NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sunday, July 6, 1845.

The News from Texas.

The news from Texas, which we give in this edition of our paper, and which we also transmitted to all parts of the country in the second edition of the *Weekly Herald*, is, it will be seen at the first glance, of the highest importance, and the most gratifying character. Annexation is now settled. The popular feeling in Texas in favor of the measure has swept away every obstacle, and entirely overwhelmed all the efforts made to defeat it. It now only remains to be seen what Mexico will do. And the British government have also to declare their future policy France has, as we have seen by the last news from Europe, officially, declared off, and washes her hands of all interference in the affairs of this continent, so far as they relate to Texas annexation.

The consummation of this important measure will have one great and salutary effect. It will at once impress the mind of Europe and of all civilized nations, with a becoming sense of the power of this country, and the irresistible strength of its movements, when the great body of the people and the government are resolutely united. The first great step in the accomplishment of our work has been taken. It is triumphantly successful. Our government cannot pause in the work. Oregon and California are also to be annexed, and the settlement of the controversy with England relative to the title to the former, must now engage the attention of the administration.

Mexico has been, it will be perceived, preparing to make an inroad into California. But all the efforts of the mongrel race of Mexico to retain power and strength on this continent, will be fruitless. The feeble sceptre has been broken forever—Anglo-Saxon energy and Anglo-Saxon will, are in the ascendant, and so must ever continue. The time is fast coming when the "American Union" will embrace the whole continent, north and south. That result is inevitable, and of that the annexation of Texas is but the signal of the proof.

THE MEXICAN INSTALMENTS—EXPLANATION OF GOV. SHANNON.—The *Washington Union* of the 3rd instant gives a letter from Gov. Shannon, relative to the missing instalments. It appears that they have never been paid.

To the Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1845.

Sir:—Since my arrival in the United States, I have noticed that at least a portion of the public are laboring under incorrect views with regard to the payment of the fourth and fifth instalments due our citizens from Mexico, under the treaty of the 31st January, 1843; and also that some unjust reflections have been cast upon me, as well as others, in reference to the manner in which the business had been transacted. I deem it not out of place for me to communicate to you the facts in relation to the two instalments in question, so far as they are within my knowledge, with the view not only of putting you in possession of the true state of the case, but of setting myself right in the matter. This I should have done at an earlier period, had I been aware that there was any difficulty on the subject, or that there was any doubt in any quarter as to the facts of the case.

The fourth instalment fell due on the 30th April, 1844, and the fifth on the 30th of the following July; and I did not arrive in Mexico until the evening of the 26th of the following August. On my arrival in Mexico, the fourth instalment had been due near four months, and the fifth near one month, and the date of Mr. Voss's receipt, closing the matter with the Mexican government, I understand, is the 27th August. It will be perceived from these dates, that I could have had no agency in advising the arrangement that was made with the Mexican government by Mr. Voss. Soon after my arrival in Mexico, on inquiry of Mr. Voss, our agent, who had been appointed to receive the money, as to the payment of the two instalments in question, he informed me he had in vain sought to obtain the money from the national treasury in Mexico; that he had failed in all his efforts to do so; for the reason, that, as fast as the money came into the national treasury, it was absorbed for the purposes of the army, and by Mexican claimants, whose influence with the government was such as to enable them to obtain the preference over the American claimants; that finding all efforts to obtain payment in Mexico had failed, he prevailed on the government to give him drafts on the local treasuries for an amount sufficiently large to cover the principal and interest due on the two instalments, and the cost of collecting the same, and transmitting the money to Vera Cruz. He also advised me that the English house of Tayleur, Jamison, & Co., in Mexico, had claims on the Mexican government, and that they had taken drafts of a similar character, and were about to collect them; and that he had handed over the drafts, which he had received, to that house, for collection at the same time. The house of Tayleur, Jamison, & Co., it is proper I should remark, is one of undoubted responsibility. The contributions that had been levied, in order to raise the four millions voted by Congress, and placed at the disposal of the government, were in a rapid course of collection at the time, and no doubts were entertained but the drafts would be promptly met and paid. He stated that, under these circumstances, he considered the drafts as cash, or the same as cash; and that he had receipted to the Mexican government accordingly, and that I might consider the instalments in question as paid; that there would be no other difficulty about the matter, than a delay of a few weeks in transmitting the money to the United States. On the day after I had been presented to the President—that is, on the 2d of September—I received a note from Mr Rejon, the Mexican Secretary of State, a copy of which has heretofore been communicated to your department, in which he states that he had been advised by the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 27th August, that the two instalments had been paid. On the 12th of September, I had an interview with President Santa Anna in relation to the release of the Texian prisoners, and the unadjusted claims of our citizens on the government of Mexico; in which he took occasion to speak of the payment of the two instalments above named, and the difficulties the government had to encounter to meet them; and assuring me, at the same time, that he had caused arrangements to be made, which would enable the government to meet the future instalments promptly as they fell due. All this put my mind to rest on the subject of these indemnities; and it was upon this state of facts that I felt myself authorized to make the communication I did to Mr. Calhoun, in relation thereto, in September last. I did not at the time, nor until after the revolution broke out, which terminated in the overthrow of President Santa Anna and his party, anticipate the slightest difficulty in relation to the payment of the drafts in question. When the revolution broke out, the money intended to meet these drafts was diverted from that purpose by the government of Mexico, and applied to its own purposes. When it had become thus certain that there would be at least some considerable delay in the payments of these drafts, I called on Mr. Voss to report to me in writing all the facts of the case, so that I might be able to put my government in possession of them. I was taken sick shortly after, and confined to my room for two months, and was thus prevented from doing so. Up to the time of my departure from Mexico, which was on the 14th of May last, these drafts had not been paid, or any part of them. No doubt, however, was entertained by Mr. Voss or Mr Jamison but that these drafts would be paid as soon as the Mexican government could command the pecuniary means. The government does not claim that it is in any way released from the payment of these drafts; but the deranged state of the Mexican treasury, growing out of the late revolution, has heretofore prevented the government from discharging them. It is proper I should state, that I have no doubt Mr. Voss has acted throughout with the most perfect good faith and integrity, and that he did what he believed to be the best for the claimants at the time; that, upon a statement of the facts and reasons on which he acted, I concurred with him in the opinion, and so expressed myself to him at the time, that the course he had adopted was the best, under all the circumstances of the case, that could have been adopted, in order to secure the money for the claimants.

While it may be expected that these drafts will be paid by Mexico so soon as her financial abilities will enable her to do so, without regard to the future relations of the two countries, I do not feel justified in giving you any assurances that the remaining instalments will be paid until the difficulties existing between the two countries are finally adjusted, or our government shall adopt strong measures in order to coerce Mexico into a compliance with her treaty stipulations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. WILSON SHANNON.

THE GREATEST PIECE OF PEDESTRIANISM EVER PERFORMED.—A foot race came off on Friday in the neighborhood of Stonington, Conn., in which Major Champlin performed a mile in the astonishing and almost incredible time of *four minutes and nineteen seconds*. He now challenges to run any man in the United States, one mile, for one thousand dollars, or upwards, to come off over the Union or Beacon Course, any time between this and the first of August. The challenger can be heard of, or seen, at the American Hotel, Stonington. It is not unlikely but that he will be accommodated.

THE NEW POLICE.—One of the usual features of the "Fourth of July," in this city, was absent on the celebration this year; and for that omission we must blame Major Matsell, the Superintendent of Police. There was not a single fire in any part of the city! This certainly speaks well for the vigilance of the new police.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Monsieur Pageot, Minister from his Majesty the King of the French, his lady, family, and five servants, arrived yesterday at the City Hotel, on a tour to the Falls of Niagara, Canada, &c., from Washington.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—The emigration to Wisconsin, at the present time, is said to be rapid beyond all precedent. There are whole sections of country that are now thickly settled that a few months ago were entirely uninhabited. This applies to the northern as well as the southern counties. The emigration comes principally by the way of the lakes, from the northern and eastern states.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

MEETING OF THE TEXIAN CONGRESS.

Consummation of Annexation.

[From the Washington Union, July 3.]

IMPORTANT AND GLORIOUS NEWS.—On the eve of the great day which is consecrated to the independence of our country, we hail the re-union of Texas with the United States. We will now tread the road of freedom and greatness together. This news comes to us by the Princeton steamer, which arrived at Annapolis to-day at 2 o'clock. Dr. Wright brings the despatches from Annapolis. He left Washington, Texas, on the 21st June, and arrived at Galveston on the 23d—on which day the Princeton left that place. We are favored by the Doctor with the following memoranda:—

"The U. S. ship Princeton, Com. Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 93 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 hours, when she was assisted by her sails. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Captain Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both Houses of Congress, requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both Houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the meantime, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the paternity of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself."

This important intelligence has just reached the President of the United States (this evening, half-past 8.) Dr. Wright brings copious despatches from our able Chargé, Major Donelson; but they are written prior to the adoption of the resolutions of the Congress of Texas. He also brings newspapers embracing the *National Register*, printed at Washington, of the 19th June, three days after Congress assembled. We must confine ourselves principally to the contents of the *Galveston News extra*, of the 23d June.

The *National Register* contains the correspondence between Major Donelson and the Government of Texas, from March 31, 1845, down to June 11th, accompanying President Jones's message to Congress.

[From Galveston News Extra.]

PRESIDENT JONES'S MESSAGE, &C.

We are indebted to Mr. Briggs for the following interesting documents, which we hasten to give our readers.

Verbally we learn from Mr. Briggs, that the propositions for our independence have been submitted to the Senate. They are not yet made public, but it is understood that they are highly objectionable, and will be promptly rejected.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 16, 1845.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:—

I am happy to greet you, on the interesting occasion, as the representatives of the people, again assembled in the discharge of your high and important duties. The call of an extraordinary session of Congress at this early day, by the executive, was not made without the most mature deliberation, and a due reference to the great crisis which has arisen since your late adjournment, in the affairs of Texas, as well as the almost unanimous expression of public will which took place throughout the country in regard to the same.

The executive has now the pleasure to transmit to the honorable Congress, for such action as they may deem suitable, the propositions which have been made on the part of the United States to this government, for the annexation of Texas, and its incorporation, as a State, into that great and kindred confederacy, together with the correspondence between the two governments, which has arisen out of the same. This correspondence, entering, as it does, very fully into the views and sentiments of the governments in question, renders it unnecessary for the executive to add (for the information or consideration of Congress) but little thereto in reference to the proposed measure.

The executive has much satisfaction in observing—what, no doubt, will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress—that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States towards Texas, and the promises made through the representative of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consent to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been.

The state of public opinion, and the great anxiety of the people to act definitely upon the subject of annexation, by a convention of deputies, as prescribed in the resolutions of the United States Congress, induced the executive to issue his proclamation on the 5th of May, ultimo, recommending an election for sixty-one deputies, to be held in the several counties throughout the republic, on the 4th of the present month, and to assemble in convention, at the city of Austin, on the 4th of July next. This recommendation has met the sanction of the citizens generally, and the deputies in the several counties, so far a heard from, having been elected upon the basis proposed, it is confidently expected the convention will assemble at the time and place fixed upon. To this convention, the question of annexation and the adoption of a State constitution, will properly belong; and they will determine the great question of the nationality of Texas, as to them shall seem most conducive to the interest, happiness and prosperity of the people whom they will represent.—It is important that the consent of the existing government should be given to their exercising the powers which have been delegated to them, in order to comply with a requirement to that effect in the resolutions on the subject of annexation, passed by the American Congress. For this purpose, the present extraordinary session of the Congress of the republic of Texas has been convoked; and to its wisdom, as a co-ordinate department, the executive now submits the determination of the matter.

The services to be performed by the convention will be arduous, and will probably engage it for a considerable period of time; and the executive would respectfully recommend to Congress the propriety of making a suitable appropriation for the payment of its members, as well as the officers it may find occasion to employ.

The executive has the pleasure, in addition to presenting Congress the propositions concerning annexation, to inform them that certain conditions, preliminary to a treaty of peace, upon the basis of a recognition of independence of Texas by Mexico, were signed on the part of the latter, at the city of Mexico, on the 19th of May last, and were transmitted to this government on the 2d instant, by the Baron Alleye de Cyprey, minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French, at that court, by the hands of Captain Elliott, her Britannic Majesty's charge d'affaires near this government. In consequence of the signing of these preliminaries, the Executive believed it to be his duty, in the recess of Congress, to make the fact known to the people of Texas, and to declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities between Texas and Mexico, until the same could be communicated to, and acted upon by, Congress and the convention about to assemble. A proclamation for this purpose was consequently issued on the 4th instant, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The preliminaries being in the nature of a treaty, will, with all the correspondence in relation thereto, be forthwith communicated to the honorable Senate, for its constitutional advice, and such action as, in its wisdom, the same shall seem to require.

The alternative of annexation or independence will thus be placed before the people of Texas, and their free, sovereign, and unbiassed voice will determine the all-important issue; and so far as it shall depend upon the executive to act, he will give immediate and full effect to the expression of their will.

His situation in regard to the important subjects now communicated to Congress, has, since their late adjournment, been one of great delicacy and embarassment.—Questions of much difficulty have been presented for his determination, upon which the fate and welfare of the country depended; and, without precedent or constitutional guide for his governance, he has been obliged to assume, in consequence, great and severe responsibilities. He trusts, however, that Congress will approve the course he has adopted, and, by their enlightened counsels, relieve and direct him in the course hereafter to be pursued in relation to those questions.

The executive is happy to announce to Congress, that Texas is at peace with the world—that with all foreign powers with whom we have had intercourse, friendly relations are maintained. The different tribes of Indians on our borders, with whom treaties exist, have continued to observe the same with good faith; and within the last few days, information has been received, that the only band of Camanches within our limits, who had maintained until then a hostile attitude towards Texas, have sued for peace, and expressed a wish to be permitted to come to Bexar to celebrate a treaty of friendship, which, on the part of this government, has been complied with.

The arrangements made at your regular session, for additional companies of rangers to be mustered into service, have been carried into full effect, and have afforded adequate and very efficient protection to our frontiers. The receipts into the treasury have been sufficient to meet the various expenditures of the government. A specie currency has been maintained without difficulty, and all the exchequer bills which were in circulation at the period of your late adjournment, have been redeemed and withdrawn from circulation; and the executive is happy to congratulate the congress and the country upon a state of peace, happiness, and prosperity, never before experienced by Texas, and rarely, if ever, equalled by so young a nation.

It only remains for the executive to express an assured confidence in your individual wishes to sustain the best interests of Texas, and the fervent hope that He, who holds the destinies of men and nations in his hand, may crown your deliberations with his richest blessings.

ANSON JONES.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Giving the consent of the existing Government to the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas the Government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees and conditions on which the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required; Therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the Government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin, on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

SEC. 3. Be it further Resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austion on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same; and that the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The above is a copy of the resolutions as they passed the two houses, and which will, we suppose, receive the sanction of the President. They passed unanimously.

TOD ROBINSON.

On the 18th instant, in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution offering "a nation's gratitude to Major General Andrew Jackson;" which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the same day, Major Koufman introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public land—lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers—for the payment of the national debt; read the first and second time, and referred to the Committe on the state of the Republic.

A resolution has been offered by Mr. Greer for altering the time of the annual session of Congress: read the first time.

On Tuesday, Mr. Koufman, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the "Joint resolution giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States," which joint resolution was passed through its third reading on the next day, the 19th—the rule being suspended, on motion of Colonel H. L. Kinney, by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

On the 19th, in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution, relative to the introduction of United States troops into Texas: read the first time.

Mr Koufman's bill, "setting apart land for the payment of the public debt," &c., was taken up, read the second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore: read the first time.

We are happy to state that Commodore Moore has already been restored to his command. We are further informed that Congress will probably adjourn on next Wednesday.

We are informed that the propositions from Mexico have been rejected, and that the resolution inviting the United States troops has been adopted.

We are favored by Dr. Wright with the following memoranda, in MS., taken by himself at Washington, Texas, just before he left it for Galveston.

Memoranda of the conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, as agreed upon by Ashbel Smith, on the part of Texas, and Mr. Cuevas, on the part of Mexico, and the accompanying papers, as submitted to the Senate by President Jones.

I. Message of President Jones, transmitting the treaty and papers to the Senate.

II. Letter from Baron Alleye de Cyprey, transmitting to the executive of Texas the conditions signed by Ashbel Smith, and the agreement on the part of Mexico to accede to them as the basis of a formal treaty.

III. Conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace.

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself, or become subject to any country whatever.

3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory, and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

Done at Washington (on the Brazos,) on the 27th of March, 1845.

(Signed) ASHBEL SMITH, Secretary of State.

Certified copy of the original, presented by Captain Ellictt. (Signed) ALLEYE DE CYPREY. BANKHEAD.

Mexico, 20th of May.

IV. Acknowledgment by Cuevas of the receipt of these preliminaries, through the intervention of Baron Alleye de Cyprey; and declares that the national Congress having consented that Mexico will accede to the preliminaries proposed by Texas, as the basis of a formal treaty. May 19th, 1845.

V. Additional declaration of Cuevas. If this negotiation is not realized on account of circumstances, or because Texas, influenced by the law of the United States on annexation, consents thereto, either directly or indirectly, then the answer which is given under this date to Texas, shall be considered null and void. May 19th.

VI. Letter from President Jones to Baron Alleye de Cyprey, acknowledging his kind offices in bringing about the negotiation, &c., &c.

To these was appended the proclamation of President Jones, of June 4th, declaring a cessation of hostilities.

This treaty was considered by the Senate in secret session, on the 21st of June, and rejected by a unanimous vote, and the injunction of secresy removed.

The following also comes in Ms., from which we copy it. It authenticates the resolutions adopted by Congress, as they appear above from "*The News extra.*"

WASHINGTON, SENATE CHAMBER, (Special Session,) June 21, 1845.

SIR—In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit you a correct copy of the joint resolution, giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States, which has passed both houses of the Texian Congress.

Respectfully, HENRY A. JEWETT, Secretary of the Senate.

To A. J. DONELSON, Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

It is believed that the Mexicans were occupying two positions—in what force does not appear. We find the following article upon the subject in the *National Register* of the 19th:—

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The trade of Corpus Christi has been remarkably brisk within the last four or five weeks, and the town is now rapidly improving. Several large parties of traders from the Rio Grande have visited the place, and they expressed great confidence that the difficulties between the two countries would soon be adjusted. They report that large bodies of Mexican troops have recently arrived in the provinces east of the mountains from the interior; but they did not state that any large body of these forces had crossed the Rio Grande. We are inclined to believe that the forces east of the mountains have been overrated by the spies of Captain Hays. We do not believe that the whole number of troops at all the positions east of the Sierra Madre exceeds three thousand. The whole number of troops in Matamoras is estimated at only three or four hundred. *Telegraph.*

City Intelligence.

FIRE.—About two o'clock on Friday morning, a fire broke out in Little's chain manufactory, No. 62 Broad street, but was extinguished before it had time to do much damage—the premises are insured.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man attempted to kill himself on the 4th, by cutting his throat. He also endeavored to sever the brachial artery, but failed in both instances; he was taken to the hospital where his wounds were attended to, and it is anticipated that his life will be saved.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man in respectable attire, was found in the East River at foot of James's street, yesteday morning. There was a large stone suspended from his wrist. It is supposed he is a man who used to go about the wharves preaching temperance.—His body lies at the dead house in the Park.

Movements of Travellers.

The registries of yesterday and Friday at the principal Hotels, fell very short of the arrivals at the early part of the week. At the

AMERICAN.—Geo. Hilemouth, Phila.; G. Bee, N. O.; Geo. Hopley, Charleston; J. P. Maher, N. O.; J. D. Greene, Cambridge; W. Mott, Charleston; H. Ford, S. C.; Jas. Pollard, Va; C. Jackman, Lancaster; Jno. Wood, Hamilton, Ohio; E. C. Anderson, Geo.; Col. Haynett, Charleston; Geo. E. Scott, Phila.

ASTOR.—L. Chittenden, N. O.; A. S. Perry, Maryland; P. Maxwell, N. O.; J. Y. Porter, Florida; Messrs. Walsh, Brown and Waite, N. O.; Crossman and Patterson, do.; W. Taylor, Norfolk; Chas. Carroll, Maryland; Mr. Porter, N. O.; A. M. Scheaffe, Phila.; M. Bernard, do.; Dr. Farnsworth, New London; Richard Price, Ed. Taylor, Boston; Mr. Riach, Scotland; Mr. Riach, Baltimore; Jas. Chesnut, S. C.; J. Williams, do.; Mr. Justin, do; Mr. Justice and Mr. Greenfield, British Army; G. A. Burton, 60th Rifles; Jno. F. Rathbone, Albany.

CITY.—Jas. Presne, Miss.; J. Stevens, Phila.; L. Eldridge, do.; R. P. Campbell, Flo.; J. McCullom, Baltimore; J. G. Gibson, Albany; J. Hoyt, Conn.; Mr. Conner, Hartford; His Excellency, Monsieur Pageot, French Minister, Lady and five servants; N. F. Williams, N. O.; R. J. Robertson, Va.; F. H. French, Tennessee; George Waterbury, Geo. Gough, Great Britain.

FRANKLIN.—W. Cooke, Ala.; Chas. May, Bridgeport; Capt. Curtis, Albany; Mr. Keph, Buffalo; W. Rattle, Ohio; J. Lake, Cleveland; H. Finlay, Iowa; R. G. Campbell, E. L. Fenny, Aug., Geo.; J. L. Hardwicke, R. I.; Rev. P. Van Pelt, Ohio.

GLOBE.—Mr. Garcia, N. O.; J. Wellinghart, N. H.; S. G. Aleen, R. I.; R. A. Berry, U. S. A.

HOWARD.—W. T. Allen, U. S. N.; C. R., Burlington; Messrs. Charlton, McKenzie, McGill, Ryan, Nashville; S. Wilson, Va.; G. S. Talford, Baltimore; B. L. Robinson, Vermont; Samuel Jackson, Phila.; Capt Fellows, Albany; Jno. C. Fanny, Phila.; M. L Porter, Boston; J. N. Lee, Mass.; J. P. Berkenshaw, Richmond, Va.; Rev. A. Cole, Michigan.

WAVERLEY.—A. Walker, Raleigh; Chas. Brown, Phila.; Mr. Gale, Prov.; J. H. Vaughan, do.; G. W. Cushing, Baltimore; Smith and Richards, Boston; W. H. Vanpelson and 14 others from Rhode Island; W. H. Parker, Prov.; Mr. Howard, Troy.

An interesting little son of Major S. M. Whitney, of the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, about 5 years old, was taken out of the mill race, in the rear of the house, by his father, about 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, drowned. It was supposed that while at play with other boys on the bridge, in rear of the hotel, he fell into the water.

A letter from Captain Fatio, of the revenue cutter Crawford, to the editor of the *Savannah Georgian*, states that he has discovered a harbor within thirteen miles of Savannah, having great advantages for a southern naval depot. Its location is on Ossabaw Sound, near Montgomery.

Important from Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, June 26.]

Late and Important—Another Revolution in Mexico—Chances of a War—Santa Anna's Farewell Address—Candidates for the Presidency in Mexico—Threat to Bombard Mazatlan by the French—President Herrera's Address—Troubles with the French Minister—Movements of Mexican Troops

The United States squadron under Commodore Conner, consisting of the frigate Potomac, sloop of war Falmouth, and brigs Lawrence and Somers, which we announced as off the Balize on Saturday last, arrived at Pensacola on the 23rd instant, in ten days from Vera Cruz. By this arrival we have received our files and correspondence to the day of the sailing of the squadron. The most important intelligence brought by the fleet relates to a revolution that had broken out in the city of Mexico, and the purposes of the Mexican Goverment in regard to annexation.

The officers and crews of the squadron were well. The yellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent at Vera Cruz. The only war vessels left in port were the French brigs Griffon and Mercure. The schooner Creole was the only American vessel there when the squadron sailed, and little other shipping in port.

We proceed to lay before our readers at once the following letter, which is the latest we have received, which gives a more decided opinion in regard to the intentions of the Mexican government touching Annexation than any we have before had from the same source. The writer considers war as certain in the event of Annexation—a contingency that has in all probability taken place before this time. Our anticipation of a declaration of war upon the part of Mexico had begun to abate before the receipt of this letter. We are not altogether persuaded yet that such a step will be taken, though we have repeatedly explained why, in the present condition of Mexican politics, such a course might be pursued, without any definite views being entertained by the Mexican Cabinet of its ends or the objects to be accomplished by it. Perhaps the British government could give as good a solution of the design of such a war as President Herrera or any of his ministers. Here is the letter:—

VERA CRUZ, June 11, 1845.

An attempt at another revolution was made at the city of Mexico on the 6th inst. which at one time had a most serious appearance. A regiment broke through the guard stationed at the government palace and took the President and Secretary of Foreign Relations prisoners; but the revolutionists were immediately afterwards put down by the citizen soldiers, and the above distinguished personages set at liberty. In this affair and a colonel, a captain, and about thirty of the privates belonging to the malcontents were killed, when quiet was once more restored. Many men in high station at Mexico are suspected of having a hand in causing this new outbreak, and it is said that ex-Secretary Tornel has been arrested and imprisoned.

With respect to politics, Texas is the all absorbing topic of the day, and all eyes are turned in the direction of that country in anxious expectation of the final solution of the pending question. The Government and people generally are pretty well satisfied that nothing can now prevent annexation. The former sees the moment arrive, with regret when it must declare war or fall, and the latter wait with anxiety the arrival of the time for the Government to take a step which, but for them, would have been taken long since, without even reflecting on the consequences—the declaration of hostilities against the United States. As one of your celebrated editors says, *nous verrons*. In the meanwhile, the Government is noiselessly marching troops from Mexico into the interior; and although their destination is said to be California, still the knowledge of the fact that in that department the Government has no need, or immediate need, of more soldiers than are there now, would lead one to suppose that the real destination of those at present on the march northward is the frontier of Texas, or that vicinity.

It would be folly, perfect madness, for a country like this, distracted and without means, to go to war with the United States, and for a territory that does not belong to them, but I still think the measure will be resorted to.—In my mind the matter does not admit of a doubt—if Texas is annexed, Mexico will declare war. Foreign merchants are purchasing up all the cochineal that can be bought, and removing it to Europe by every opportunity.

Yours, &c. &c.

Besides our own correspondence, we have been favored with the perusal of other letters, received by the squadron, from which and our files we give a summary of news that may be interesting to the public. We would add that from no quarter do we hear so strong an expression of a belief in a declaration of war as from the letter above published.

The following additional particulars of a revolution in Mexico, furnished us by a correspondent, may not prove uninteresting. It seems that "a part of the corps of grenadiers, headed by Gen. Renglon, raised the cry of Federation, obtained possession of the palace, and made prisoners the President and three of his ministers. The remainder of the troops, however, proved faithful, and after a skirmish succeeded in putting down the insurgents and re-establishing order."

The some correspondent who furnishes us with this intelligence, also gives it as his opinion that in case Texas accede to the proposition of the United States, Mexico will not declare war against the latter if the smallest loophole is left for her to creep out of the scrape. It would really seem as though the President was ill prepared for a war while a revolution is staring him in the face at his very palace gates; bu. some of the factions which distract the unhappy country may yet drive him into the measure solely for the purpose of putting him down and raising themselves in his stead. They would not hesitate to plunge their fellow citizens into a war, so that they might be able to rise to a brief authority, albeit at the cost of the disastrous defeat and utter prostration of the country.

The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 30th of May; but an extra session was called for the 15th of June, principally, it is alleged, to regulate the tarifl and remodel the election laws. The cotton growers will make a desperate effort to have the foreign article excluded.

Santa Anna, whose arrival in Havana we noticed some days ago, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 2d instant in the British steamer Medway. He was not brought into the city of Vera Crux, but was embarked some miles to the north. The troops stationed at Vera Cruz were distributed in small bodies to prevent any rising. The General who escorted him to the sea-side, makes a flaming report upon the meritorious conduct of his subalterns, and assures the ministry that it was not from personal alarm that he took 800 men for that service, but for fear the country people would attempt some outrage upon the prisoner, as had been threatened. He apprehended that had such a purpose been consummated, the enemies of the Government would make a handle of it.

Santa Anna left a farewell address to his countrymen, in which he throws himself upon their judgment in their cooler moments. He declares that he always loved them and had been devoted to their interests. He boast, in good set phrase, that his administration had always been *mild and bloodless!* The country appears to breathe freer and deeper since his absence. Canalizo and Basadre have agreed to the amnesty by which they are banished for ten years.

A proclamation has been issued for holding an election for President on the 1st of August. The candidates are Gomez Farias, (the same who was for many months an exile in this city) Gen. Almonte and Gen. Herrera, the present incumbent. Of these the first, Gomez Farias, is deemed the most prominent. It is difficult to arrive at the political views of Mexican candidates for office; but Farias is in favor of the Federal form of government, which appears to be gaining supporters rapidly.

The difficulties in which the French Minister has become involved with the government are stated, in letters before us, as near as may be to the version of the story we published from a letter received via Havana. The affair began on account of the refusal of the Minister's groom to pay for washing horses at a bath. It proceeded to violence, and in the end compromised the personal liberty of the Minister himself. The whole business, if some accounts be true, is little above the dignity of Mr. Saligny's scrape with the Texan government about Bullock's pigs. The Mexican press is belaboring Baron Cyprey, the French Minister, for being caught in such low company.

We have accounts of a more serious disturbance that has taken place at Mazatlan. It appears that some French bakers were ordered by the civil authorities to close their shops in compliance with certain municipal regulations. Upon this the commander of a French man of war, the Hermione, then at Mazatlan, demanded an indemnity of $11,300, with a threat that he would bombard the town in case of non-compliance. The next and latest information that has been received from Mazatlan, is contained in a letter from Tepic, dated 27th May, which says that a schooner had just arrived at San Blas from Mazatlan, which place she left on the 22d, and reports that the day before her sailing the commander of the Hermione gave notice to the foreign Consuls and to the captain of an English frigate the Thalia, then in port, that he was about to fire upon the town. The commander of the English vessel replied that he would consider the attack as an act of piracy. At the time of the sailing of the schooner, the issue of the affair was not known. The Mexicans bear no love for the French, and a writer in the *Siglo* says, "It is high time the Mexicans should show that they did not achieve their independence to become the vile puppets of Frenchmen."

We have before us the address delivered by President Herrera on the 30th ultimo, upon the closing of the session of Congress. It is not a document of sufficient interest to require translation. The President congratulates the Chambers upon the full restoration of order throughout the Republic, and the ascendancy of legal enactments over arbitrary will. The foreign relations of the country he states to be on the best possible footing, save only with the United States. The passage of the annexation resolutions had sundered these relations, and the Ministers of the two countries had been mutually withdrawn, and he declares that it is not easy to perceive what will be the termination of these differences, which neither the Government nor the Republic of Mexico has promoted either directly or indirectly.

He applauds the action of Congress in conferring upon the Executive the authority necessary to listen to the overtures which Texas has made to Mexico, and even to proceed so far as to negociate a treaty, subject to the examination and approbation of the legislative body. He justifies this action of Congress by the imminence of war, and the absolute necessity of resisting the unjust policy of the United States. He states that the preliminary propositions of Texas had been received, and the Mexican government having signified its readiness to enter upon the negotiations to which it had been invited, the negotiations would or would not have effect according to the judgment which the Mexican government should form upon the honorable character and advantages with which it could be concluded. But should Texas, contrary to the expectations she has held out to Mexico, assent to annexation, he urges upon Congress its duty to see that the justice and rights of Mexico, as well as the honor and dignity of the nation should be protected, and the Executive supported in the protest it had made against Annexation.—He alleges that the Mexican government has done all in its power to prevent a rupture with the United States, at the same time that it has strenuously resisted the Annexation of Texas. He relies upon the justice of the Mexican cause, and course of procedure to compensate for any want of force to secure the integrity of the republic. This is the most warlike passage of the address, and it is not very definite in its suggestions. We but give a clue to the general tone of it. He congratulates the Chambers upon getting rid so easily of political State prisoners, and concludes with some general and common-place remarks upon the duty of Congress and the Executive to exert all their faculties to fulfil their duties to the country.

El Siglo Diez y Nueve advocates with zeal the claims of Gen. Herrera as a candidate for the Presidential chair of the Republic.

The recent outrage upon the French Minister, Baron Alleye de Cyprey, as we have noticed above, occupies the attention of the papers. The French Courier is exceedingly indignant at the treatment received by him, and expresses its opinions in no measured terms. The *Siglo* defends Mexico, and in so doing alleges that the acts of violence complained of were the outbreaks of an ignorant rabble; that there was no intention to insult the French Minister, and that as soon as he was recognized as such, all violence ceased, and he and his *suite* were protected.

A force of 2000 picked men, remarks one of our correspondents, is said to be on its way to California, under Gen. Iniestra. A Mexican editor remarks "God grant they may save that precious territory from the claws of the foreigner." The peculiar emphasis which our correspondent places upon the word "said" shows that he doubts whether the destination of these troops is really California, and in this he agrees with the writer of the letter we publish from Vera Cruz.

ANOTHEE DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT QUEBEC—ONE THIRD MORE OF THE CITY IN RUINS—The painful intelligence of another disastrous conflagration in the city of Quebec reached us at noon in a slip from the office of the *Montreal Courier*, through Virgil and Rice's Express.

The fire occurred on the night of Saturday last. It will be seen by the extract below from the *Quebec Gazette*, that the St. John Suberbs has been destroyed, as well as a considerable portion of the St. Lewis Suburbs. A deputation, consisting of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec, the members for the City, some of the Members of the Corporation, and one or two other leading citizens of Quebec, had arrived at Montreal for the purpose of waiting upon the Governor General to request that he would immediately convene Parliament for the purpose of getting an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers by this as well as the previous fire, and to assist in enabling parties about to rebuild to do so in a more substantial manner, and of a material not so liable to destruction by fire as the buildings which have been consumed.

[From the Quebec Gazette, June 30.]

On Saturday evening, the 28th June, just one month after the great fire of the 28th of May, which destroyed part of St. Valier's and St. John's Suburbs, nearly all St. Roch and the west part of the L