

### Later from Mexico.

The New Orleans papers of the 22d Dec., contain data from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult., brought by the Surat:—

Gen. Patterson had reached the capital with the train under his command. He left a garrison at Rio Frio, which place is to be made a permanent depot.

Rumors are afloat of a design entertained by the Mexican Congress, of sending Commissioners to meet others on the part of the United States, for the purpose of arranging the terms for a treaty of peace. Col. Bankhead, Governor of Vera Cruz, has issued an order continuing the public business, as established by the late Col. Wilson.

The death of Capt. James Smith, of the 3d Infantry, is announced. A severe fever prevailed at Vera Cruz on the 13th, and three schooners were driven ashore.

The *Arco Iris* states that the Mexican government had called upon Gens. Canales, Alcinto and Lombardino to accept of commissions in a new army to be raised. This has met with the disapprobation of the *Monitor* and *Republicano*, who say they are unworthy, from cowardice or want of capacity. A sailor by the name of John Arland, who had deserted from the U. S. schooner *Elirt*, and joined a company of dragoons, was subsequently arrested by a party from the *Flirt*, and while attempting to escape was shot by a sentinel posted at the guard-house.

The *North American* of the 14th ult., gives an account of a serious affray as having occurred at the capital on Sunday, the 12th. Three men, belonging to the first and second Pennsylvania regiments, were attacked by a mob of the lepers, in the western part of the city, and Luke Floyd, one of the number, was badly wounded. The others escaped, & procuring a guard the mob was dispersed, after shooting 3 of the Mexicans and wounding several others. Lieut. Whipple, the adjutant of the Ninth regiment, who was taken by the guerrillas, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, in July last, and was generally supposed to have been murdered by them, is now in safety at Puebla, acting as adjutant general to Gen. Land.

### Still Later.

From New Orleans papers of Dec. 22d.

A train left the city of Mexico on the 9th ult., for Vera Cruz, under command of General Twigg. Gen. Pierce is coming down with it.

Gen. Scott is said to have issued an order making a new assignment of brigades to Generals Smith and Cadwalader, and Col. Riley.

The steamer *Portland*, Capt. Spinney, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th ult., after a terrible passage, during which a hundred horses were thrown overboard.

John Ireland was the name of the sailor who deserted from the *Flirt* and was shot. So far as we have read we have seen no mention made of the death of Gen. Herrera, although such intelligence was fully expected.

A soldier belonging to the Louisiana mounted volunteers was found drowned near the Mole at Vera Cruz on the 10th ult. His name is not given.

The following items are from the *Free American* of the 10th ult.:  
From the Interior.—Capt. Wheat, with a company of Dragoons, arrived yesterday from Jalapa, and to his politeness we are indebted for a few items of news which we give to the public.

Gen. Butler left Jalapa on the 6th for Puebla. The train which he commanded has also left that city.

Gen. Marshall and staff were met by Captain W. at Plan del Rio.

Capt. Wheat came in charge of about one hundred sick and wounded.

A gentleman who arrived here from Los Lenos de Apa, in company with Capt. Wheat, from Jalapa, was robbed, as well as several persons who were with him, (persons belonging to the English mining company,) of all they had with them, at a place called Rio del Norte, by the brave *defensores de la Patria*, the guerrilleros, or in other words, robbers.

Capt. Wheat assures us that from here to Jalapa, the road is perfectly opened to travellers, and that in parties of three or four, it can be overrun without the least danger.

We understand from a good source, that Capt. Fairchild, who left here with a detachment of Louisiana Dragoons, to accompany the English Charge d'Affaires to Jalapa, on reaching that place, finding that there was no Dragoons in that vicinity, proceeded on to Mexico with the Minister.

Capt. Kerr, of the Louisiana Dragoons, left this city on Wednesday last, with his command, for the National Bridge, where they are to be stationed.

Lieut. Harkins, of Captain Besancon's company, and Lieut. Foster, Capt. Lewis' company, with a detachment of the same corps, are now stationed at San Juan, Mexico, Dec. 13, 1847.—A discovery was made on Thursday in the Convent of San Domingo, in this city. Some of the troops who arrived with Gen. Patterson were quartered there, and turning over an old desk that was left in one of the rooms, found it contained some fifteen thousand dollars in gold and silver. This led to a further search, and in one of the cells a large quantity of clothing and ammunition was found, which was removed to the quartermaster's department.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Doyle, the English Charge d'Affaires, arrived from Vera Cruz in the diligence, escorted by Capt. Fairchild, of the Louisiana Rangers, and about thirty-six men. I enclose you an order from Gen. Scott, issued to-day, of the most severe character,

about the guerrilla parties, who are said to be gathering in considerable numbers through the country. The concluding paragraph appears to favor the idea that the post of Rio Frio will be permanent. There is absolutely no news from Queretaro. Congress does not meet, & there is a rumor in town that Santa Anna has been declared Dictator there, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Mexico, Dec. 12, 1847.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 372.

1. The highways of Mexico, used or about to be used by the American troops, being still infested in many parts by those atrocious bands called guerrillas and rancheros, who, under instructions from the late Mexican authorities, continue to violate every rule of warfare observed by civilized nations, it has become necessary, in order to insure vigor and unanimity in this pursuit of evil, to announce to all the views and instructions, of general headquarters on this subject.

2. Every American post established in Mexico, will daily push detachments or patrols as far as practicable, to disinfest the neighborhood, its roads and places of concealment.

3. No quarters will be given to known murderers or robber, whether called guerrilleros or rancheros, and whether serving under Mexican commissions or not. They are equally pests to unguarded Mexicans, foreigners and small parties of Americans, and ought to be exterminated.

4. Offenders of the above character, accidentally falling into the hands of American troops, will be momentarily held as prisoners, that is, not put to death without due solemnity. Accordingly they will be reported to commanding officers, who will, without delay, order a Council of War for the summary trial of the offenders under the known laws of war applicable to such cases.

5. A council of war may consist of any number of officers, not less than three, nor more than thirteen, and may, for any flagrant violation of the laws of war, condemn to death, or to lashes, not exceeding fifty, on satisfactory proof that such prisoner, at the time of capture actually belonged to any party or gang of known robbers or murderers, or had actually committed murder or robbery upon an American officer or soldier, or follower of the American army.

6. Punishments awarded by councils of war will be reviewed, approved, or disapproved by the commanders who, respectively order the councils, and in cases of approval, be immediately put into execution by their orders; but councils of war, except in extreme cases, will be ordered only by commanders of military departments.

7. All punishments under this order will be duly reported to general headquarters.

8. The new post, Rio Frio, will be considered under the direct command of the commander in chief, and in correspondence with him until further orders.

### Gen. Scott and his Generals.

Touching the reported difficulties among the officers in the capital, the *Picayune* has the following:

The difficulty among prominent officers of our army appears to have been quite as serious as was represented. We publish here the orders of Gen. Scott, reflecting upon the officers who were said to be under arrest. They betray no little temper—perhaps we should say, acerbity of temper:

### GENERAL ORDERS—No. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE,  
Washington, Jan. 28, 1847.

The following regulation has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, Jan. 28, 1847.

The President of the United States directs that paragraph 650 of the General Regulation, for the Army, established on the 1st of March, 1825, and not included among those published, January 25, 1841, be now published, and that its observance as a part of the general regulations be strictly enjoined upon the army. By order of the President:

(Signed) W. L. MARCY, Sec'y of War.

The following is the paragraph of the General Regulations for the Army, established on the 1st of March, 1825, referred to above:

“650. Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in 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 finds its way to the press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service.”

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott,

(Signed) WM. G. FREEMAN,  
Asst. Adj. General.

### GENERAL ORDERS—No. 349.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Mexico, Nov. 12, 1847.

The attention of certain officers of this army is recalled 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 basis have reached us; the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper.

It requires not a little charity to believe that the principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them, or specially procure them to be written, and the intelligent, can be at no loss

in conjecturing the authors—chiefs, partisans, and pet familiars. To the honor of the service, the disease—prurency of fame not earned—cannot have seized upon half a dozen officers (present,) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two categories.

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 just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession, and the truth of history. The indignation of the great number of the latter class cannot fail, in the end, to bring down the conceited and the envious to their proper level.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott,  
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

The letters alluded to by Gen. Scott as “the echoes from home” are evidently the “Leonidas” letter, and the other a letter which appeared first in the *Pittsburg Post*, was thence transferred to the *Union*, whence we copied it on the 8th October, with some introductory remarks; and the whole then appeared in a Tampico paper. When Gen. Scott's orders were published, Lieut. Col. Duncan came out promptly in the *North American* with the following frank avowal of his connection with the “Tampico letter,” so called. According to the *North American* the “Tampico letter” was “compiled from two letters written by officers of the army in Mexico to a brother officer at Pittsburg, for his eyes alone.” But read what Col. Duncan has to say to it:

Mexico, Nov. 13, 1847.

To the Editor of the *North American*—Sir—I herewith present a copy of the “Tampico letter,” characterized as “scandalous,” “despicable,” “malignant,” &c., in general orders No. 349, published in the *American Star* of this morning.

To the end that the true character of this letter may be known, I desire that you republish it in your paper, and that none of my brother officers may innocently suffer for a publication so obnoxious, I hereby publicly acknowledge myself to be its author. The substance of it I communicated from Tacubaya, soon after the battles, in a private letter to a friend in Pittsburg.

The statements in the letter are known by very many officers of this army to be true, and I can but think that the publication of truth is less likely to do violence to individual or the service, than the suppression or perversion of it.

Justice to Gen. Worth, (who is evidently one of the “heroes” pointed at in order No. 349) requires me to state that he knew nothing whatever of my purpose to write the letter in question, nor that it had been written till well on its way to its destination; he never saw, nor did he know, directly or indirectly, even the purport of one line, word or syllable of it, till he saw it in print, and he is equally ignorant of my design to make this declaration, which I do, as I wrote the letter, unprompted & on my own responsibility.

Very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
Brevet Lieut. Colonel, U. S. A.

After the publication of this letter, Col. Duncan was placed under arrest, and subsequently Gen. Pillow was arrested, and next Gen. Worth. The *North American* is of opinion that General Pillow was not arrested on account of the “Leonidas” letter, but on the following grounds:

There has been another arrest, that of Gen. Pillow, one of the chiefs aforementioned, but not, as appears, on account of the letters of which he is the hero. We hear, generally, that the cause was this: Gen. Pillow having taken exceptions to the finding of a court of inquiry, which finding has been approved by Gen. 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 sent, 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 of, 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 last 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 purpose to lengthen this article by any remarks upon this proceeding.

### MURDER OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

—The Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, an American missionary at Ningpo, a gentleman of eminent attainments, has been cruelly murdered in the Chinese seas by pirates. The reverend gentleman took his passage in a Chinese boat from Shanghai to Ningpo, and during the voyage was attacked by a piratical vessel. At first, it would appear, that the pirates only meditated robbery, but fearing that Mr. Lowrie might bring them to justice, they resolved to throw him overboard. Two of the ruffians seized him for that purpose, but not being able to accomplish it, a third joined in the murderous attack, and they succeeded in throwing him into the sea. As the waves ran high, though he was seen two or three times, he soon sank to rise no more. Mr. Sullivan, the English consul at Ningpo, proffered every aid his official station enabled him to render, and steps were being taken to recover the remains if possible.

### The Gallant Col. Morgan.

We perceive by the last number of the Washington (Pa.) *Examiner*, that this renowned young officer has arrived at his “native home,” and partook of a public entertainment on the evening of the 25th of December. The *Examiner* promises the proceedings in its next number. Col. Morgan is a grandson of the indomitable William Duane, famous for his able and fearless adherence to Democratic principles, in days long gone. He is, we believe, only about twenty-seven years of age, but has passed through scenes that have certainly not been surpassed by any of the campaigns of Napoleon. No wonder that he is received everywhere with enthusiasm.

We perceive that this brave young soldier, on his arrival at his adopted home, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, delivered another able and masterly speech. We have only room for the following stirring paragraphs. It will be seen that his heroic soul spurns all connection with the men who oppose and slander this just and unavoidable war:

“In the days of the revolution, our little army had to contend against the treason of an Arnold; and our country is now opposed by traitors not less dangerous, but much less brave. The Governor of our State has had the audacity to declare that Ohio occupies ‘the fore front in opposition to the war.’ In the name of the gallant dead, and the six thousand brave Ohioans, who sacrificed the comforts and quiet and happiness of home, in order to sustain the rights and glory of our country—in their name, I say, I hurl back the slanderous falsehood in the teeth of him who uttered it.

An Ohio Senator, too, in the national legislative hall, has wished that the barbarian enemy might receive our soldiery with bloody hands, and welcome them to hospitable graves. I tell that gentleman, and I tell his friends, that he has done greater injury to his country than if he had rallied his band of adherents, and tendered his services to Santa Anna, and afterwards had fought our countrymen in the field. I tell these men, and others like them, that they have procrastinated the war—that they are answerable for much, very much, of the blood that has been shed in this conflict. I tell them, that if they have friends at home, they have many more in Mexico. And I tell them, too, that the curses of many a dying soldier now hang heavily upon their heads.

“Many have asked,—‘will there be peace?’ I say to you, that there will not be peace—partly for the reason that I have given, and partly for the reasons that I am about to give. The Mexicans who formerly composed the peace party of Mexico—the men of industry, of worth, and of capital, are now desirous that our government should keep the entire country. They want quiet—they want security—they want happiness; and these blessings they cannot enjoy under a Mexican government. It will be asked, ‘What is our government to do?’ Our course is a plain one. Our policy is just; it is honorable; it is necessary. A territorial government, with a Governor General and Council, should be appointed, an equitable system of taxation established, and the expenses of the army and the government should be supported by the revenue thus collected. Nor need we stop here. If we do not wish to make too heavy a draw upon our citizens to keep up the army, we have only adopt the plan of the English government in relation to India. We can organize an efficient force, half American, half Mexican, entirely officered by Americans, and thus benefit Mexico, while we relieve our own country. While, on the other hand, should our troops be withdrawn to some fixed line, we must keep our army entirely from our own citizens, and support it from our own treasury.

### From Santa Fe.

The *St. Louis Republican* has some later news from Santa Fe, but we don't see that it amounts to much. Col. Newby had rendered himself unpopular by suppressing the sale of ardent spirits, and some of the citizens had held an indignation meeting, but it amounted to nothing, troops being called out to put down any riot. The majority of the Americans at Santa Fe are below. It was hoped that when Gen. Price arrived, he would order away all who had no visible means of support. There was said to be a great lack of discipline in the Illinois regiment. There was some trouble at Taos.

All the troops have left for the South, except five companies of the Illinois regiment, and Capt. Geiss' company, making in all about 500 men at this post. The troops that go South are six companies of the Missouri Mounted Regiment—the St. Louis Battalion—five companies of the Illinois Regiment—the Santa Fe Battalion—three companies of regular Dragoons.—The aggregate number of the whole is about 800, under the command of Colonel Ralls, for the present. They will go as far as El Vaso this winter, & in the spring move on Chihuahua.

Mr. Aubry arrived safe, not, however, without some trouble with the Indians.—Mr. A. and three of his men started ahead of the wagons at the crossing of the Red river—when they had proceeded 2 miles, they were chased by about fifty Indians on foot, for 15 miles. One of their mules gave out during the chase, and they were in a very critical situation when they got to the Mow. The Indians came within a quarter of a mile of the town. There is considerable sickness among the troops,

### ITEMS.

A destructive tornado passed through Perry, Tuscaloosa, and Greene counties, Alabama, a few days since, destroying an immense deal of property. The town of Newbern, in Greene county, was entirely demolished. In its track, the tornado swept down houses, trees, and every thing.

An affray occurred at St. Louis, on the 15th ult., in which Mr. Harrington, the celebrated Circus rider, attached to rockwell's Circus, shot Hiram Franklin, a member of the same equestrian troupe. Franklin's wound was slight. Harrington afterwards committed suicide, by shooting himself through the head twice.

The city assessors of Baltimore, Md., have just completed their work of assessing the new property erected within the city limits, during the present year.—Their returns show that nineteen hundred and fifty-nine new houses have been erected this year, the assessed value of which is upwards of two million six hundred thousand dollars.

“Southern States with Northern principles.”—They have had snow in the Carolinas and Georgia in advance of the North.

A man named George Hunnewell, has been convicted at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, of setting fire to the house occupied by his mother, which was entirely destroyed, and with it the life of a brother of the prisoner. The punishment is death.

The remains of the gallant Capt. Walker, reached Galveston, Texas, on the 1st, and were immediately transported to the City Hall. They remained there until the arrival of certain friends of the deceased, who removed them to their final resting place at San Antonio.

The snow, says the Dayton, Ohio, Journal, is two feet deep on a level in the country. It has put the roads in such a condition, that the stages find it difficult to get along.

At Savannah, Ga., on the 17th ult. Mr. Edward Bradshaw, of Bristol, England, second officer of the British ship *Syria*, was precipitated from the mizen cross-tree upon deck, by a fall of the top-mast, and killed instantly.

A large brick house belonging to an association of Fourierites, in Clermont county, on the banks of the Ohio river, fell on Thursday week, and crushed seventeen of the inmates to death, besides wounding a number of others.

Bullion is beginning to come into New Orleans from Matamoros. Near \$100,000 of it arrived on the 11th ult.

The receipts of specie at New Orleans since the 10th of December, have been \$572,000 against \$311,000 same time last year.

It is anticipated that the revenue arising from lotteries for the coming year in Maryland, will reach the sum of \$139,000.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 23d ult., 7000 hogs were sold at \$2.50 per hundred. About 25,000 have been packed in that city this season.

A new Spanish paper is to be issued in New York shortly. It will be managed by a corps of talented writers—Americans, Cubans, Spaniards, Mexicans, and South Americans—all uncompromising republicans, devoted to American Independence.

The Hamburg, S. C., Republican says that Mr. L. Wideman, one of the most wealthy and respectable planters in Abbeville District, was murdered, recently, by some of his own negroes.

*Serious Affray between Students and Tutors at Yale College.*—A serious affray occurred here last night (says the *New Haven Courier*, Dec. 24) between two tutors of Yale College, named Emerson and Goodrich, and a couple of Students named Towar and Ewen, which it is feared will prove fatal to one of the parties.

During the fray one of the tutors (our despatch does not say which) was stabbed with a sword cane and the other was knocked down with a bar of iron. It is feared the latter will not survive his injury. Goodrich is a son of Professor Goodrich of Yale College. Towar is from Philadelphia, and Ewen is from Tennessee. The students have been held to bail in the sum of \$4,000 each. The affair, as you may well suppose, has caused no small degree of excitement in this land of steady habits.

*REMOVING SEATS OF JUSTICE.*—The recent decision of the Supreme Court at Pittsburg on the constitutionality of the license law, is supposed to render void all laws for the removal of County seats of Justice, which have been referred to the vote of the people. Schuykill, Columbia and Delaware counties will now require a special Act of Assembly to legalize the change recently determined by vote, according to the requirement of the Legislature, which passed the necessary laws, subject to the approval of the majority of voters in the respective counties. It is this contingent sort of law making that is pronounced unconstitutional. The Legislature will of course make such new enactments as are needed to effect the original intentions.

*Another Warning.*—A child of Mr. Aaron Steops, of Baltimore, died on last Tuesday, in consequence of wrong medicine being administered to it. A boy took by mistake, from the apothecary's, a package intended for another person. This was overlooked by the family, and this wrong medicine administered.