parties here as a very strong one. With union and energy on the part of the democracy of the United States, its success is certain."

The Boston Courier (whig) seems to be very little concerned about the nomination. It says:

"Gen. Cass is so well known to politicians that it is hardly worth while for us to attempt to *commend* his nomination to our democratic friends; and of the flexibility or inflexibility of his political principles, they certainly are as good judges as we are, who do not know exactly what those principles are."

Major Noah, in his paper—the Sunday Times—is rather hard upon the Barnburners. The Major is very well known as a shrewd politician of the Hunker school. From the Times we make the following extract:

"In order to keep the party united, and save the country and the candidates, promote union, harmony, brotherly love, and all those social attributes which belong to old Tammany exclusively, we braved the hot weather, and all the accidents of flood, field, cars, and bridges, and went to Baltimore as an 'outsider,' as the saying is. Our real motive, which may as well be considered confidential, was to prevent the Barnburners getting into the convention; and although the cunning little Isaacs could not exactly drive out the Hunkers, yet they managed to get in themselves, and thus neutralized the vote of the State of New York. The red republicans of the south, knowing they could get along without the vote of the Wilmot proviso men, allowed them to come in as territorial delegates are admitted—to speak, not vote. *Scindo e non tondeo.* See the condition to which our bolting friends have reduced the magnificent Empire State—the mother of the Gracchi. We never knew Baltimore to be more hot and crowded than it was; we never saw a convention composed of more distinguished men; and we never saw hotels so dreadfully crowded, or more mint juleps consumed, more cigars smoked, or more money lost at brag. We had in our chamber seven beds full of awful snorers. Many of the sleepers came in about two in the morning, and talked politics until daybreak. On every wall was placarded, in letters each a constellation, "Beware of pickpockets!" And we did escape them; for on a visit to the postoffice they gave precedence to Governor Van Ness instead of ourselves, by picking his pocket of six dollars and two green-covered pamphlets in favor of General Taylor for President. After a terrible preliminary fight between the Barnburners and Hunkers, the convention soon settled the question, by nominating General Cass. And probably, all things considered, he is as strong a man as they could have nominated, and as honorable, talented, and patriotic as any on the list; and yet, had Woodbury, Dallas, Walker, or Buchanan been nominated, the country would have been equally well represented. With General Cass they have placed General Butler, of Kentucky, as Vice President—a brave and patriotic soldier, and one of the most popular men in his state. The question now is, how will the state of New York vote, and will the Barnburners support the nomination? To be sure they will. The leaders may hold back, but the rank and file will not abandon the democratic party when the hour of strife arrives. The Barnburners will never make a distinct electoral ticket against General Cass. Mr. Van Buren does not like him, because he suspects that he was the cause of his losing the nomination in 1844; but things will all be made straight before November—the leaders will be content with free territory—when the proper time arrives, our friends of the Globe will throw another somerset or two—and all will go on smoothly again. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will throw their vote for Cass, and with these three great cards he may win the game easily."

The New York True Sun (democratic hunker) says:

"The choice of the Convention echoes the general wish of the democratic party. Gen. Cass has been nominated by a triumphant majority. 179 out of 254 delegates having cast their votes for him on the fourth ballot. The New York delegates did not vote, but had they done so, it would no doubt have been so much added to his majority. There is no question but that he is the first choice of the democratic masses."

From the Richmond Republican, Taylor Whig:

"That the ticket of Cass and Butler, as far as men are concered, is a strong one, we readily admit, but *how* strong we cannot pretend to say till the 7th of June. General Cass has about him something of that military fame which is so dear to the hearts of the people. He conducted himself with credit in the war of 1812. In the North West, which was the principal theatre of his services, Cass has a high military reputation. As a civilian, General Cass is not, like Mr. Polk, an unknown man. He has long been in Congress, was Secretary of War under Jackson, and American Minister at Paris. While occupying the latter position, he published a pamphlet upon the question of the quintuple treaty, and made a protest against its ratification by the French government, which its advocates allege overthrew the whole plan, hurd the right of search a thousand fathoms deep, and entitled General Cass to the proud distinction of champion of the freedom of the seas."

The Richmond Enquirer cordially responds to the nominations, and remarks:

"Old Virginia will stand by the nominees. Her delegates stood by Cass in the Convention of 1844, and they voted for him on every ballot in 1848."

The Mississippian, the leading Democratic paper in Mississippi, simply says:

"We hang out the banner of Cass and Butler, with entire confidence of their election in November."

Eds. Crescent—Whilst I most cordially concur in opinion with the Bee of yesterday, that betting on elections is a demoralizing practice—may be, as the Editor of that paper says, "as much so as gambling on a faro table," and that both are prohibited by law in this State. I must beg leave to differ with him as to the law and moral of horse racing. Horse racing is not placed by the statutes of Louisiana in the category with gambling at faro or on elections; nor has the legislature of our State forbid it by any penal enactment. On the contrary, it is authorized by law. The legislature of this State has wisely discriminated between the moral effect of the noble and time-honored sports of the Turf, and the dangerous and degrading occupation of gambling at faro or on elections. The latter are penal offences, and I should, for one, be pleased to see the valuable suggestions of the Bee carried out against them; and hope the Attorney General of the State (and the District Attorneys) will rigorously enforce what he has informed the Editor of the Bee he intends to do. But the former comes not within the jurisdiction of the one, nor deserves to be classed with illegal and penicious customs, by the other. CENCI.

THE RACES—*Oakland Course.*—The Louisville Journal of the 1st inst. says: "The number of horses now upon the ground, and the hourly arrivals at Oakland, give token of a spirited and brilliant meeting during the coming week. It may, in truth, be compared to a similar event at NewOrleans, where the 'picked cracks' are certain to meet each other after their victories in certain quarters, which, of course, adds to the interest of the sport. On the occasion of the coming meeting, none but the very best and the tried ones will come together."

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☞ **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. mh8

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