

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—A marked improvement has taken place in almost every branch of business. The demand for Cotton is good, and large sales are daily reported. An advance of from 1d. to 1 1/2d. has taken place since our last advices.—The market for Breadstuffs is declining, owing to the favourable appearance of the crops.—The demand for most descriptions of Metals has improved, and a large business is going forward.—The most recent advices from the manufacturing districts speak encouragingly of trade in both Cotton and Woollen goods.—The English Funds are steady, and a fair amount of business is going forward.—There is a moderate but steady demand for American Provisions; prices generally well supported.—Prices of Iron remain firm in the absence of speculation.

LIVERPOOL FLOUR MARKET, Aug. 18.—At the market on Tuesday last, Wheat of all descriptions receded about 1d to 2 1/2d per bushel; Flour sold slowly, the better qualities realising former terms, but secondary sorts were 6d. per barrel lower. Subsequently, the market remained steady, and we now quote prime sound parcels of American Flour at 23s. 6d. to 25s., while inferior unsifted is difficult to sell at 18s. 6d. to 20s. per barrel. Indian Corn, on the other hand, has advanced to 3s. to 3s. 3d. per quarter, the late extreme depression having brought increased demand from Ireland, with some speculation.—The quotation is 27s. to 28s. per quarter for yellow, and 28s. to 29s. for white.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—In the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool a good deal of rain has fallen, but in the southern parts of England the weather has been warm and fine, so that the labours of the husbandmen have not been interrupted, and upon the whole there is every appearance that the harvest will be an abundant one.

In Ireland the weather has undergone a very favorable change. In the neighbourhood of Dublin the crops have suffered greatly from the excessive rains, and we regret to say that in the worst districts in the south there are signs of the potato disease re-appearing. However, from the very imperfect reports hitherto brought under notice, we do not believe that the mischief extends beyond a few localities.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with the same enthusiastic delight with which it commenced. Her Majesty after visiting the Duke of Lincolnton at Carton, on the morning of the 10th instant, returned to Dublin, and thence proceeded to Kingstown, where she embarked in the evening. The farewells to the Dublin folks seem to have been of a most animated and chivalrous character; the Queen acknowledging the testimonials of loyalty expressed by the multitudes which witnessed her embarkation, with more than accustomed warmth; she waved her handkerchief in token of the satisfaction she experienced, and again, and again, was the royal standard lowered as a signal of her acknowledgments of the hearty reception she had experienced. The royal squadron encountered some heavy weather in going to Belfast, but anchored safely off Carrickfergus, at dawn of day on the 11th instant. The whole morning was passed in visiting the Lichen-hall, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Zoological Gardens, and the Queen's College, and the Queen re-embarked on board the Fairy at six in the afternoon. The people of Ireland exhibited the same joyful delight which the Queen's presence had elicited at Cork and Dublin; and this memorable visit has removed not only a world of prejudice and dissatisfaction, but has proved incontrovertibly that the Irish people are as sincerely attached to royalty, and to the august person who now so happily fills the English throne, as any other of the fellow-subjects in Great Britain or throughout our colonial dominions. There can be little doubt but that another royal progress to Ireland will be arranged to take place at no very distant period; and no better plan could be devised to bring the countries into closer connection that frequent similar visits, which may hereafter be made to subvert not merely a momentary gratification of sight-seeing, but something of a more permanent and practically useful character. Ireland might thus be essentially instructed, by "a royal road" to knowledge, in some of the arts and habits which have raised the English to their present opulence and renown. The Queen, upon having Belfast, was detained on the coast by violent gales for some hours, but the wind having abated, the Royal squadron reached Loch Ryan on Sunday night, and entered the Clyde the following morning. The weather, however, proved so tempestuous that the Queen did not carry out her intentions of visiting some parts of the Lochs, but Prince Albert by his presence gratified the curiosity of the Scotch people who had assembled to greet her Majesty.—The royal entry into Glasgow took place on Tuesday, the authorities presenting the accustomed addresses and the Scotch showing as much enthusiasm as the Irish. At 2 p.m. the royal party set forward by railway to Perth, which they reached in about an hour and a half, and after visiting the Penitentiary, and enjoying a ride in the neighbourhood of Moncrieff-hill, they returned to the Royal George Hotel to dinner.—On Tuesday her Majesty started for Balmoral where she is now enjoying the sweets of privacy after the late exciting scenes she has gone through.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has announced officially that the Queen, in express to the citizens of Dublin her unqualified gratification at the loyalty manifested towards her on all occasions during her stay in Ireland, has intimated, through Sir George Grey, her intention to confer on the Prince of Wales the title of Earl of Dublin.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN IRELAND.

A correspondent of the *Lincoln Reporter* writes:—I hasten to inform you of the very disastrous effects of the mountain floods, or rather water-spouts, which burst on the mountain tops of Slaneedon and Ballycroghan, on Wednesday last about three o'clock p.m., the respective properties of Colonel Geo. Wyndham and Mr. Patterson. Having heard so many conflicting accounts of the amount of damage done to the crops in that locality, I determined to visit the scene of destruction, I accordingly drove over yesterday. What a heart-rending scene! Men, women, and children wading above their knees in mire and mud, picking up some little articles of furniture, and washing them in the stream; others picking out of the mud, turf, potatoes, &c., and carrying their other necessities. Passing along the Scariff road, and immediately above the cottage residence of Marcus Patterson, Esq., the mountain appeared as if rent asunder, cornfields covered with the debris of the mountain surface, and ditches levelled in the course of the flood. Many miles further on we came to the residence of Mr. Patterson's brother, Foley. The scene of the inundation here was truly frightful. The flood suddenly burst, and passing the house, was obstructed by a circular wall in front, where it rushed in, through the open door. Here in an instant was to be seen floating about the large kitchen floor, children and cradles, hay, turf, ducks, geese, furniture, &c. The children were rescued by the courage of some present, who opened an outlet for the water, and at the imminent risk of their own lives saved the children and other inmates. Poor Foley and his wife were absent. Moving on further we perceived the destruction of property was on a more extensive scale. An industrious poor man, named Thomas McGrath, has lost property to the value of £100 worth, consisting of potatoes, wheat, barley, and a quantity of hay, and in "tram coaks." His farm lies in the immediate view of the river. Going further, we came to where the very pretty bridge of Annacreegan, built only last year, lay in ruins. Here a wide and awful gulf presented itself, ruin and destruction all around. Two very industrious and honest farmers, named Daniel and James Cournee, brothers, resided before the bridge; so sudden was the rising of the flood, they had not time to save a single article. Their furniture, bedding, clothes, butter, milk, and all floating down the torrent. Their all is gone, and the risks of turf carried from the bog only last week totally swept away by the reckless flood. A vestige of their crops is not left behind. Nothing but stones and mud and gravel where the luxuriant wheat flourished only one hour before. Turnips and oats, wheat and potatoes, all one mass. Several other small farmers also suffered. 160 brothers, named Molony, have lost 10 acres of prime meadow land.

The flood will in all, so much destruction of property has not occurred here in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The appearance of the torrent rushing unduly on was terrific, and fully grand; down it came toppling with the noise of thunder, carrying before it horses, cows, mules, asses, bridges, cornfields, hay, &c. into the Shannon.

FRANCE.

After a sitting of eighteen months, only interrupted by the brief intervals occupied in the elections, the Legislative Assembly of France has adjourned to the 1st of October next.

A modification in the ministry was thought likely by the retirement of Messrs. Dulaure and Odillon Barrot. The troops left Rome by General Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, they deem it not only an act of injustice, but of cruelty, to detain them any longer from their families and their friends.

The Court of Assizes at Marseilles has just concluded the trials of the rioters, amounting to 150. Out of this number 67 were found guilty, and sentenced to various kinds of punishment, from transportation to imprisonment. The remainder were acquitted.

The French Government, it is said, have received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital.

The National states that Garibaldi had succeeded in reaching Venice in safety, which appears to be confirmed from other sources not unworthy of belief. He had but few followers when he landed on the Venetian shore, many of his adherents who quitted Rome with him having been taken prisoners by the Austrians, when wandering with their chiefs in search of a secure resting place; whilst others, who became separated from the main body, scattered themselves in various directions, each anxious only for his own personal safety.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The arrivals at the entrance of the Hungarians from Constanza into Raab, have been fully confirmed; and they only differ as to the extent of the booty which was secured in and near Raab by the Magyars. The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna and Presburg by the news of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts are said to have appeared in Wiselburg. All the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately dispatched by railway to Presburg, and

it is said that many of the soldiers, who were raw recruits, displayed very great discouragement and reluctance to march. A continued battle on the 23d, 24th, and 25th ultimo, took place between the Russians and the Hungarians, near Miskolcz, on the left bank of the Sajo. It seems that after the battle Georgey quitted his positions, and the Russians, a good deal cut up, followed him; but where the Hungarian does not appear very clear, whilst his enemies have, after a march of great danger and difficulty, crossed the Theiss, and taken up a position near the banks, at Furett, in Transylvania; we find that some Hungarian troops have crossed over into Moldavia, doubtless to detach the Russian forces by making a diversion in the enemy's territory. In the south, about Patroavoda, a good deal of active fighting is going on, but we have no positive information of General Hamu having joined the forces of the Ban; it is not unlikely that the Hungarians may, in that quarter, outmanoeuvre the Austrians after all. In the meantime we learn with tolerable certainty that the right bank of the Danube, between Vienna and Pesth, is entirely interrupted, and it is again reported that the Hungarians once more occupy Pesth. It seems that the little we have thus described, that in almost every position the Hungarians maintain their ground and in several they are unduly victorious.

If they can delay the Vienna 50 close to the capital as Raab, it is quite plain that the Russian and the Austrians have heavy work to get through before they can quell the "insurrection."

Vienna papers of the 12th inst. contain an official despatch from the head quarters of General Luder in Schussburg (Transylvania) stating that on the 31st ult. a battle took place between his corps and the Hungarian army under Ban, in which the latter was defeated, and the Russian General Skarain killed by a cannon ball. 1000 Hungarians are said to have been killed in this battle. They were pursued by the Cossacks, who took 7 field pieces, 20 standards, a large quantity of ammunition, and General Ban's travelling cash, containing important papers. 340 prisoners, too, were captured by the Russians. The Russian losses are quoted at 44 killed and 406 wounded.

Vienna 13th inst. and a feeling is rising amongst the French clergy expressed through the Archbishop of Paris, who is moving to procure honorable terms for the noble Venetians. The Archbishop's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject is a noble and eloquent appeal in favor of oppressed humanity.

Rome presents a gloomy aspect, and its immediate future destiny will prove, we fear, a sad one. The Cardinals have forgotten nothing, have learnt nothing. General Oudinot is undoubtedly recalled; and it is said that part of the French troops are to be immediately withdrawn. But the Republic's triumph, which has succeeded the *fortis etis quo* and all things trend from the deep-seated sentiment which is gathering strength among the Romans, that the moment the French troops are withdrawn there will be a fresh revolution.

The London News furnishes a full and minute account of the lantern and lighting apparatus for the new Lighthouse at Cape Pine, Newfoundland. They are upon a new plan said to be contrived by Mr. Alexander Gordon, C.E. The light is a revolving one, and an intense and peculiar illumination is produced at short intervals by means of sixteen reflectors of a novel form. The reflectors are of brass, and the light which they exhibit will be easily distinguishable from that of any lighthouse. In consequence of the great and sudden changes of temperature in the region for which it is destined, the lantern is fitted with a double envelope of glass. The situation at Cape Pine is one very difficult of access, the site being 246 feet above the level of the sea; and, with the exception of some wreckers, who live three miles off, it is uninhabited. A large rock supplies the place of road or harbor, and on this the constructors will have to erect a crane as a point of support, and thence to the top of the cliff a flying wire-rope bridge, 500 feet long. The tower is to contain several rooms for the light keepers, and is furnished with cooking and warming apparatus. In the year 1835, Mr. Gordon proposed to the lighthouse committee of the House of Commons that instead of bells, guns, or gongs for fog signals, a screaming apparatus, with revolving or horizontal reflectors of the sound should be used, and he expects that his invention will, by order of government, be supplied to this new lighthouse at Cape Pine, where, in consequence of the dense fogs which are prevalent, far-reaching sound is little less important than brilliant light.

Died, on the 13th ult. the Countess of Darlington; on the 11th, at Brighton, Lieut. Gen. A. Watson, of the Royal Artillery; lately in Dublin, Lieut. General Sir Richard Bourke, Colonel of the 64th Regiment.

FROM YUCATAN.

The schooner *Hornet*, Capt. Gammon, arrived last evening from Campeche, the 10th inst. We learn by a letter to a commercial house that the hermaphrodite brig *Moselle*, Capt. Hall, from Key West, bound to Tampico, was lost on the Alacranes on the night of the 23d. She had on board the cargo of the British brig *Speulador*, from Liverpool for Tampico, which vessel was a short time since lost on the coast of Florida. The cargo of the *Moselle* was all brought to Campeche in a damaged state.

A Mexican schooner, name unknown, was lost at the same place where the *Moselle* was wrecked.

By the arrival of the *Hornet* we have Campeche and Merida papers to the 3d inst.—The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

Mexico had promised \$16,000 more, but it seems she had determined not to furnish the money. The amount realized by the sale of Indian prisoners to the Cuban planters is very small, as few prisoners are captured.—The Yucatan papers make pathetic appeals to Mexico for assistance in this period of their distress, and to obtain it they appear even willing that the country should assume a position in the Mexican confederacy.

Some slight succession have to some extent raised the hopes of the Yucatecos; but these victories do not amount to much. On the 22d ult. a division of the Yucatan army attacked some Indians who were assembled at San Fernando, killed ten and captured twenty. The whites sustained no loss.—The command at Tizimin, writes a despatch containing the relation of a victory gained by the force under his command. He says that on the 23d ult. his command advanced against Tizimin, where the enemy was posted and strongly fortified. The Yucatecos made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the impetuosity of the Yucatecos, who stormed the intrenchments and put their adversaries to flight. The trophies of this great victory were five muskets and three cartridge boxes. The Indians lost four men and the whites three.

From the Mobile Herald of Aug. 22.—From the City of Mexico.—The steamer *Trent*, from Vera Cruz, brought us a file of *Le Trait d'Union*, the French paper published at the capital, up to the 11th inst. We obtain the following particulars:—Mazatlan.—The whole population of this place, on the 13th July, was thrown into a tumult by a disorderly American, armed with a pistol. The *Academy* made an attempt to quell the disturbance, but failing in this, called upon some soldiers to apprehend the man. In the contest, the American fired his pistol, instantly killing one of the soldiers, and then took refuge in a house. The excitement became very great, and loud cries of "death to the Americans," were heard in every direction. The Americans, whose numbers are very considerable at Mazatlan, armed themselves for the conflict, but authorities succeeded by their energy and activity to restore quiet.

The same relates further, from *Shigo*, that the alcalde of Bravos has given notice to the governor of Chihuahua, that, for having attempted to take up three Americans drunk in the del paso, their companions formed band of about 300, to which others afterwards were rapidly joining—reduced to the last stage of misery—and were about to attack the city. The government had given the necessary orders to meet force by force.

That paper goes on to state that, for the sake of harmony between the two neighboring republics, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the return of lawlessness. The Americans forget that they are no longer in a conquered country.

The Mexican Government has made an order against admitting American deserters into the army.

The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

Mexico had promised \$16,000 more, but it seems she had determined not to furnish the money. The amount realized by the sale of Indian prisoners to the Cuban planters is very small, as few prisoners are captured.—The Yucatan papers make pathetic appeals to Mexico for assistance in this period of their distress, and to obtain it they appear even willing that the country should assume a position in the Mexican confederacy.

Some slight succession have to some extent raised the hopes of the Yucatecos; but these victories do not amount to much. On the 22d ult. a division of the Yucatan army attacked some Indians who were assembled at San Fernando, killed ten and captured twenty. The whites sustained no loss.—The command at Tizimin, writes a despatch containing the relation of a victory gained by the force under his command. He says that on the 23d ult. his command advanced against Tizimin, where the enemy was posted and strongly fortified. The Yucatecos made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the impetuosity of the Yucatecos, who stormed the intrenchments and put their adversaries to flight. The trophies of this great victory were five muskets and three cartridge boxes. The Indians lost four men and the whites three.

From the Mobile Herald of Aug. 22.—From the City of Mexico.—The steamer *Trent*, from Vera Cruz, brought us a file of *Le Trait d'Union*, the French paper published at the capital, up to the 11th inst. We obtain the following particulars:—Mazatlan.—The whole population of this place, on the 13th July, was thrown into a tumult by a disorderly American, armed with a pistol. The *Academy* made an attempt to quell the disturbance, but failing in this, called upon some soldiers to apprehend the man. In the contest, the American fired his pistol, instantly killing one of the soldiers, and then took refuge in a house. The excitement became very great, and loud cries of "death to the Americans," were heard in every direction. The Americans, whose numbers are very considerable at Mazatlan, armed themselves for the conflict, but authorities succeeded by their energy and activity to restore quiet.

The same relates further, from *Shigo*, that the alcalde of Bravos has given notice to the governor of Chihuahua, that, for having attempted to take up three Americans drunk in the del paso, their companions formed band of about 300, to which others afterwards were rapidly joining—reduced to the last stage of misery—and were about to attack the city. The government had given the necessary orders to meet force by force.

That paper goes on to state that, for the sake of harmony between the two neighboring republics, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the return of lawlessness. The Americans forget that they are no longer in a conquered country.

The Mexican Government has made an order against admitting American deserters into the army.

The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

Mexico had promised \$16,000 more, but it seems she had determined not to furnish the money. The amount realized by the sale of Indian prisoners to the Cuban planters is very small, as few prisoners are captured.—The Yucatan papers make pathetic appeals to Mexico for assistance in this period of their distress, and to obtain it they appear even willing that the country should assume a position in the Mexican confederacy.

Some slight succession have to some extent raised the hopes of the Yucatecos; but these victories do not amount to much. On the 22d ult. a division of the Yucatan army attacked some Indians who were assembled at San Fernando, killed ten and captured twenty. The whites sustained no loss.—The command at Tizimin, writes a despatch containing the relation of a victory gained by the force under his command. He says that on the 23d ult. his command advanced against Tizimin, where the enemy was posted and strongly fortified. The Yucatecos made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the impetuosity of the Yucatecos, who stormed the intrenchments and put their adversaries to flight. The trophies of this great victory were five muskets and three cartridge boxes. The Indians lost four men and the whites three.

From the Mobile Herald of Aug. 22.—From the City of Mexico.—The steamer *Trent*, from Vera Cruz, brought us a file of *Le Trait d'Union*, the French paper published at the capital, up to the 11th inst. We obtain the following particulars:—Mazatlan.—The whole population of this place, on the 13th July, was thrown into a tumult by a disorderly American, armed with a pistol. The *Academy* made an attempt to quell the disturbance, but failing in this, called upon some soldiers to apprehend the man. In the contest, the American fired his pistol, instantly killing one of the soldiers, and then took refuge in a house. The excitement became very great, and loud cries of "death to the Americans," were heard in every direction. The Americans, whose numbers are very considerable at Mazatlan, armed themselves for the conflict, but authorities succeeded by their energy and activity to restore quiet.

The same relates further, from *Shigo*, that the alcalde of Bravos has given notice to the governor of Chihuahua, that, for having attempted to take up three Americans drunk in the del paso, their companions formed band of about 300, to which others afterwards were rapidly joining—reduced to the last stage of misery—and were about to attack the city. The government had given the necessary orders to meet force by force.

That paper goes on to state that, for the sake of harmony between the two neighboring republics, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the return of lawlessness. The Americans forget that they are no longer in a conquered country.

The Mexican Government has made an order against admitting American deserters into the army.

The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

Mexico had promised \$16,000 more, but it seems she had determined not to furnish the money. The amount realized by the sale of Indian prisoners to the Cuban planters is very small, as few prisoners are captured.—The Yucatan papers make pathetic appeals to Mexico for assistance in this period of their distress, and to obtain it they appear even willing that the country should assume a position in the Mexican confederacy.

Some slight succession have to some extent raised the hopes of the Yucatecos; but these victories do not amount to much. On the 22d ult. a division of the Yucatan army attacked some Indians who were assembled at San Fernando, killed ten and captured twenty. The whites sustained no loss.—The command at Tizimin, writes a despatch containing the relation of a victory gained by the force under his command. He says that on the 23d ult. his command advanced against Tizimin, where the enemy was posted and strongly fortified. The Yucatecos made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the impetuosity of the Yucatecos, who stormed the intrenchments and put their adversaries to flight. The trophies of this great victory were five muskets and three cartridge boxes. The Indians lost four men and the whites three.

From the Mobile Herald of Aug. 22.—From the City of Mexico.—The steamer *Trent*, from Vera Cruz, brought us a file of *Le Trait d'Union*, the French paper published at the capital, up to the 11th inst. We obtain the following particulars:—Mazatlan.—The whole population of this place, on the 13th July, was thrown into a tumult by a disorderly American, armed with a pistol. The *Academy* made an attempt to quell the disturbance, but failing in this, called upon some soldiers to apprehend the man. In the contest, the American fired his pistol, instantly killing one of the soldiers, and then took refuge in a house. The excitement became very great, and loud cries of "death to the Americans," were heard in every direction. The Americans, whose numbers are very considerable at Mazatlan, armed themselves for the conflict, but authorities succeeded by their energy and activity to restore quiet.

The same relates further, from *Shigo*, that the alcalde of Bravos has given notice to the governor of Chihuahua, that, for having attempted to take up three Americans drunk in the del paso, their companions formed band of about 300, to which others afterwards were rapidly joining—reduced to the last stage of misery—and were about to attack the city. The government had given the necessary orders to meet force by force.

That paper goes on to state that, for the sake of harmony between the two neighboring republics, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the return of lawlessness. The Americans forget that they are no longer in a conquered country.

The Mexican Government has made an order against admitting American deserters into the army.

The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

Mexico had promised \$16,000 more, but it seems she had determined not to furnish the money. The amount realized by the sale of Indian prisoners to the Cuban planters is very small, as few prisoners are captured.—The Yucatan papers make pathetic appeals to Mexico for assistance in this period of their distress, and to obtain it they appear even willing that the country should assume a position in the Mexican confederacy.

Some slight succession have to some extent raised the hopes of the Yucatecos; but these victories do not amount to much. On the 22d ult. a division of the Yucatan army attacked some Indians who were assembled at San Fernando, killed ten and captured twenty. The whites sustained no loss.—The command at Tizimin, writes a despatch containing the relation of a victory gained by the force under his command. He says that on the 23d ult. his command advanced against Tizimin, where the enemy was posted and strongly fortified. The Yucatecos made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the impetuosity of the Yucatecos, who stormed the intrenchments and put their adversaries to flight. The trophies of this great victory were five muskets and three cartridge boxes. The Indians lost four men and the whites three.

From the Mobile Herald of Aug. 22.—From the City of Mexico.—The steamer *Trent*, from Vera Cruz, brought us a file of *Le Trait d'Union*, the French paper published at the capital, up to the 11th inst. We obtain the following particulars:—Mazatlan.—The whole population of this place, on the 13th July, was thrown into a tumult by a disorderly American, armed with a pistol. The *Academy* made an attempt to quell the disturbance, but failing in this, called upon some soldiers to apprehend the man. In the contest, the American fired his pistol, instantly killing one of the soldiers, and then took refuge in a house. The excitement became very great, and loud cries of "death to the Americans," were heard in every direction. The Americans, whose numbers are very considerable at Mazatlan, armed themselves for the conflict, but authorities succeeded by their energy and activity to restore quiet.

The same relates further, from *Shigo*, that the alcalde of Bravos has given notice to the governor of Chihuahua, that, for having attempted to take up three Americans drunk in the del paso, their companions formed band of about 300, to which others afterwards were rapidly joining—reduced to the last stage of misery—and were about to attack the city. The government had given the necessary orders to meet force by force.

That paper goes on to state that, for the sake of harmony between the two neighboring republics, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the return of lawlessness. The Americans forget that they are no longer in a conquered country.

The Mexican Government has made an order against admitting American deserters into the army.

The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

Mexico had promised \$16,000 more, but it seems she had determined not to furnish the money. The amount realized by the sale of Indian prisoners to the Cuban planters is very small, as few prisoners are captured.—The Yucatan papers make pathetic appeals to Mexico for assistance in this period of their distress, and to obtain it they appear even willing that the country should assume a position in the Mexican confederacy.

Some slight succession have to some extent raised the hopes of the Yucatecos; but these victories do not amount to much. On the 22d ult. a division of the Yucatan army attacked some Indians who were assembled at San Fernando, killed ten and captured twenty. The whites sustained no loss.—The command at Tizimin, writes a despatch containing the relation of a victory gained by the force under his command. He says that on the 23d ult. his command advanced against Tizimin, where the enemy was posted and strongly fortified. The Yucatecos made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the impetuosity of the Yucatecos, who stormed the intrenchments and put their adversaries to flight. The trophies of this great victory were five muskets and three cartridge boxes. The Indians lost four men and the whites three.

From the Mobile Herald of Aug. 22.—From the City of Mexico.—The steamer *Trent*, from Vera Cruz, brought us a file of *Le Trait d'Union*, the French paper published at the capital, up to the 11th inst. We obtain the following particulars:—Mazatlan.—The whole population of this place, on the 13th July, was thrown into a tumult by a disorderly American, armed with a pistol. The *Academy* made an attempt to quell the disturbance, but failing in this, called upon some soldiers to apprehend the man. In the contest, the American fired his pistol, instantly killing one of the soldiers, and then took refuge in a house. The excitement became very great, and loud cries of "death to the Americans," were heard in every direction. The Americans, whose numbers are very considerable at Mazatlan, armed themselves for the conflict, but authorities succeeded by their energy and activity to restore quiet.

The same relates further, from *Shigo*, that the alcalde of Bravos has given notice to the governor of Chihuahua, that, for having attempted to take up three Americans drunk in the del paso, their companions formed band of about 300, to which others afterwards were rapidly joining—reduced to the last stage of misery—and were about to attack the city. The government had given the necessary orders to meet force by force.

That paper goes on to state that, for the sake of harmony between the two neighboring republics, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the return of lawlessness. The Americans forget that they are no longer in a conquered country.

The Mexican Government has made an order against admitting American deserters into the army.

The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

Mexico had promised \$16,000 more, but it seems she had determined not to furnish the money. The amount realized by the sale of Indian prisoners to the Cuban planters is very small, as few prisoners are captured.—The Yucatan papers make pathetic appeals to Mexico for assistance in this period of their distress, and to obtain it they appear even willing that the country should assume a position in the Mexican confederacy.

Some slight succession have to some extent raised the hopes of the Yucatecos; but these victories do not amount to much. On the 22d ult. a division of the Yucatan army attacked some Indians who were assembled at San Fernando, killed ten and captured twenty. The whites sustained no loss.—The command at Tizimin, writes a despatch containing the relation of a victory gained by the force under his command. He says that on the 23d ult. his command advanced against Tizimin, where the enemy was posted and strongly fortified. The Yucatecos made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the impetuosity of the Yucatecos, who stormed the intrenchments and put their adversaries to flight. The trophies of this great victory were five muskets and three cartridge boxes. The Indians lost four men and the whites three.

From the Mobile Herald of Aug. 22.—From the City of Mexico.—The steamer *Trent*, from Vera Cruz, brought us a file of *Le Trait d'Union*, the French paper published at the capital, up to the 11th inst. We obtain the following particulars:—Mazatlan.—The whole population of this place, on the 13th July, was thrown into a tumult by a disorderly American, armed with a pistol. The *Academy* made an attempt to quell the disturbance, but failing in this, called upon some soldiers to apprehend the man. In the contest, the American fired his pistol, instantly killing one of the soldiers, and then took refuge in a house. The excitement became very great, and loud cries of "death to the Americans," were heard in every direction. The Americans, whose numbers are very considerable at Mazatlan, armed themselves for the conflict, but authorities succeeded by their energy and activity to restore quiet.

The same relates further, from *Shigo*, that the alcalde of Bravos has given notice to the governor of Chihuahua, that, for having attempted to take up three Americans drunk in the del paso, their companions formed band of about 300, to which others afterwards were rapidly joining—reduced to the last stage of misery—and were about to attack the city. The government had given the necessary orders to meet force by force.

That paper goes on to state that, for the sake of harmony between the two neighboring republics, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the return of lawlessness. The Americans forget that they are no longer in a conquered country.

The Mexican Government has made an order against admitting American deserters into the army.

The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

The condition of Yucatan appears to be miserably indeed, reduced as she is to the verge of destruction by the Indian insurrection and her own destitution. The subsidy of \$150,000, which some time since was furnished by the Mexican Government, is nearly exhausted, and more is needed to maintain the force of 15,000 men which the state is obliged to keep in the field.

Mexico had promised \$16,000 more, but it seems she had determined not to furnish the money. The amount realized by the sale of Indian prisoners to the Cuban planters is very small, as few prisoners are captured.—The Yucatan papers make pathetic appeals to Mexico for assistance in this period of their distress, and to obtain it they appear even willing that the country should assume a position in the Mexican confederacy.

Some slight succession have to some extent raised the hopes of the Yucatecos; but these victories do not amount to much. On the 22d ult. a division of the Yucatan army attacked some Indians who were assembled at San Fernando, killed ten and captured twenty. The whites sustained no loss.—The command at Tizimin, writes a despatch containing the relation of a victory gained by the force under his command. He says that on the 23d ult. his command advanced against Tizimin, where the enemy was posted and strongly fortified. The Yucatecos made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the impetuosity of the Yucatecos, who stormed the intrenchments and put their adversaries to flight. The trophies of this great victory were five muskets and three cartridge boxes. The Indians lost four men and the whites three.

From the Mobile Herald of Aug. 22.—From the City of Mexico.—The steamer *Trent*, from Vera Cruz, brought us a file of *Le Trait d'Union*, the French paper published at the capital, up to the 11th inst. We obtain the following particulars:—Mazatlan.—The whole population of this place, on the 13th July, was thrown into a tumult by a disorderly American, armed with a pistol. The *Academy* made an attempt to quell the disturbance, but failing in this, called upon some soldiers to apprehend the man. In the contest, the American fired his pistol, instantly killing one of the soldiers, and then took refuge in a house. The excitement became very great, and loud cries of "death to the Americans," were heard in every direction. The Americans, whose numbers are very considerable at Mazatlan, armed themselves for the conflict, but authorities succeeded by their energy and activity to restore quiet.

The same relates further, from *Shigo*, that the alcalde of Bravos has given notice to the governor of Chihuahua, that, for having attempted to take up three Americans drunk in the del paso, their companions formed band of about 300, to which others afterwards were rapidly joining—reduced to the last stage of misery—and were about to attack the city. The government had given the necessary orders to meet force by force.

That paper goes on to state that, for the sake of harmony between the two neighboring republics, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the return of lawlessness. The Americans forget that they are no longer in a conquered country.