DAILY CRESCENT.

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

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*.....
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Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

APOLOGY.—Owing to an accident to our engine, the "Crescent" was issued later than usual yesterday morning. Our steam apparatus is now in working order, and we trust we will not again have to ask the indulgence of our subscribers. We were indebted to the courtesy of our neighbors of the "Picayune" for the use of their press—for which we return our especial thanks.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—The chartered steamer Ohio, Burns; ships Mary Pleasant, Bowers; Moslem, Pettis; Rockdale, Foster; and brig Mary Parker, Patterson, left last evening for Vera Cruz. The chartered steamer, E. A. Ogden, Wilson, leaves this morning, with government stores.

TROOPS.—The steamship Portland, from Vera Cruz, reports the ship Rhode Island and bark Mopang, to sail for this port on the 10th inst.; brig Massachusetts, schrs. Heroine and Athos, sailed for Mobile on the morning of the 9th.

☞ The U. S. transport ship Russia, Capt. Rantiford, from Vera Cruz 4th instant, brought over a detachment of NewYork Volunteers.

GEN. SMITH.—The gallant soldier may be expected in New Orleans about the middle of next month. One of the *first* in the battle-field, he has been appointed the *last* to leave the scenes of the glorious exploits of our arms in Mexico.

MILITARY.—We are informed that on the occasion of the embarkation of the troops from Mexico, the regiments from Georgia, one from South Carolina, and one from Alabama, will be immediately furnished with transports from Vera Cruz to Mobile, where they will be paid off and discharged. The division under the command of Major General Patterson, and the brigade under the command of Brig. Gen. Marshall, may be expected here in the course of a few days. The company of Sappers and Miners, which arrived here day before yesterday, left on the steamship Crescent City yesterday morning for New York. The commander of this well deserved corps is Lieut. G. W. Smith, a gallant and talented officer. The company, however, went on under the superintendence of Lieut. McClellan. Success to the gallant soldiers, and may they meet with that repose in the arms of peace that they have so bravely earned upon the bloody battle fields of Mexico.

THE LIVE OAK.—We have received the first number of a new paper just started in Lafayette, by William T. Whitacre & Co., entitled the "Live Oak," and devoted to the election of Taylor and Fillmore. In point of typography it is unexceptionable, and seems to be edited with ability. We wish it all success.

☞ The steamship Portland, which sailed from VeraCruz on the 9th inst. to the U. S. Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. The following persons came passengers in the Portland:

Col. Bankhead, 2d Artillery; Lieut. Bankhead, U. S. N.; Maj. Mangault, 13th Infantry; Quartermaster J. R. Page, do.; Adjutant J. C. Monaghan, do. Captains—H. L. Clay, do.; H. H. Higgins, do.; H. C. Clarke; E. G. Jones. Lieutenants—R. S. Heywood; J. C. Mansale; J. N. Perkins; S. S. Fahnestock; E. J. Dunnett, 13th Infantry; D. J. Wilds, do.; S. H. Camps, do.; W. F. Renes, do.; E. F. Bayley, do.; J. M. Ingle, do.; J. McBride, do.; Geo. Simmons, do.; G. W. Smith, do.; Reynolds, do.; Custis, do.; Dr. Vanderburden and family; Dr. Banks; Capt. Bernard, Capt. Lee, Lieut. Beauregard, Engineer Corps; three hundred and fifty men of the 13th Infantry, Mr. Alex. S. Forbes, with the bodies of the following persons: Lieut. Col. Baxter, Capt. Pierson, Lieut. Chandler, Lieut. Gallagher, and Captains VanDlende and Barclay, of the NewYork Regiment.

Died, at sea, on board of the Portland, Lieut. Bradford, of the 14th Infantry, and Private H. L. Hanwick, of the 13th Infantry.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—We learn from the clerk of the General Scott, which arrived here yesterday, that the steamboat Gray Eagle, from Cincinnati, bound to Memphis, was run into by the Sultana, on the night of the 10th inst., and was cut down to the water's edge, misplacing her boilers, and doing considerable other damage. One of the engineers was drowned. The passengers jumped overboard, and were all saved. The Sultana was bound to St. Louis, and received little or no damage.

☞Clam Chowder at the "Holbrook Saloon."

☞ Our most particular thanks are due to the officers of the steamboats Gen. Scott and the Peytona for late papers.

O'REILLY'S TELEGRAPH.—The posts of this line are all now laid from this city to Memphis. The last post was planted nearly opposite our office. From this last post will be drawn a wire to the rooms occupied by the company in the New Commercial Exchange, on St. Charles street. The whole work will be finished by about the 10th of July next.

The "Crescent City."

This magnificent steamer left this city for New York, yesterday morning. The following is a full and correct list of her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott and child; Dr. Hawkes and family; Mr. Sayer and family; Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l Nicholson and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and servant; Mr. T Harrison, nurse and 5 children; Mr. and Mrs. James Connolr and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. Bailey; Mr. Kuhn and servant; Miss Macleod, sister and servant; Miss Hopkins; Judge Slidell, lady and child; Mr. and Mrs. Lee and 3 children; Miss Mansuy; Miss Suérin; Miss Hurlbutt; Mrs. Turk, child and servant; Mrs John J. Heard; Miss Wildes; Miss S. Omer and sister; Mr. Leonard Hyman; Mr. R. M. Carter; Mrs. Kuhn, 2 servants and child; Mr. Robert Hersh and servant; Messrs. Brousseau, Horton, Damsel, N. C. Folger, Sager, Nercrot, Chas. Herse, Hubbard, Mare, Turnham, Jas. Smith, Gensaley, Ruize, Southwick, George McLellan, Ducoumeau, Chevalier, Binoche, Tamboury, J. J. Albert, D. Bucke, W. S. Coody; Mr. and Mrs. Lemmen, child and servant; Messrs. Callahan, Kildaffe, W. T. Jones, W. W. White, Carter, Grow, W. Holmes, Sam'l Packwood, T. Hersley, R. Curtiss, J. W. Cartwright, Leslie; Gen. A. Rust; Messrs. Jones, J Cowell, Johnson, Edward Hyman, D. Omer, Lawrence, Carline, Hitchings, Heran, Tyson, Coffin, Poore, Fiogue, Cazon, Wood, Anduse, J. P. Shaw, M. K. Hart, Dudounot, H. H. Greene, Cubricke and Thorne.

FOR CINCINNATI.—There are doubtless many persons in town about going North by the river route. To any such we would recommend the fine steamboat Duchess, Capt. Wade, which will leave this evening for Cincinnati. The trip will be rendered doubly attractive by the beautiful moonlight nights we now enjoy.

TRY AGAIN.—The newspapers of Boston are determined to make another trial to head the Acadia, the next steamer due at Halifax. The Buena Vista left Boston with that intention on the 3d.

REDUCTION.—The railroads at the North are almost all reducing their fares.

MURDER.—On Friday night, the 9th inst., just as the steamboat Gen. Scott was rounding out from the wharf-boat at Evansville, a deck-hand named Joseph Brown, stabbed James Curry, a fireman, on the left side, penetrating the blood vessels around the heart, and causing his death in a few minutes. Capt. Sharp immediately had the murderer arrested, and landing the boat again, surrendered him into the custody of the authorities of Vanderburg county, Indiana. Brown was committed for trial. The deceased was a quiet, peaceable man, and had been employed on the boat from the "first day she turned a wheel." He was a native of Ireland. The Coroner found on his person about $120 in gold, which he had hoarded up out of his hard earnings, to remit to his relatives in the Old Country.

OHIO RIVER.—At Louisville on the 7th, there were 5 feet 5 or 6 inches in the canal and falling.

STEAMSHIP.—The hull of the steamship Venezuela, intended for the Oronoco Navigation Company of South America, now building at Pittsburg, will be completed about the 20th inst.

From Vera Cruz.

The U. S. steamer Portland, Capt. Place, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing us Vera Cruz dates to the 9th. The editor of the Free American, as will be seen from the following, extracted from that paper of the 9th, has been ordered to leave Vera Cruz within twenty-four hours. We must say that this appears to us rather a summary mode of procedure:

To my Friends and Patrons:

After having worked for you in two different newspapers for more than a year, I now bid you farewell!

An article published yesterday in the Free American, under the caption of "A Tribute of respect to the Treaty of Peace; but not the Last," gave offence to the commander of this department. I was ordered to present myself before him, and after having been called by names that had not before been given to me, I was ordered to leave the city in twelve hours!

During the time that I remained among you, my friends, I think that I have never been guilty of an act which has met with your censure I leave you, as I abandon all that one year's toilsome labor has given me as a compensation—a printing-office in which, by working for you day and night, I made a livelihood.

In the article, above referred to, I can see nothing that could excite the commanding officer against me, and I am yet at a loss to know the cause of the rigorous treatment which I have suffered.

I think it due to you, my patrons, to tell you these facts, and hope that you may long remember the Free American and your friend, — F. A. DEVILLIERS.

My last Address to my Vera Cruz Friends:

MY FRIENDS—I have endeavored to obey the Order of the representative of my country, the Governor, which was: "To leave the city in twelve hours, or go to prison;" but where could I go? I have advocated the American cause during the space of one year and one month, and am, therefore, considered as an enemy by the Mexicans!—I cannot therefore go to the interior States of Mexico. No vessel will leave for the United States within the time: I, therefore, suppose that I must go to the *Calaboose*.

What have I done to be treated so harshly? Have I not always supported my countrymen when they were in the right? Under the administration of the several Commanders of this Department, you all know that no cause of complaint was given by my paper; and, in fact, that my language was always respectful, and that I ever kept within the bounds of TRUTH.

Yesterday morning, a few hours after I had retired to my bed room, tired of a night's labor, I was aroused by one of my friends, who handed me the following official order, which I hastened to obey, coming as it did from the American Governor of Vera Cruz:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF VERACRUZ, June 8, 1848.
Sir—The General commanding this department desires me to inform you, that your presence is required, immediately, at this office.....Im am, sir, very respectfully, your obd't servant, S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. A. G.
To the responsible editor of the Free American.

On my arrival in the building where the Governor's office is, I met Lieut. Chalfin, the Assistant Actuar Adjutant General, and this gentleman invited me into a room where the Governor stood, and told him that I was the editor of the Free American. To my surprise, I was, in the presence of several gentlemen, treated by the Governor in a manner which I am ashamed, on my own account, to tell of; but you know what position I was in—and I said nothing! But suffered much—and may yet suffer more for telling you the truth. Adieu, F. A. DEVILLIERS.

From the same paper we extract the following:—

Difference between an American and a Mexican Newspaper in this Country.—The Mexican papers are allowed to call American soldiers robbers, murderers, etc. etc.* An American paper must be silent or die....."Midnight! My paper goes to press. I still breathe the air which was given to man by the Power of Heaven. How dear is freedom to one who momentarily expects to be deprived of it!

"F. A. D."

[* See the Vera Cruz *Arco Iris* of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of June, in which the most abusive language is used against Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalapa. See, also, the same paper for the last twelve months.]

The garrison from Orizaba arrived yesterday in fine spirits, and all seemed happy to be on their way home.

Yucatan Commission.—The *Arco Iris* of the 9th says that Srs. D. Pedro Rejil y Estrada and D. Joaquim Garcia Rejon, who had been commissioners of the Government of Yucatan at Havana, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th, and immediately left, on the same day, for the city of Mexico. It is said that they are going to negotiate concerning sending aid to Yucatan.

The same paper also says that the 1st Division of the American Army arrived at Puebla on the 1st, and left the next day for Vera Cruz.

☞ A democratic friend remarked in our presence the other day, that in this campaign the whigs would be Cassed (cast.) "That may be," said a whig, "but the democrats will be sewed up by our Taylor."

☞ Rock county is the only county in Wisconsin which gives a Whig majority. The people of Rock are blessed with *hard* sense. So says the Vicksburg Whig.

☞ The New York Globe publishes over six solid columns of names, approving of the call for the great barnburner meeting in the Park, on the 6th inst.

NOVEL ENTERPRIZE.—A daguerreotype artist by the name of Jaquay has purchased a flatboat at Pittsburg, and fitted up a daguerreotype gallery on board. He intends to float with the current.

INVITATION.—The citizens of Petersburg, Va., have invited Gen. Scott to visit them, and accept a public dinner in his honor.

CORRECTION.—It appears from a paragraph in the New York Commercial, that the American telegraph does understand French, and the ludicrous error of substituting *rabble* for *rappel*, was made by an English operator. Don't wonder at it, as this word rabble is a continual bugbear to an Englishman.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Richmond papers notice a counterfeit $3 note on the Exchange Bank of Virginia.

☞ Anderson, the tragedian, made his last appearance In this country on the 3d inst., at the Broadway theatre, New York, prior to a little trip across the water, to see his wife and family.

☞ From April 2d to June 2d, the number of immigrants that arrived at New York, was 52,183.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—A meeting of the friends of Ireland was held in New York on the 5th inst. Mayor Havmeyer presided, assisted by the Mayors of Brooklyn and Jersey City, and the Aldermen of the wards of New York. John Van Buren and Senator Hannegan were among the distinguished gentlemen present. The proceedings were very enthusiastic, and resolutions were adopted, tendering to the people of Ireland "all the sympathies of hearts that love liberty, and all the energies, if need be, of hands who know how to maintain it."

DEAD.—James C. Mull, who was stabbed by the insane man Kelly, recently, at Albany, died on the 3d.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Surveying schooner Nautilus, Lieut. J. R. Goldsborough, commanding, attached to the coast survey, arrived at New York.

DEATH.—Benjamin Wheeler, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Boston, died on the 2d.

COL. H. W. AUGUSTINE.—We learn by the last mail that Col. Henry W. Augustine has been appointed the resident Deputy Collector of Customs at Sabine Pass. No appointment the President could have made would have given more satisfaction to the people of Texas. The Col. is one of our oldest citizens, and not only perilled his life in the Texan war for independence, but unfortunately lost a leg while fighting in the service of his country.—*Texas Union, 3d inst.*

CRUELTY.—The young woman who was tarred and feathered and severely beaten at Xenia, a few days since, was found in the woods a mile or two from town dead.

A TARTAR.—The Boston Traveller gives an account of a woman, who went into a baker's shop left in the care of a girl, knocked her down, and dragged her across the room by her hair. A man attempted to remonstrate, when she attacked him, and made him beat a speedy retreat, and then exercised her combative propensities upon another girl who was passing. She was at last secured.

STABBING.—One negro stabbed another near Huntsville, Texas, recently.

FIRE IN PITTSBURG.—A stable on Wiley street, was destroyed by fire on the 5th, also the public school house, and four large stables on Irwin street. Five houses and one cow was burned. Fehl's new tavern was considerably injured.

CAUTION.—A woman in Boston was poisoned a few days since by taking bed-bug poison, through mistake.

ACCIDENT.—On the 31st ult., Irving, a son of Mr. Willard Younger, of Gloucester, was seriously wounded by the explosion of a gun in the hands of an elder brother.

IMPORTANT.—The Toledo (O.) Blade of the 1st contains the following telegraphic dispatch:

"*By Telegraph from Detroit.*—Detroit, June 1, 4 P. M.—The steamboat Nile just left for Buffalo, with Don Nicholas P. Trist on board."

NEWS.—The Vicksburg Sentinel is informed by a friend from the city that the Yellow Fever has broken out here.

MEETING.—A "Planters' meeting" is proposed to be held at Aberdeen, Miss., on the 17th inst., to devise among other things, the ways and means for opening a "direct trade" with New Orleans.

ELECTION.—We learn that at a meeting of the Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held on Monday last, Sidney Smith was chosen President of the Board.

☞ Mr. Dallas the Vice President, is in Philadelphia.

☞ The new Legislature of the State of Wisconsin met on the 7th. Two U. S. Senators will be chosen. Gov. Dodge will doubtless be one.

BARNBURNERISM.—A new paper, called the Daily Commercial, has been established in Detroit, Mich., devoted to the advocacy of the Barnburner principles.

GENEROSITY OF AMERICAN TARS.—The Norfolk Seamen's Friend Society acknowledges the receipt of the handsome donation of $628, by the crew of the U. S. ship Columbus, to the fund for building a Seamen's Home in the city of Norfolk.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The amount of goods entered at this port during the week ending the 3d instant, was—free, $46,069; dutiable, $1,412,465. Total, $1,458,534.

☞ Such is the low state of theatricals in England, that the Keans played gratuitously the last week of their engagement at the Haymarket.

☞ The Newport (N. H.) Spectator says, the return of the late Mr. Upham's property, made at the record office, is only $400,000. He was considered worth nearly a million.

TO SAIL.—John Appleton, U. S. Charge to Bolivia, was to sail upon his mission on or about the 6th inst., in the Onkahye, U. S. schooner-of-war.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Gen. A. Dupuy, (mulatto,) late member of the Haytian Cabinet, was a passenger by the brig Ida, which arrived at Philadelphia lately.

PRESENTATION.—The Italians of NewYork presented a beautiful flag to Capt. Corrao, of the Italian brig Carolina, on the 5th.

CATHOLIC CONVERTS.—In the list of converts published in the Catholic Directory of 1848, are the names of Rev. S. S. Wilson, pastor of an independent congregation; Rev. J. Bell, presbyterian minister, and J. M. Gibson, member of the Society of Friends.

THE POPE.—Pope Pius is described as being profoundly depressed by the recent political demonstrations at Rome. He finds that he has summoned a spirit which he cannot control.

Mr. Peoples—The Star.

We copy the following article from the American Star of the 30th ult., which will no doubt be of interest to our readers. We can scarcely award too much praise to Mr. Peoples for the enterprise which he has displayed throughout the war now so happily terminated. The Press, at all times a valuable engine for the dissemination of knowledge, has in his hands been rendered doubly so; for he has, by continuing with the army, and always issuing in his paper the latest information of the glorious events of the war, more than any one else contributed to keep the public informed of the operations of our forces. On this account, the history of the war will be much better understood, and misrepresentation less likely to go uncontradicted.

OUR LAST NUMBER.—In publishing the last number of a paper, custom has sanctioned, and in fact, has almost rendered it necessary to say a few words in the shape of an adieu.

More than eight months have elapsed since we issued our first number in the far-famed "Halls of the Montezumas," and in that time more than two hundred numbers have gone the rounds of the city and neighboring encampments, and we trust that our efforts here, as well as in other places, have not been without some slight benefit to those for whom we catered.

Although the idea was original, of following our victorious army with the press, we think we can demonstrate, that in a measure, the services rendered, were not without some slight advantage to that army.

Immediately after the taking of Vera Cruz, we started a paper—the first to chronicle that glorious achievement—and assisted with it the General-in-Chief, in the promulgation of his orders, and in the establishment of good order and the government of the city. But a few days elapsed, however, after this was accomplished, before the army took up its line of march towards this Capital, and when the news reached us that the enemy, in strength, was posted at the Cerro Gordo pass, we, too, started off to the scene, and no sooner was the army of Santa Anna routed, than we hurried on to Jalapa, and before the rear of the troops had entered that place, had not only promulgated important orders for the army, but had actually issued from the press a number of the *Star*, in which was given a detailed account of the glorious action of Cerro Gordo.

Our next operating point was Puebla, where the *Star* again rose, and battled away for our cause, whilst our little army was awaiting reinforcements to march upon this city. Cut off as the army then was from its line of operations, by the numerous guerrilla, many of the departments had run entirely out of blank forms necessary for the transaction of business. These forms were executed and supplied by us, as well as the inconveniences of an old Spanish office would admit, and although we put two v's together to make w's, and filed down y's into v's, when the latter run out, the work sufficed to keep the Departments moving.

On the 7th day of August, 1847, we issued the last paper in Puebla, and on the same day left with the first troops for this valley. After the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, when an armistice was entered into, for the information of the army at large, the General wanted the convention published. No sooner was this wish signified, than we volunteered to enter the city, where yet not one of the army or its followers had been. We came in, printed the articles of the military convention, and with the advice of the few Mexican officers who had a knowledge of the transaction, smuggled them through the streets, filled with excited people, and delivered them to the head-quarters in Tacubaya. The city was subsequently taken, and the flag of our country had not yet become easy in its new position on the National Palace, before our *Star* was out, announcing the success of our arms, editorially, and in general orders. For one month, we worked incessantly to supply the different departments with such forms of blanks and other printing, which they could not obtain from Washington city; in the meantime issuing our *Star* daily, frequently furnishing the army with news from home, at great expense, and in advance of any other channel.

Not only have we endeavored to make ourselves useful to the army we accompanied, but we have, in their own language, conquered with the army of Mexico, and sought to elevate their ideas, in order that they might look into their own condition, and there behold how requisite were certain reforms in their social and political condition, in order to preserve their nationality. We urged how beneficial an honorable peace with our Government would be to Mexico, and how requisite it was for her future welfare, that wholesome reforms should take place in her army and clergy. These themes we made the subject of many an article, and we flatter ourselves, that notwithstanding our inability to do justice to what we attempted, our efforts were not unheeded, for the native press has assumed a bold and independent tone, and many of them are now advocating the very reforms in their government which we long ago suggested. Their long and familiar cry of "War to the knife with the *yankees!*" has given place to articles advocating peace with the *Americans*, and many journals have, under the head of "National Exigencies," the standing mottoes, "*Reform in the Army and Clergy!*" The people, too, begin to think for themselves, and the great terror in which the army was held having more or less subsided since their misfortunes in this valley, they, the people, will soon act for themselves, and by that action, prove to the world that they are republicans in *fact* as well as in name. The day will soon come when they will bless the advent of the Americans in their country.

We have been led to speak more of ourselves, individually, on this subject, than is our wont, but the reader will pardon us, and not attribute to egotism what we found necessary to adduce in the showing that the army newspaper was of some little advantage in the great operations which have been carried on, from the taking of Vera Cruz up to this day.

To chronicle the glorious and ever memorable achievements of the little band who cut their way through five times their numbers, and planted their victorious banner upon the battlements of the enemy's palace, has been our greatest pride. The achievement is without a parallel in ancient or modern warfare, and what American is there whose heart does not swell with pride when contemplating their glorious feats of arms? Our studied course was to draw no parallel line between individuals or corps, but to award to all that abundant glory and honor which was the due of the whole army. But whilst we were pursuing this course here, a few individuals, eager for power, and desirous of creating a *first impression at home*, were expressing off one-sided accounts of the late operations, with the view of self-exaltation, or that of some particular friend whom they wished to rear up. The evil of this course was at once apparent to us, and we determined to combat it, and made this determination known. The subject of the *Leonidas* epistle, whom we looked upon at the time as a friend, sent for us and solicited, aye, even sought to purchase our aid, in giving credence to the romancing of the writer. The reader is familiar with our course. We trested the production in the manner it merited, and the first article on it severed the bond of friendship between us and its *hero*—a friendship he had sought more to cement than ourselves. Soon another letter came, by way of Tampico, equally as one-sided as the first, and full of "self-puffings." This received the same treatment from our pen, and added one or two more of the *interested* to the foe above noticed. With these and the few others who drew off when *Veritas* was received and published, was started a league to crush our paper—to crush it because they could not use it. The little support with which they favored us was withdrawn, and a heavy influence exerted to induce others to withhold that patronage with which we kept afloat, ere we had been but a short time in the place of the *Star*. The stand we had taken, however, was a determined one, and although we did not see the *influential* gale brewing ahead, and the *under* current that was fast driving us towards the shoals of adversity, we rode out the first, bore hard up against the latter, and finally entered that haven for which we first set sail. We have few shots in the locker, it is true, but the heart that knocks against our timbers admonishes us that we have done our duty to the army, and that is to us the best reward that we could have. Our paper has been free and independent—its course has been commended by the army in general—it has lived to triumph over its foes—to see the peace it advocated brought about, and now dies content, lingering only to bid—ADIEU!

Mexican Correspondence.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CRESCENT.]
CITY OF MEXICO, May 30, 1848.

As yet we have not been advised of the exchange of ratifications by our Commissioners, although it is momentarily expected. Gen. Patterson's division left this morning for Vera Cruz, and the others will follow in the order of a two day's interval.

A severe blow was given to the Yucatan expedition, yesterday, by Gen. Butler. Having heard that Gen. Butler would discharge such men as wished to remain in the country, Cols. Geary and Whitfield, with myself in company, called on him, and he expressed the same determination, whereupon we concluded to give notice to the soldiers that they could be discharged, and did so in a handbill under my own name. So numerous were the applications, however, that the General-in Chief was induced to refuse all, and no one belonging to the army can now go to Yucatan until they have been mustered out of service in your city. Although this determination may for a moment retard the expedition, it cannot defeat it, for but few of the enrolled will not go down from New Orleans. In the meantime, those who are under no obligations of service to Uncle Sam, are organizing, and will go down without doubt.

I have just returned from Tacubaya, and as the mail will leave in a few minutes you must excuse a lengthy letter. I have not time to overlook the interior mail, even, and must content myself by sending you the papers. CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1, 1848.

The Monitor of to-day states that the Chambers of Deputies has declared his excellency Gen. Don Jose Joaquin de Herrera the Constitutional President of the Republic of Mexico.

The treaty of peace has been exchanged with all formalities. The Monitor has letters from Queretaro to the 29th of May, which states that Congress continues with its usual slowness, and that a proposition has been presented in the Senate to aid Yucatan—as if the Government was not bound or had not the power of doing it. Yucatan being one of the States of the Republic, without its being proposed in the Senate. The writer presumes that the new Cabinet will take the Indian war into consideration, begining with those of Juchi, Ozuluama, and last of all, Yucatan, and recommend that the regular troops, who are of no use whatever in the capitals of the States, be employed to do this, and the National Guard left to protect the principal cities.

The *Eco del Comercio* of to-day, states that the San Patricio prisoners have been set at liberty, and praises Gen. Butler's clemency. Of the correctness of this I know nothing, but am still of the opinion that they should be taken to the United States, and there dishonorably discharged from the service.

This morning Gen. Marshall's division left for Vera Cruz, and to-morrow Gen. Lane will be off. By Tuesday next all the troops will be under march for the coast.

I can write no more, but send you the papers, from which you can make extracts in translation. CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3, 1848.

All the volunteers and new line of regulars are now on the road, with the exception of the 11th, 14th and Voltigeurs, and they will move in the morning. Gen. Kearney will move off with one brigade of his division on Monday, and the other one will leave on Tuesday, after having saluted our flag, and that of the Mexicans which will take its place on the National Palace. Gen. Butler will leave on Monday After 6 o'clock this evening none of Worth's division will come into the city, but will march from there by Mexicalcingo on Thursday. The Commissioners returned from Querétaro this morning. Clifford will remain here permanently, and Sevier go down with Butler. They were treated very well in Queretaro, although the Leperos stoned a few of the soldiers and teamsters who accompanied them.

Gen. Herrera, as you will see by the accompanying papers, has renounced the Presidency, or declined to perform the duties in his present bad state of health. A peace man will be named in his place if it be not Peña again.

About 1000 Mexican troops are on the road for this city, and 400 of them within a few leagues. Until they arrive the National Guard, which has been for some time organizing here, will do duty in the city. The Governor of the district having issued an order that all foreigners will be received in the ranks, many of them, merchants and artizans, have enrolled, and will go on duty as soon as we leave, and therefore I believe the city will be kept quiet.

Riley and all the San Patricio prisoners were released yesterday. They will be great lions amongst the Mexicans after we leave. It is strange the sympathy that has been extended towards these men. The first families of the city have visited, caressed and provided for them in their confinement, whilst the suffering condition of the wounded of their own country has been scarcely noticed. Riley will certainly be a General of Division with the titulage apenditure *benemerito de la Patria*, etc.

The lower order of the Mexicans, instigated by some of the better informed, have already begun their persecution towards those who have been friendly or sociable towards the Americans. At Cuernavaca they sacked their houses, and at San Angel, the day Gen. Patterson's division left, they committed great excesses. It is reported that they not only destroyed the furniture of those of the softer sex who received the visits of *los Yanquies*, but took a number of them to the very trees where Riley and his companions were whipped and branded, and there cut their hair short from the head, and with a hot iron burned the letters "U. S." upon their cheeks. When this news was received in the city, the women who had visited the balls and danced with our people, were in a great way. They ran off to their houses, eschewed all Yankee company, and knowing that they had been marked for future punishment, commenced making preparation for departure. Those who had not a *particular* friend among the Americans were running around the different wagon-yards, and begging the teamsters to take them to Jalapa. Vera Cruz, or to such other place on the road as they might live for a while in safety, and I verily believe they will average two to each wagon that is now on the road. Whilst one cannot but feel sorry for them in their unfortunate position, he cannot but be amused at the earnestness with which they appeal to those who, but a few hours since were enemies to their country, to take them from their homes. There is, perhaps, no men on earth who are so jealous of any little attentions paid to the ladies of their country by foreigners, as these Mexicans, and to so great an extent does their hatred go to those who return even common civilities, that their conduct is at times beneath the brute creation. Knowing what I do of the men, I am not surprised at the great disposition evinced by a certain class of females to travel.

Nearly every follower of the army is on the road—business of every kind is at an end, and the general appearance of Mexico reminds me of New Orleans in the dog days.

Many of the gamblers, the only Americans who carry home any wealth, have left here in coaches drawn by eight or ten mules, their money packed before, behind and on top of the coach, and themselves and their native *lady* seated inside.

But one of the press gang has yet left—C. C. of the Picayune—the rest waiting to see the performance to an end. For myself, I saw the flag put up, and I will endeavor to see it hauled down.

8 P. M.—The vote on the resignation of Herera, was 13 for acceptance and 51 against it. Though the mail has been in some time, I can only send you the few papers received. CHAPARRAL.

As I sent you some time ago an account of an officer, who was a prominent witness for Gen. Pillow, selling a pay roll more than once for the month of April, I herewith enclose documentary proof of that fact. It should be published, if it is only to show where the hard swearing came from before that court:

CITY OF MEXICO, May 31, 1848.

I hereby certify that Lieut. Jno. R. Bennett, of the 15th Infantry, sold to me his pay roll for the months of April, and on my presenting that roll to Major Stewart, Paymaster, he showed me another roll which Lieut. Bennett had sold for the same month; and the said Major Stewart's Clerk, Mr. Carter, wrote on the back of the roll sold me by Lieut. Bennett, that a similar one had been presented to him and paid, by R. D. Denton & Co. Both rolls being drawn for the month of April. (Signed) JOHN B. PRYOR.
Witnesses.—Robert S. Miller and A. Yznaga.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that we purchased (on the 1st day of April, 1848) of 2d Lieut. John R. Bennett, 15th Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., his pay account for said month of April, and that said pay account was paid us by Major A. D. Stewart, Paymaster U. S. A. (Signed) R. D. DENTON & Co., Per WM. FOSTER.
Witnesses—J. Vaughn, Capt. and A. Q. M., and Robert S. Miller.

RE-APPEARED.—The True Democrat, which was burnt out at Haverhill, N.H., has re-appeared at Lebanon, as the *Granite State Whig*.

EXTENSIVE.—The port of Gloucester, Mass., employs 175 vessels, and 1600 men, in the cod and other fisheries.

POPULATION.—North Adams, Mass., has a present population of 3,588. In 1842, it had only 2,400.

LEAD.—The Charlotteville (Va.) Republican says lead ore has ben discovered in that county.

☞ Mr. Niles, a young man in the employ of Mr. Orr, paper-maker, Shafisbury, Vt., was caught in the machinery by his cravat, and choked to death.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—On the 1st inst., Thos Kearnan, a convict in the State Prison in Charlestown, escaped from that institution.

DROWNED.—Marion, about eighteen, daughter of Perry G. Jenks, of Boston Corners, Buffalo, drowned herself.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) RACES.—Those who visited the Oakland Course yesterday, will long hold it in remembrance as a day of racing sport without a parallel in their memory. Both races were closely contested, particularly the "three in five," which was so close a contest that for six heats no one could name the winner. We give the result:

Wednesday, June 5.—Proprietor's purse $100—mile heats.

M. Morrison's ch. g. *Bald Hornet*, by Cripple, out of Corinna, 4 y. o.	1	2	1
R. B. Kirtley's ch. f. *Sally Johnson*, by Eclipse, out of Eliza Jenkins, 4 y. o.	3	1	2
F. G. Brengman's ch. f. *Emma Wright*, by imp. Margrave, dam by Silver Heels, 3 y. o.	2	3	3

Time, 1:49½—1:51—1:52.

Some Day.—Purse $150—mile heats—3 in 5.

M. Morrison's ch. m. *Eliza Goddin*, by Decatur, out of Corinna, 5 y. o.	2	3	3	1	1 1
Jos. Metcalfe's b. g. *Fred Kaye*, by Grey Eagle, dam by Moses, 6 y. o.	3	1	1	2	2 2
M. L. Hammond's b. g. *Bustamente*, by Berthune, out of Merrygold, 4 y. o.	1	2	2	dis.	

Time, 1:51½—1:52—1:54—1:51½—1:51½—1:52.

[*Louisville Courier, 8th inst.*

☞ 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.
We are constantly receiving additions to our almost endless variety of beautiful Fancy Articles for PRESENTS.
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles,
my22 1m&1p 12 CAMP STREET.

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S
"ONE PRICE STORE," No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Where may be found the Largest and
BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
of every description, in New Orleans.
At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and no reduction can in any instance be made. Purchasers, whether they are good or bad judges of the quality of goods, may rest assured of obtaining every article at the very lowest price, without the trouble of beating down, or the fear of being cheated. We have but one price for goods, and that invariably is the lowest in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large, comprising
Over $60,000 Worth.
Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Coats.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats	$11 00 to $25 00
Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 25 00
Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats	10 00 to 18 00
Cashmere and Tweed Sac Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Overcoats—all descriptions	4 00 to 15 00
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Croton and Alpaca Sacs	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Sackees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmarette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

Pantaloons.

Black Cassimere Pants	$5 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	6 00 to 10 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 50
Black Satinet Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Colored Tweed Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Cottonade Pants	1 50 to 2 50
French drap d'Ete Pants	5 00 to 7 00
English Merino Pants	3 00 to 4 00