

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

**FRANCE.**

On the 5th the Chamber resumed the discussion on the paragraph relative to Algeria. Marshal Lugeaud said, that the submission of Abd-el-Kader was a new guarantee in favor of the African possessions of France, but he was of opinion that the army should be reduced as little as possible in presence of a warlike population of 4,000,000 souls, who could, in six weeks, turn into the field 400,000 combatants. M. Guizot, having been asked what the Government intended to do with the Emir, replied: "The promise made him shall be fulfilled. We cannot, however, allow him to proceed to St. Jean d'Acre, because that fortress belongs to the Porte, which has not yet recognized our African possessions. If Abd-el-Kader wishes to be conducted to the East, he shall be conducted to Alexandria. There, if the Viceroy consents to receive him, we will find guarantees and securities, which St. Jean d'Acre does not offer."

**ITALY.**

The Revolution in Naples and Sicily appears to be entirely successful. In Naples the King long resisted the demands of the people. When he learned their unanimity, and determination he ordered Roberti, the commander of St. Elmo, to bombard the city. The reply of the commander showed more firmness and good sense and feeling than might have been expected from the court. "He could not," he said, "massacre the people and destroy the city." He accordingly resigned. Statello, the Governor of Naples, was next requested, and refused to fire on the people; The rage of the King is said to have exceeded all bounds. With clenched fists and eyes sparkling with rage he drove his Ministers to the door, vociferating, "You are all traitors. I dismiss you all."

Conferences took place on the 25th between the leaders of the moderate reform party and the popular Chiefs, when it was agreed that all proceeding should be suspended until the result of certain petitions which had been presented to the King should be known. It soon however became apparent that the movement of the people could not be controlled, even by their own chiefs. In the afternoon of the 26th the people, in number upwards of 30,000, collected in the Via Volredo, the great main street of Naples. Shouts in favor of the Constitution were every where heard to resound. Meanwhile the numbers augmented, and all the streets leading to the Via Volredo presented dense masses.

Such was the state of things on the evening of the 26th. The King still hesitated, reluctant to give up the last hope of suppressing the revolt by the armed force. He was, however, brought to a sense of his situation by the report of the commander of the troops themselves. A cabinet was immediately formed, and the royal decree constituting it published in Naples the next morning, the 27th. Two days later, on the 29th, a royal ordinance was published, decreeing a national Constitution for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to be founded on the same principles as the French Charter of 1830, including the two chambers, the royal inviolability, the responsibility of Ministers, liberty of the press, and the National Guard. *Religions toleration alone is withheld.* No religion, save the Catholic, is to be permitted. The following is the text of the conditions agreed upon:

The Legislative power shall be exercised by us and the two Chambers, namely: a Chamber of Peers and a Chamber of Deputies. The members of the first Chamber shall be nominated by us; the Deputies shall be nominated by electors on the basis of a property qualification which shall be fixed.

The only dominating religion of the State shall be the Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion, and no other form of worship shall be tolerated.

The person of the King shall always be sacred, inviolable, and not subject to responsibility.

The Ministers shall always be responsible for all the acts of the Government.

The land and sea services shall always be dependent on the King.

The national guard shall be organized

in all the kingdom, on a uniform mode, similar to that of the Capital.

The press shall be free, and only subject to a repressive law for all that may offend religion, morality, public order, the King, the royal family, foreign sovereigns and their families, as well as the honor and interests of private individuals.

When the Constitution was proclaimed, there were two days' *fetes* at Naples, during which King, Queen, Princesses, noble citizens, all appeared animated by one thought—the welfare of the country, and the preservation of order in the midst of an effervescence of enthusiasm which may be imagined when it is remembered that, without any transition, the country passes from what was, perhaps, the most absolute system in Europe, to a system of constitutional government. The 29th the entire population of Naples and its environs traversed the streets in holiday attire, and covered with ribbons of the three Italian colors.

**SPAIN.**

The accounts from Spain are to the 4th ult. Espartero continues to be the idol of the people, though the Queen, treats him with marked coldness, not inviting him to her *fetes*, while all the other grandees and Senators are invited.

**IRELAND.**

Ireland is still the scene of misery and crime.—The Special Commission have adjourned, after trying and convicting fifty persons for various outrages against the lives or property of their neighbors. Sixteen have been found guilty of murder. Outrages of the most desperate character continue to occur in some sections of this wretched country. It is said that no less than ten magistrates have been, themselves, or their immediate friends, shot within a few years, in a single district.

**RUSSIA.**

The intrepid Schamyl was still harassing the Russians in the Caucasus. The latest accounts received from St. Petersburg announce that General Freytag has been obliged to move forward with nine battalions, 450 Cossacks, and 16 pieces of ordnance, to engage the mountaineers, and that it has been necessary to employ Congreve rockets to destroy two hamlets. In one of these encounters the Russians had 18 soldiers and 8 officers killed, with 148 soldiers wounded. Considerable portions of the woods have been burnt to facilitate the advances of the Russian columns. Colonel Slasszuff has gained a victory at Umachanpurth, on the river Waterick. The greater part of the enemy were killed, 22 taken prisoners, and the place reduced to ashes. The Russians had two officers and six men wounded.

**ALGIERS.**

A terrible disaster occurred on the Algiers road to Aumale on the 11th ult. An artillery convoy was overtaken on the heights in front of Sak Hamondi, by a violent snow storm. At the turnings of this perilous road the burdened mules were precipitated into the deep ravines. The cold became so intense that in less than a quarter of an hour fourteen men out of forty fell beneath its severity. At the same time that this convoy was suffering on the heights above mentioned, another from Algiers lost two men between Ouled el Cadel Tablat. As soon as Si-Mahi-ed-Din was informed of the catastrophe, he immediately sent assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and on the 17th ult. a dozen men, frozen to death on the nights of the 11th and 12th, were brought to Algiers.

**DENMARK.**

King Frederick VII. has commenced his reign by an act of clemency which augurs well for his constitutional spirit. By a royal rescript, all proceedings now pending for political offences, or for violation of the laws which regulate the Press, are to be at once conceded and annulled.

We see it stated in several papers, that Mr. Clay is to succeed Mr. Crittenden in the Senate from Kentucky.

*Arrest Rumor.*—The Washington "Union" says that the extravagant report of Gen. Scott having arrested the members of the Court of Inquiry, is inconsistent with the latest advices, as neither Gen. Townson or Col. Belknap had arrived at Vera Cruz.

**From the Seat of War.**



The steam ship New-Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 2nd inst.

Our accounts by the ship France left Lieut. Col. Biscoe and a small command engaged with a party of guerrillas five times their number. The issue was as we anticipated; the guerrillas were dispersed, but not without severe loss on our part. The gallant Lieut. Henderson and twelve of his men were killed on our side, and the Mexican loss is supposed to have been about the same. Col. Biscoe charged the guerrillas three several times. His teams are said to have stamped, and we regret to say that the Colonel was compelled to leave his killed and wounded behind and make his way to Cordova. His wagons, or the greater part of them, were burned; the mules were taken by the guerrillas. Col. Biscoe reached Orizaba the evening of the 22d ult.

That we may do no injustice to Colonel Biscoe or his command in regard to his skirmish with the guerrillas—which is represented by some private accounts as discreditable to our arms—we copy the following account of it from the Free American of the 1st inst. It was written after the return of Col. Biscoe and his command to Vera Cruz:

Lieut. Col. Biscoe left this city on the morning of the 19th February, with detachments of Louisiana and Georgia Dragoons; on that evening, at about 4 o'clock, some forty or fifty guerrilleros were observed at a place called Matacordera. A change was immediately made on them, and the Mexicans retreated to the edge of a chapparal, when our troops, numbering about twenty five at that time, commanded by Capt. Wafford, of the Georgia Dragoons, came close upon them, some four hundred guerrilleros rushed out of the chapparal, and a deadly conflict ensued. Our troops, however, succeeded in passing through their lines and then gallantly returned and again opened the ranks of the Mexicans. At this moment, the main body of the Americans, consisting in all of about seventy-five men, came up to the rescue of this gallant little band, and a general fight took place, hand to hand, in which we have to regret the loss of a friend, Lieut. Henderson, of the Louisiana Volunteers, who was lanced, shot, and deeply cut in the face by the Mexicans. He died like a hero, and his name deserves to be recorded in the pages of the history of his country. We have also to mourn the death of four of the gallant Georgians, who so nobly charged the enemy. The other men of the same corps were severely wounded, and three Louisiana Volunteers slightly.

The mules having given out from fatigue, it was thought absolutely necessary by Col. Biscoe to abandon them, although we understand that he made all possible exertions to save them.

The Guerrilleros having retired from the field, they were at different times pursued, but they were not anxious to come to close quarters with our troops.

The command then proceeded on to Cordova, and then to Orizaba.

**FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.**

The dates from the city of Mexico are on the 26th of February. Letters written that day say that an armistice for two months would be signed by Gen. Butler the following day. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz agrees with the Free American that such an armistice had been arranged and determined upon.

We have no letters from the city of Mexico so late as the 26th ult., and the New-Orleans sailed so soon after the arrival of the express from the capital, that the news by it had not finally transpired. Our latest papers from the city of Mexico are to the 19th ult.

**MEXICO, Feb. 19, 1848.**

Gen. Cushing, with an escort of two companies of Dragoons, left here on the 15th for Puebla, to assist in organizing the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the unfortunate difficulties between the general officers here. It is understood that on the Court being organized, it will adjourn to this city, and here transact its business.

On Sunday night a Texan Ranger named Adam Alsence, of Capt. Robert's company, was attacked by a number of Mexicans in the suburbs of the city, and killed. He was mangled in a brutal manner, and the Texans, exasperated at the cruel death of their comrade, sallied into the streets the next evening, to the number of fifteen or twenty, and proceeding to the quarter where Alsence was killed, took fearful vengeance upon a party whom they found armed with pistols and knives. Seventeen of the Mexicans are reported killed, and forty wounded. Alsence was a German, had served in Bonaparte's cavalry, and was a good and faithful soldier.

Yesterday Col. Jackson, bearer of despatches from Washington, arrived with a small escort from Vera Cruz in six days. Shortly after this arrival it was known that he brought despatches both to Generals Scott and Butler, and

the inference was at once drawn that the former was recalled, and the latter placed in chief command of the army.

Gen. Lane, with the same command he had in his expedition to Tehuacan and Orizaba, left here about one o'clock in the afternoon, day before yesterday, and took the Gaudaloupe road. The expedition is a secret one, and many are the conjectures as to its destination. From the road taken, the most plausible supposition is, that the General is after Jarauta, or Rea.

We copy from the American Star of the 19th ult. the following article in regard to General Scott's withdrawal from the command of the army in Mexico in obedience to the orders of his Government, regretting extremely that the whole farewell address of the Commander-in-Chief has not reached us. It has, unaccountably, been lost.

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT.—By reference to general orders it will be seen that Gen. Scott has turned over the command of the army to Maj. Gen. Butler. We promised to inform our readers of this when officially advised on the subject, and we now do so, though with regret. Although we are told in Puebla that the General had requested to be relieved when active operations ceased, we were not prepared to receive the news that such had been the case. We do not think that either the Government or Gen. Scott's inclinations should take him from the army until a peace is made. He has accomplished so much and against such great odds, that we regret to see him part with his companions in arms, and we have no hesitation in saying that such are the sentiments of the American army. It matters not how accomplished and gallant his success may be, under the circumstances his place cannot be filled, and if we know Gen. Butler, we believe that he will echo that sentiment, for he is not so much weighed down by ambition as to plead the recall, although the act places him in command of the proudest army in the world.

Winfield Scott, this morning, takes leave officially of the army, of that gallant band with which he has carried his and their names upon the highest point of fame's column. Many an eye will fill with tears this morning, when they read his last order.

Even in his short order he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer, who was his companion in arms in 1812, as he was here until to day.

"In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from his position, reflected on the senior officer—Major Gen. Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country."

[From the Star of Feb. 17th.]

The Mexican Congress.—We have exerted our great influence, and the members composing this body have agreed to meet, full quorum, within ten days after the first advices on the subject of peace from Washington. To tell the truth, we care but little whether they meet or not until some action on the subject of peace is had by our Congress.

Seriously, we have been informed that when the Governors of the different States express their opinion on the circular of Rosa, and it is thought this expression will be almost unanimous in his favor, the members will repair at once to Queretaro, their own responsibility taken off by the expressed will of the people. The general impression is that the members will not hurry to the seat of Government, until the question of peace comes fairly before them, and then they will meet and prompt action will follow.

**THE TREATY RATIFIED!**

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that the Treaty of Peace has been ratified by the Senate of the United States. The Washington Union of Friday last, says:

"The Senate adjourned, to-night, a few minutes past 9 o'clock, after a session in closed doors of nine hours. The labors of the Senate have been very severe for several days.

"We congratulate the country on the result of their deliberations. The treaty has been ratified, it is understood, by a vote of 38 to 15—three Senators, of course, being absent.

"The seal of secrecy has not been removed; and in fact, we do not understand that any proposition was made to that effect. It cannot, therefore, be expected that we should at this time enter into any specifications of the precise modifications that have been adopted, or of the names of the senators who voted in the affirmative or negative. It is presumed, however, that the boundary line, as said to have been originally specified by the treaty, or the amount of the money to be paid, has not been charged by these modifications,

"We congratulate the country upon the result—as furnishing some hope and some argu of restoration of peace.—We trust that the Mexican government, will not be so blind to the true interests of both countries, as to refuse its final ratification of the treaty, now about to be sent back to them.

"We shall wait, of course, with some anxiety, for the decision of the President and Congress of Mexico. We presume that intelligence of the general result will be immediately forwarded by a special express to our commanding officer in Mexico—to be followed, as soon as possible, by an authentic copy of the ratified treaty, and with accompanying instructions. We trust that all the objections, and all the idle clamors which have been raised against the views of the administration, will now disappear.

"The President has promptly and wisely waived all unnecessary objections to the irregularity of the manner in which the treaty was formed. The sanction which it has received from the President and Commissioners of Mexico, stamp it as their official act. The ratification which it receives from the Senate of the United States cures all the informality with which it was made on the other side.

"What becomes, now, of the doubts which were once expressed of the President's desire for peace? And what becomes of the doubts that were entertained of the sincerity of his declarations, that he had no desire to extinguish the nationality of Mexico?"

The original treaty, it is said, has undergone some modifications; and it is also understood that the votes upon it, both of the majority and minority, are made up of both political parties.

**From the Raleigh Register.**  
**THE TREATY.**

The injunction of secrecy has not been removed in regard to the ratification of the Treaty, and the proceedings thereon, but the letter-writers seem to know all about it. Whether some of the Senators are leaky vessels, or whether the Reporters eavesdrop, we cannot say, but it is certain that the "New York Herald" furnishes as particular account of the vote, as if its Reporters had been "a looker-on in Venice." That paper gives a long detail of particulars, which we condense.

The vote stood 37 to 15—3 Senators absent—2 Whigs (Messrs. Pearce and Clayton) and 1 Democrat, (Mr. Houston.)

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dickenson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foot, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Ga., Johnson, of La., Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Surgeon, Turney, Underwood and Yule—38.

Those who voted against the Treaty, were Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Corwin, Douglas, Greene, Lewis, Spruance, Upham, Webster and Westcott—15.

	Whigs.	Democrats.
For the Treaty,	12	26
Against it,	8	7
Absent,	2	1

The following is a sketch of the Article of the Treaty, as adopted by the Senate. It is, probably, as correct as a compressed sketch can be made:

Article first appoints Senors Cuevas Conto and Aristain Commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government to adjust terms of a lasting Treaty of Peace between the United States of the North and the United Mexican States, with Nicholas P. Trist, Commissioner of the United States, &c.

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two Republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the United States. The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of new Mexico; thence along that southern boundary to the western boundary of same; thence north to the first branch of the Gila which it intersects; thence down the middle of that branch and of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to the United States.

Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional with citizens of Mexico, now residing in the Territory to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or otherwise dis-