

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

the Mexican Government for the pay and maintenance of the corps d'armes after the 1st July, 1864, remains fixed at the sum of 1,000⁰, a year for each man.

Art. 11. The Mexican Government shall hand over to the French Government the sum of 66,000⁰⁰ in bonds of the loan at the rate of issue, viz: 5¹/₂, 000,000 to be deducted from the debt mentioned in Art. 9, and 12,000,000 as an instalment of the indemnities due to Frenchmen in virtue of Art. 14 of the present convention.

Art. 12. For the payment of the surplus of the war expenses and for acquiring the charges in Arts. 7, 10 and 15, the Mexican Government engages to annually pay France the sum of 25,000⁰⁰ in specie. That sum shall be impacted: 1^o to the sum due in virtue of Arts. 7 and 10. 2^o to the amount, interest and principal, of the sum fixed in Art. 9. 3^o to the indemnities which shall remain due to French subjects in virtue of Art. 14 and following.

Art. 13. The Mexican Government shall pay, on the last day of every month, into the hands of the Paymaster-General of the army, what shall be due for covering the expenses of the French troops remaining in Mexico, in conformity with Art. 10.

Art. 14. The Mexican Government engages to indemnify French subjects for the wrongs they have already suffered, and which was the original cause of the expedition.

Art. 15. A mixed commission, composed of three Frenchmen and three Mexicans, appointed by their respective Governments, shall meet at Mexico within three months, to examine and determine these claims.

Art. 16. A commission of revision, composed of two Frenchmen and two Mexicans appointed in the same manner, sitting at Paris, shall proceed to the definite liquidation of the claims already admitted by the commission designated in the preceding article, and shall decide on those which may have been reserved for its decision.

Art. 17. The French Government shall set at liberty all the Mexican prisoners of war as soon as the Emperor of Mexico shall have entered his States.

Art. 18. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as early as possible.

Done at the Castle of Miramar, this 10th day of April, 1864.

HERRIET: JOAQUIN VELASQUEZ DE LEON.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The atrocious massacre at Fort Pillow seems to be fully confirmed. Three years of bloody carnage so brutalize and degrade the passions, that the actors in these murderous scenes are quite prepared for any deeds of violence which may suggest themselves to the excited imagination.

It is stated that the rebel army, in following up

their triumph over the forces of General Banks, met with a repulse near Cane River, and lost 1,000 men and 9 pieces of artillery. Another report contradicts this rumor, and gives the victory to the rebels.

It is reported from the West that General Marmaduke has defeated the Federals in Arkansas, and captured about 1,000 prisoners, 240 wagons, and 7 pieces of artillery.

The Government has ordered an immediate draft of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky, and Maryland, to fill deficiency in their quotas.

The surrender of Little Washington, N. C., to the Confederate arms has given rise to divers stories.

The Tribune says that "stories are told of the destruction of millions upon millions of property." A dispatch from Baltimore says this is gross exaggeration.

The village was small, never having more than 2,000 inhabitants, and as it was built entirely of wood, no such loss is possible. The sensation news here allude to says that four thousand Union troops suddenly evacuated this Gibraltar of America in the face of seven companies of rebels, leaving the entire Union population of the city to the tender mercies of the enemy, after burning their houses over their heads and leaving them without a mouthful of food, or so much as a bed to pillow the heads of the sick and dying. Of course there can be no substantial truth in such a highly colored picture."

The news from the two great armies on the Rappahannock and Rappahannock is intensely exciting and important. The Federal forces under Grant crossed the Rappahannock on Wednesday the 4th inst., at four Fords, viz: Jacobs' German Mills, and United States. This movement was effected without serious opposition.

On Thursday Lee accepted battle, and the work of death went forward upon a mammoth scale; but no decisive advantage was gained by either army during the first day's fight.

On Friday the battle was renewed, and continued to rage from early morn, until the darkness of night compelled a cessation, with awful severity. A telegram to the Morning Telegraph furnishes the following information regarding the

REVIEW OF THE DAY'S FIGHT.

New York, May 9. — The N. Y. Times Washington despatch, midnight Sunday, May 8th says:

Your special correspondent, writing from Head Quarters at Wilderness Tavern, Friday night, 6th, gives the following intelligence of the great battle on Friday:

General Sedgwick of the 6th Federal corps is dead.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—A. M.

Despatch from Gen. Butler's Head Quarters says, that from War Department announcing the success of Grant creates great joy; it has been read to the troops who are represented in best of spirits.

The battle on Sunday was terrific. Our troops encountered Ewell and Longstreet's corps.

New York Herald's correspondent says our troops kept at bay more than treble their number. Fiercest effort was made by the enemy to drive us back and get on our flanks, but the coolness and courage of our men repelled every effort. We have beaten the enemy, but it has been most costly.

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Advices from General, received up to Mon-

day, Lee had made stand at Spotsylvania Court House, been seen hard fighting, but no general en-

gagement. General Sedgwick, of 6th Corps, was killed Sunday, by a sharpshooter. General Wright succeeded in command. Remains of Generals Sedgwick, Wadsworth and Hays received in Wash-

ington. General Grant was replenishing from supply train to advance without it. Federal wounded re-

ported 15,000, mostly at Fredericksburg. Army

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The first attempt was made upon Hancock on the

right, somewhat weakened by the battle yesterday; but the "Iron" 2nd corps stood its ground.

Then the enemy hurled his battalions upon General Sedgwick, and once or twice gained a temporary ad-

vantage, but our veterans were nobly rallied, and the rebels repulsed with awful slaughter.

About 4:30 p. m. Lee made a feint to attack on the

whole line, then suddenly fell with his whole force

Gen. Sedgwick driving him back temporarily, but the advantage was soon regained, and the rebels were hurled back with great loss.

Night had now come, and it was believed at Head

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