Spanish up as high that he'll have nothing more to do with this annexin business, but I'll make a last appeal to him. I'll remind him of the *Pass* I mean to him, and many other obligations that he's under to me, and maybe he'll not rain all my prospects. I want you *Major*, to go down to Mexico immediately with these despatches, (handing them to me,) give them to Santa Anna, and tell him that it is not my fault that old Scott and Taylor are kept at the head of the army. I tried to have a *Lieutenant General* appointed to supersede them in the command, but Congress wouldn't do it. To be sure, I have power to appoint who I please to command in Mexico, but it would never do for me to talk The Common Law either of them, for if I did that people would take him right up and make him President. Santa Anna would be angry with me, and I want to keep the favors I have done him, give me the territory I want, so that I can ride upon it under the Presidential chair another term and then I'll not forget him."

He then gave me a wink—as much as to say, "the way he forgot the Pass the next time, after Mexico is annexed," for you know Texas already has a candidate for President.

So I left the next morning for Mexico, and had a long trip; for I found the natural guerillas kept bothersome all the way. A long-lived Santa Anna just after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and you never saw a fellow in so bad a humor as he was. I spoke to him and he'd have nothing to say to me." Tell old Polk I kept my promise from President Polk for him, he groffly said he wanted to have nothin to do with them.

I then told him he ought'n to be angry with the President; it wasn't his fault that Lemuel Shubrick wasn't appointed; that it was the fault of Congress. With that he satisfied the despatches from me, and looked over my papers with great care and again, and studyin the matter over, he at length said,

"Well, Major, I see that I can *pull the wool over Polk's eyes*, but I cant over Congress; so I don't care about having anything further seen into him. His influence can amount to very little any how, for I've got all out of him already that he is good for, any how."

And then, don't you think Santa Anna had the impudence to pull that cussed *Pass* out of his pocket and rub it under my nose again! I tell you I felt kinder allovertish, but I thought perhaps I'd better keep my temper.

"There," said he, "what's the *Pass* Polk gave yiu as good a one as any I ever had gave to Arder, and I think a little better; for I got through with it, and Major Arder didn't with his."

"Well, General," as I, "you ought'nt to be angry with the President; its a shame for old friends to get at logerheads about trifles; you had better make up and be good friends, as you were before."

With that he flew into such a rage that I thought he would explode right off.

"Friends!" as he, "friends again, indeed. No, never! I leave that traitor and it is to be President another term. But I'm thinkin his wantin to go to the President elect skip, will turn out like the child's crying to get to the moon: he may cry till he gits as old as his grandsiby as, and not get there then. My life for it, Sam. No, nigt one whit; for if I felt disposed to do so, I don't think he could get a Corporal's Guard (except the office-holders and paper-suckers) to support him. Me help him! after getting such drubbins as old Taylor gave me at Buena Vista, and helped the 1st of March, 1825, and not included among those published, January 25, 1841, *my photo* among me the hanging in the hall, as a part of the general regulations be strictly enjoined upon the army. By order of *Big Injuns!* Mr Sam.

Major, Mr. Sam, Sec'y of War.

The following is the paragraph of General Regulations for the military Court on the 1st of March, 1824, referred to above:

650. Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations, are highly improper in such cases to design, and always disgraceful to the army. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden, and an officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it may fall into the hands, within one month after the termination of the campaign, to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott,

W. J. Freeman, Ass't Adj. Gen.

General Orders No. 349.

Headquarters of the Army,

Mexico, Nov. 12, 1847.

The attention of officers of this army is called to the foregoing regulation, which the general-in-chief is resolved to enforce so far as it may be in his power.

As yet but two echoes from home of the brilliant operations of our arms in this basin have reached us: the first at New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico or Vera Cruz paper.

It requires not a little charity to believe that the principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them, especially procure them to be written, and the intelligent can be at no loss in conjecturing the authors—traitors, partisans, and pet familiars. To the honor of the service, the disease—puritency of fame, *not* general—has not infected more than a dozen officers, (present,) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two coteries. False credit may, no doubt, be obtained at home by such despicable self-puffings and malignant exclusion of others; but at the expense of the army and consequent perversion of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession, and the truth of history. The indignation of the large great number of the latter class cannot fail, in the end, to bring down the concerted lies and the envious to their proper level.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott,

H. L. Scott, A. A. A. G.

The letters alluded to by Gen. Scott as "the echoes from home," are evidently the "Leonidas" letter, and a letter which appeared first in the Pittsburg Post, and thence transferred to the Union, whence it copied into the Sun of October, with some introductory remarks, and the whole appeared in a Tampico paper. When Gen. Scott's orders were published, Lieut. Col. Duncan came out promptly in the North American with a frank avowal of his connection with the "Tampico letter."

After the publication of the letter containing this avowal, Col. Duncan was placed under arrest, and subsequently Gen. Pillow was arrested, and next Gen. Worth. The North American is of opinion that Gen. Pillow was arrested for the publication of the "Leonidas" letter, but on the following grounds:

Gen. Pillow, having taken exceptions to the finding of a court of inquiry, which finding had been approved by Scott, addressed a paper relating to the matter to the Secretary of War, through the commander-in-chief, preserving a copy, which he avowed in a letter accompanying, *he had written, or would send, directly to the Secretary at Washington.* This transaction is judged to be a contempt, and for the so judged contempt Gen. Pillow is arrested. Not understanding the technicalities of the case, we are not advised whether part or the whole transaction is regarded as the contempt—but that is immaterial.

Gen. Worth's arrest is thus noticed in the North American of the 26th ult:

The latest arrest occurred yesterday—that of Brevet Major Gen. Worth, and the charge is, we believe, contempt towards the commander-in-chief. Without a full knowledge of the facts, we do not feel prepared to lengthen this article by any remarks upon this proceeding.

Mexico, Vera Cruz and Guayaquil.—Letters have been received in town from Tampico as late as the 7th of December, from Highwaymen, which have been received in the opinion that the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas are in possession of the American Naval forces. We trust the occupation of every other considerable port on the Pacific will soon follow.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.—The bangs The commander, and Brigadier Gen. Scott to the extent of nearly 5,000 efficient men. The arrival of such a force in the heart of the capital, had caused quite a stir among the Mexicans; a temporary diversion in their favor, and their rival with any thing but dissatisfaction, as they will afford an increased demand for produce and provisions.

The Area Lie Mexican Government must be called on Generals Canalizo, Pinedo and Lombardini, and tendered commissions to them, for the good of raising a force to support the nationality of the Republic.

The Nodd Arrived on the 14th inst., gives us account of a serious affray that occurred at the Capital on Sunday, the 12th ult. "Three men, of the first and second Pennsylvania regiments, had been attacked by a mob of Lepero in the street of Tacuba. Waters arrived the day after, from Lake Floyd, was badly wounded. One of them escaped and called the guard to the assist of his companions, when a general fight ensued. The Lepero lost one, three Mexicans dead and wounded several others."

The Intelligencer of Tuesday, has received by this arrival, we, no doubt, be obtained a quorum was present, and business progressing. Considerable business was done, and a good entertained by Congress to send the three Mexicans Commissioners, appointed to sue for terms of peace, to Havana, to meet or rather invite the appointed Commissioners, to Washington to meet them there. Mr. Trist had not yet arrived at Vera Cruz, though he was momentarily expected, on his way to Washington.

STILL LATER—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 14th inst. have been received at N. Orleans. There is no additional intelligence of interest. The Mexican Congress is said to be at Queretaro, but the rumors as to its doings were very contradictory.

Gen. Scott has issued an army order dividing the army into brigades, and has dismissed Gen. Smith, Cadwallader, and Col. Riley. He has also issued an order that no more officers be appointed to the Mexican Congress, and that no officers, who are said to be organizing in large numbers, shall be allowed to leave Sculters, and *no quarters* to be given to known murderers and robbers.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald makes the following interesting statement relative to the difficulties between our principal army officers:

"We have an item in relation to this subject, from the lips of a gentleman who was in the city of Mexico during the month of December. He presumes that the writing of the letters is not the origin of the difficulty, but that it arose from a feeling in the army, was in consequence of the disobedience of orders by General Worth, or by Worth and Pillow conjointly, in not leaving the place before the city of Mexico. Worth was ordered to operate upon a certain point on high, and to support Gen. Pillow on the south, and take the enemy prisoners. This, however, he did not do. He waited until the next morning. By this time, the Mexicans, apprised of the design of the American commander, prepared for a most resistance. The conflict ensued, and the brigade led by Gen. Worth lost eight hundred men killed, wounded and prisoners. Each regiment lost more than one hundred men. Gen. Pillow, therefore, specific. I must take the words of my informant in the true, he being a man of truth, generally considered, until some other statement shall be given from a more reliable source.

Major General Scott has the reputation of possessing much humanity: a quality, which, when it is in excess, is a fault, which, makes the true soldier. When the army entered the city of Mexico, he gave orders to spare the lives of the vanquished, he, we said, our friends. In this he is mistaken, as we well know: for the greasers make no distinction between the brave and the base, and to be restrained by powder and ball. To this humanity we may attribute the anger manifested against Worth, who, in the opinion of Scott, needlessly sacrificed eight hundred men.

Gen. Taylor on Temperance.—A temperance meeting was held in the city of Mexico, on the 12th, bringing data from Vera Cruz to the 10th inst.