

Highly Important from Mexico.

Treaty of Peace,
CONFIRMED BY MEXICAN AUTHORITIES
AND ACCEPTED BY GENERAL
SCOTT.

BEARER OF DISPATCHES TO GOVERNMENT.

Terms of the Treaty.

CAPTURE OF ORIZABA.

Attempt to capture Santa Anna—His narrow escape—
Trains for Vera Cruz—Skirmish with Guerrillas—
Arrival of officers—Attempted National Insurrection—
Efforts of Padre Jarauta to arouse the people—Letter from the Secretary of War—Gen. Bravo's defiance—The gaming houses of the Capital—Arrival of Col. Miles at the Capital—Safety of Mr. Peoples—Order from Gen. Scott—His humanity to the people—Intelligence from Queretaro—The Mexican Congress, &c. &c.

We have received by "overland express" for the Baltimore Sun, a copy of the New Orleans Picayune of the 13th, one day in advance of the mail, containing the following important intelligence from the seat of war:

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, to whom the New Orleans Picayune is indebted for the prompt delivery of their correspondence, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, having sailed the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 8th inst. She brought over sixty officers of the army, whose names will be found below. Most of them are ordered on the recruiting service. The New Orleans had some thirty other cabin passengers, and about 100 discharged soldiers and quartermaster's men. The ship has made an extraordinary run.

Mr. Frazier arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 6th inst., bearing dispatches from Gen. Scott for the Government at Washington. He was only four days from the city of Mexico. He sailed on Monday, the 7th inst., on board the U. S. steamer Iris, for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days to give the Iris time to get in ahead—she, is, we are very much known. The New Orleans, however, overtook the Iris, and passed her before she reached the Balize. The dispatches brought by Mr. Frazier are of the utmost importance. The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source to which we have abiding confidence we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which Gen. Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain obligations are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops to be withdrawn.

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand that the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conference at Tacubaya.

Our dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d instant, from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us through so many channels and in such authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact.

Orizaba was captured on the 26th ult. A full account of the expedition is furnished us by one of our special correspondents, who accompanied it. His narrative is intensely interesting, but is so long that we cannot possibly find room for it this morning. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna, at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

Com. Perry returned on the 8th instant, to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlaxcala and other towns south.

Two large trains left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.—one for Orizaba, under Colonel Banthead, consisting of over 1,500 men, and the other for the city of Mexico, under the command of Major Caldwell, of the Voltigeurs.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., against the guerrillas, does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side.

Passengers by U. S. Steamship New Orleans.—Major Van Buren, U. S. A.; Captain R. Smith, 2d inf.; W. D. Lee; Captains W. I. Huldee and C. P. Hervey, G. batt.; Lieut. Colonel J. Howard, 15th inf.; Lieut. H. N. Owen, 4th Ky. vol.; Lieutenant S. Lockwood, United States Navy; Lieutenant H. D. Grafton, 1st art.; B. E. Wheat, surgeon U. S. A.; Lieut. W. T. Walker, 3d Ky. vol.; Joseph G. Ewland; Lieut. L. G. Arnold, A. Elizy, and H. F. Clark, 2d art.; W. H. Tyler, 7th inf.; H. B. Child, 3d inf.; George W. Chincy, 11th inf.; Calhoun Benjamin, 4th Ohio vol.; Captain George B. Hall, N. Y. vol.; Lieut. R. H. Thompson, 4th Ohio vol.; E. S. Fausner, 2d Penn. vol.; C. J. Eney, 1st Mass. vol.; C. M. Wilcox, 7th inf.; George Womack, 5th inf.; Asst. Surg. A. E. Highway and J. H. Barnes, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. M. Hawes, 2d drag.; R. M. Floyd and W. Henry, N. Y. vol.; Major V. E. Proffitt, paymaster; Dr. J. B. Porter, surgeon U. S. A.; and D. L. Scott; Victor Perra, Lieut. J. E. Slaughter, voltigeurs; Mr. Ducentury, quartermaster's dep.; Mr. John Steyer, Mr. J. B. Crookes; Capt. A. Phelps, aid to General Lane; Messrs F. Gayton, paymaster's clerk, P. Prindergart, quartermaster's clerk, Hart and Kelley; Captain Dury; Messrs. C. Brady, Cumisky and Johnson; Lieut. L. F. Robinson, Palmetto reg.; Capt. J. S. Stearns, 9th inf.; Lieut. J. G. Fitzgald, 14th inf.; Henry D'Oliver, Provisional Consul, Vera Cruz; Lieut. H. H. Holberman, 11th inf.; Mr. Catipidun; W. P. Milby, J. B. Hewman, Substance Dept.; R. B. Cheetham; Lieut. Fanelly, 5th inf.; W. H. Robinson, Geo. W. Hopkins, George Walbridge, Joseph H. Holde & Son, Charles Hernandez, Prosper Molrudge; Capt. G. M. Hale, 14th inf.; Lieut. J. J. Whipple, 9th inf.; W. C. Wagley, 3d drag.; W. W. Rich, Ga. cav.; W. W. Bleeker, U. S. N.; Surg. John Irwin, U. S. A.; Lieut. Daniel Nichols; Lieut. Andrews, 2d Ohio vol.; Cadet McKibbin, N. W. Chittenden, B. Pinckner, H. Hall, Thomas Cooke, John Oliver; George Hubbard, Mr. Menken.

[Special correspondence of the Picayune.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15, 1849.

From what I have heard I am satisfied of the correctness of the information imparted to me at Jalapa, by an intelligent merchant who has resided there several years, that an attempt would be made to raise a national insurrection, but, as it struck me at the time, and, as has since been verified, the conspirators had not sufficient courage or energy to attempt the execution of their plans. The design appears to have been to rise simultaneously in this city, in Puebla and Jalapa, and attack the garrisons, but especially the officers. Circumstances have come to light which serve to convince, that no portion of the respectable inhabitants here were implicated in the affair; on the contrary, they were desirous of the plot being discovered, and it was from them information of the design was obtained. The Padre Jarauta, it is confidently said, was in the city a day or two before the attack was to have been made, and was active in his efforts to excite the people and to perfect the plan. It is probable that he will give no trouble to us for some time, if ever, as there is but little doubt he was severely wounded in the brush, he had a few nights since, with the party of Rangers under Col. Hays—His horse and his saddle, stained with blood, and a cloak with his name on it, also stained, were captured, and a Mexican officer, whose skull was fractured by being thrown by his horse against a stone wall, in the flight, before dying, said Jarauta was wounded. I would look upon the capture of Jarauta as the most valuable that can be made, and an expedition will be started from here in a few days, which there is strong hopes will result in his capture and perhaps that of Santa Anna himself. The capture of Jarauta would be valuable, because he is active, energetic and talented, and is possessed of more courage than any of his brother robbers. There is but little doubt, too, that Soltzar was in the city upon an errand similar to that of Jarauta, but he, like his co-laborer, found it prudent to shorten his visit.

The expedition to which I refer will consist of about four hundred mounted men, half Texan rangers, and half dragoons, under the command of General Lane, whose activity in the neighborhood of Puebla, in routing the different bodies of the enemy, with severe losses, from their treacherous, gives promise that he will not return without achieving something important, if there is a possibility of doing so. The expedition will be absent some ten or twelve days, and after thoroughly scouring this valley, in which it is known there are several guerrilla bands, will strike for high game in the direction of Orizaba.

Mexico, Jan. 21, 1849.

The expedition under the command of Gen. Lane which left this city on Tuesday last, consisted of a portion of Col. Hays' Texas regiment, with the third dragoon and the command of Major Polk. Mr. Scully, your special correspondent, accompanies the party, and will doubtless keep you fully advised of all its movements.

The Star, of Wednesday, published an extract from a letter of the Secretary of War, which contains an eloquent and well merited tribute to the high military skill and bravery of Gen. Scott and the army under his command. This is as it should be. Some testimonials, coming from no distinguished source, are gratifying to the gallant army whose achievements have so richly deserved them, and are not without their effect on the day of battle.

I enclose you a letter from Gen. Bravo to the editor of Los Debates, a new journal published in Queretaro, some copies of which I sent you by the courier who left on the 13th. It was drawn forth by a late publication of Santa Anna's, in which the "Napoleon of the West" vents Gen. Bravo with cowardice in his defense of Chapultepec. The gallant veteran, whose humanity to our prisoners here will not soon be forgotten, writes in an indignant tone, and all who were present at the storming of Chapultepec know the falsity of the charge brought against him by the "hero of a hundred defeats."

The Monitor says that Padre Jarauta is neither dead nor severely wounded—that he escaped with a slight wound in the hand. It adds that he had only twenty men in his late skirmish with the Texans, and that since his success in that affair his force has rapidly increased. This is about as near the truth as the Monitor generally gets. His paper, which was written,

ing with blood, tells a different tale as to his wound, and the precipitate flight of his band, does not look much like success. He has two powerful enemies to contend with—the Texans and the nature's spy command of Col. Dominguez; should he fall into the hands of either his race is run.

I wrote you some time ago that the Governor had licensed several gaming houses, wisely concluding that as he could not restrain the evil he would turn it into a source of profit. The result has been favorable. Nearly all of the petty gambling establishments which infested every quarter of the city have been repressed, and the rank and file of the army, who were fast becoming demoralized, already show the beneficial effects of the measure. Some of the licensed houses present queer scenes. In one, the *Gran Sociedad*, there are no less than eleven tables, where all sorts of gaming may be had at the shortest notice—monte, however, being decidedly the favorite. An uninitiated spectator would be astonished at the piles of gold and silver displayed on the tables, and the sang froid with which some of the better stakes and less small fortunes. The Mexican exceeds all others in the coolness with which he sees his last dollar melt from before his eyes, and when "broke" he turns from the table, lights his cigar, and walks off without moving a muscle of his countenance. The following advertisement, taken from the Star, will give an idea of the spread of civilization in the land of the Mexihli:

"Notice.—The proprietor hereby informs the officers and citizens of the United States and Mexico, that the *Gran Sociedad Del Progreso* is licensed for gaming. Gentlemen are invited to call, as all kinds of gaming and the best the market affords, will always be found on his tables and at the bar.

"One half hour without port."

Show me an establishment in the United States where "all kinds of gaming and the best the market affords" can be found on the tables "and at the bar." Our superiority is manifest.

Upon the discovery of the intended insurrection, some days ago, many persons supposed to be implicated were arrested, and among them the celebrated Dr. Mariano Otero. Yesterday he was liberated, the Governor being fully satisfied of his innocence. The doctor was formerly the leader of the *Mederada* party here, and for a number of years edited the "big" XIX."

The advance of Gen. Marshall's train came in this morning, and Col. Miles, with the rear, will be in tomorrow. The mail is in the rear, of course. C. C. Mexico, Jan. 22, 1849.

The boys in the streets are selling an address to the Mexican people, signed by the notorious Jarauta—He calls upon the people to awake from their lethargy and rally around his standard in defence of his just rights. He concludes that the God of battles has, for some unaccountable purpose of His own, favored the Yankee heretofore, but that "luck must turn some time," and as the tide of success is now at the flood, he conjures the greasers not to neglect the favorable opportunity.

The Star of this morning publishes the following communication in regard to the San Luis pronouncement furnished to them by a foreign resident, who says he has correspondents at Guadalajara and San Luis Potosi. He is a strong friend of peace, and his wishes may in this instance give color to his views.

"The basis of the plan proves to have been nothing more than part of a proposition made by the Vice Governor to the Congress of the State, and as it was not admitted, both the Governor and Vice Governor endeavored to coerce the Congress by threatening to bring up the National Guard and turn out the members, but which threat was not carried into execution as the Comandante General, Amador, was opposed to the proposition, and also the regular troops under his command. This conduct of the Governor is the more atrocious in endeavoring to employ the customary military tyranny, as only a very short time before in his opening personal address to the Congress of the State, he had argued that the system of Comandante General and Government troops should be abolished, as having had the practice of controlling the legislative and civil power. Three propositions were printed in an unofficial paper, and sent to this city, where the preface to them announcing the four States being agreed, is reported to have been added by the partizans here."

The following note from our Vera Cruz correspondent relieves us from all anxiety in regard to Mr Peoples:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Mexico, January 20, 1849. }

General Orders—No 26.

For the information and convenience of merchants in the interior, who are importers of foreign goods through the custom-house at Vera Cruz, it is ordered, that, in future, payment may be made in advance on account of duties on such goods, to the Chief Paymaster, Major Kirby, at this place, and to the Paymaster at Puebla and Jalapa, respectively, for the benefit of the military chest in this army.

Receipts, in triplicate, will be given in the case of each payment, and be attested and registered by the commanding officers at Puebla and Jalapa, respectively, and at this place by the Superintendent (Major Gardner) of Assessments. Two of those receipts will be delivered to the payer, or his agent, to entitle him to a credit at the custom-house for the amount expressed therein, and the other receipt, be transmitted, by the attester, to the proper accounting officer at Washington, to be charged against the receiver.

When it happens that the money may be more needed, on account of the public service, by one of the other disbursing officers, (the Chief Quartermaster or Commissary,) at the place of such payments the commanding officer will direct the transfer of the money from the receiving paymaster accordingly.

By command of Major General Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Mexico, Jan 20, 1849. }

General Orders—No 27.

It is represented that some of our gallant men who have recently died in general hospital, have not been buried with due solemnity. The General-in-Chief is certain that no blame can be attached either to the Chaplains of the Army or to the Catholic Priests of the city. On due notice, they, no doubt, would promptly have performed the duties of their holy offices at the graves of the deceased.

It is ordered that the body of no soldier, no matter what his rank, if not executed as a felon, shall be buried in future, without the customary military honors, unless the presence of the enemy may render the ceremony impracticable, and also without giving notice to some clergyman, at hand, according to the religion of the deceased.

Patients who die in general hospital will be promptly reported, by the senior surgeon of the hospital, to Brig. Gen. Smith, if the deceased belongs to the regular army, or to the senior officer of the volunteers present, if the deceased be a volunteer, who, respectively, will take care to make all proper arrangements for the funerals.

By order of Major General Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

[From the American Star of Jan. 20.]

FROM QUERETARO.—We have nothing of importance from the seat of Government. The pronouncement of the State of San Luis had created some excitement, and the Ministers were about making a reply to what is termed so "rebellious" a document. It is in contemplation to send the response to all the States. There was no quorum of members present, although several meetings of those in attendance had been held. When shall we have something of interest from Queretaro? Pena y Pena is in the Presidential chair; but notwithstanding the appeal in his recent address, the members do not come together. The bold stand taken by the important State of San Luis appears to have taken the Supreme Government by surprise. As its policy and course in relation to the war are the main grounds of the rebellion, we have some curiosity to see the document which is promised in reply to the San Luis manifesto.

In the Star of the 23d ultimo we find the following paragraph in regard to the pronouncement of San Luis:

The basis of the plan proves to have been nothing more than part of a proposition made by the Vice Governor to the Congress of the State, and as it was not admitted, both the Governor and Vice Governor endeavored to coerce the Congress by threatening to bring up the National Guard and turn out the members, but which threat was not carried into execution as the comandante general, Amador, was opposed to the proposition, and also the regular troops under his command. The conduct of the Governor is the more atrocious in endeavoring to employ the customary military tyranny, as only a very short time before, in his opening personal address to the Congress of the State, he had argued that the system of comandante general and government troops should be abolished, as having had the practice of controlling the legislative and civil power. These propositions were printed in an unofficial paper and sent to this city, where the preface to them announcing the four States being agreed, is reported to have been added by the partizans here.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, Feb. 12.—This morning's mail brought the Acadia's letters, and according to all accounts affairs in Europe are far from being settled. Yesterday's activity is in consequence succeeded by a very moderate inquiry, buyers generally demanding a reduction from yesterday's rates, and the sales are limited to 3,500 bales, making the total of the week 25,000 bales. The week closes quietly at the following rates: Middling fair 7 1/2 cents, fair 7 1/2 a 4 cents. Tobacco.—The stock is still too small to admit of large transactions, and the sales of the week have been confined to some 250 hds. Prices are as yet unquieted, and quotations nearly nominal. Fine 5 1/2 a 6 cents; choice 6 1/2 a 7 cents; sugar leaf 2 1/2 a 12c. Sugar.—The week opened with a good demand and 100 hds. were sold on Monday at full prices, say fair 4 1/2 a 4 1/2 cents. Since then the market has been low active, and the sales have been confined to 2,100 hds., making a total of 4,100 hds. We quote fair 2 1/2 a 3 1/2c. Molasses.—The week opened with an active demand at 20 1/2 cents, and prices have not fluctuated since. We quote ordinary 19 a 20 cents, and prime 21 a 21 1/2. Sales of the week 5,000 lbs. Flour.—The market has been languid, and the sales of the week do not exceed 8,000 lbs. Small lots are selling at 4 1/2 a 4 1/2 for Ohio and Illinois, and 3 25 a 3 50 for Europe being unfavorable, shippers are not willing to enter the market at the present rates, and holders are also firm on account of the small stock on sale. Corn.—The demand has been active, and the sales reach 75,000 sacks. Previous to the Acadia's arrival the prices ranged from 46 to 50 cents, but have since settled at 42 to 45 cents for prime shipping lots of mixed to prime yellow. Wheat.—A small sale was made at \$1 06, but the market is too bare of stock to establish a market price.

SHIPPER INTELLIGENCE, New Orleans, Feb. 13.—Cleared, ship St. Charles, Sagoy, New York; General, Kelly, Baltimore; J. N. Cooper, Verney, Philadelphia; Niagara, Russell, New York; Jersey, Oat, N. York; Mary, Ognod, Boston; Kataban, Morse, Philadelphia; barque Hannah, Sagoy, Lond. Boston; Panther, William, Norfolk and Richmond; Atlas, McLellan, Boston; George Henry, McCobb, Boston.