

THE WAR.

Important from Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune, 15th inst.

By the arrival of the schooner May, this morning, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst., the day of her departure, and our correspondence from the city of Mexico to the 2d.

City of Mexico, April 30.—Last night the city was thrown into a state of great excitement by the circulation of a letter purporting to be from Queretaro, of which the following is a translation:

A respectable gentleman has received by extraordinary express from Queretaro a letter which among other things says:

QUERETARO, April 27.—The people have become weary with suffering the oppression and sport of petty tyrants. This at least is the case with the Mexicans; and, by the omnipotent exercise of its will, discarding what is called the General Government of the nation, established at Queretaro, it has prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors. At 9 o'clock on the night of this day, without any resistance, it proclaimed the only plan which in the present circumstances can save the country, viz: "War, and war without truce or quarter, until an honorable peace is conquered." Such is the programme of this happy revolution, at the head of which are the distinguished Generals Almonte, Bustamante and Paredes, to whose voice, all who are Mexicans rather than partisans, will respond. A commission, preceded by an extraordinary courier, has started to call Santa Anna back.

The whole story proves to be a fabrication; still I am informed by old residents here that the circulation of such stories in print is the usual precursor of revolutions, and many circumstances render it within the range of possibility that the Government of Pena y Pena, without popularity and without resources, may be ousted from power before the treaty can be ratified. The military are demanding pay, which Pena y Pena in the present condition of the treasury can hardly give them.

There are numerous rumors afloat here in relation to money and munitions coming into the country to prosecute the war. I have very good authority for stating that both arms and ammunition are being received through Acapulco from South America in large quantities.

QUERETARO, April 27.—American deserters are continually arriving here; during the last three days, twenty soldiers presented themselves to the Mexican Government, and were immediately incorporated in the San Patricio company.

The garrison of Queretaro is composed of 820 men of all arms. Eight hundred men have deserted, with arms and baggage, from the army of Mexico, 2500 strong, which the Government had sent against the insurgents of Sierra Gorda.

A wage of \$10,000 has been made for and against peace; several Deputies are concerned in the bet, and it is said that Mr Rubio, the principal bettor, has staked \$5000 against the peace.

The number of Deputies is completed. The arrival of the American Commission is looked for in order to open the Congress. The Consuls of the foreign powers are all here. Anxiety is at its highest pitch, and the deliberations of Congress are longed for as is the coming of the Messiah.

It has transpired from the meeting held by the officers of the artillery that they have made a demand on the Government to receive their pay in the same manner that the members of Congress receive it.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 2.—I have just received a letter from your correspondent at Queretaro, and not having time to give a translation before the mail closes, I can only furnish the substance. He says Herrera has been nominated President, and the majority of the Deputies will vote for him. Otero, who it has been reported for some time was opposed to peace, your correspondent says has changed his opinion, and will vote for the treaty. All this looks as if the peace party were in the ascendency. Herrera is an old peace man, and Otero is a man of talents and influence.

Between twenty and thirty desertions took place from the army here on Saturday night. You will recollect that your correspondent at Queretaro some time since stated that a plan had been organized there to effect a desertion of several hundreds from the army in and about this city and that the parties who were to effect it were soon to leave. It has been discovered that the headquarters of the schemers are at Guadalupe. They give each man that deserts as high as a hundred dollars. Measures have been taken to trap the gentlemen. Several faithful men have been allowed to go to them as deserters, and these men are communicating information of their movements.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

From New Orleans Picayune, 15th.

PEACE CONCLUDED.—By the arrival last evening of the Yucatan schooner Aparceida, Capt. Espinola, we are in possession of late and highly interesting intelligence from Yucatan, which will afford much pleasure to those who have been lamenting the troubles that have occurred on that coast. The Aparceida left Campechy on the 2d inst., and Sisa on the 11th, bringing us dates from Merida to the 29th ult. The reports contained in the papers and the verbal information furnished our reporter by Capt. Espinola, are somewhat at variance, and we are a little at a loss to reconcile them. La Union of Merida, of the 25th of April, publishes a treaty of peace concluded on the 19th, at Zucacul, by commissioners appointed by Sr D. Miguel Barcachano, governor of Yucatan, and commissioners appointed by D. Jacinto Pat, commander-in-chief of the revolted Indians, and ratified by both parties on the 22d April, at Tecul.

Capt. Espinola reports, however, that on the day he left Sisa news was received to the effect that Pat, with his forces, were within eight leagues of Merida, from which he presumed that tranquillity had not been restored, but that hostilities had again been renewed. It is quite probable that Pat's forces were remaining in the vicinity of Merida until the terms of the treaty were complied with, and in accordance

with the 9th article. Capt E. also reports that about twenty-eight vessels from different nations were off the coast, removing the inhabitants of Yucatan to Campechy. We strongly incline to the belief that the treaty concluded the difficulties, as the insurgents seem to have had everything that they desired granted them by the commissioners.

THE REVENUE.

We learn that the receipts into the treasury from customs, notwithstanding the convulsions in Europe, continue to equal the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the tariff of 1845; the receipts for May, so far as returns have been received at the department, showing an increase over the corresponding period of last year. The following will prove with what soundness the calculations of Secretary Walker were made, the results as fully sustaining him as it completely demolishes the prophecies of the whig leaders, uttered while the present tariff was under discussion in the Senate and prior to its enactment into a law:

Estimate of the Secretary	
Received during three quarters of fiscal year ending March 31	\$31,000,000 00
Actual during the month of April	2,568,503 07
Received during the month of May, thus far,	1,653,951 55
Balance	2,937,457 62
	1,627,512 38
	\$31,000,000 00

The amount for May embraces the receipts at eight ports for thirteen days, and four extreme southern ports for six days only; leaving the entire month of June and the greater part of May wherewith to swell the amount, which will probably reach at least \$32,000,000 for the fiscal year ending 30th June.—Washington Union.

HEDGES.—The best hedge in the United States, says the Genesee Farmer, extends about a mile along the highway on a plantation of 3000 acres, near Augusta, Georgia. It is the Cherokee Rose, which is now in full bloom, presenting a magnificent floral spectacle, and filling the atmosphere with delicious perfume. No animal without wings can get over, or through it. Having stood forty or fifty years it still promises a good fence for a century to come. The owner and occupant of this splendid estate, Mr D'Laigle, was a St. Domingo planter at the time of the insurrection and dreadful massacre by the blacks, and was so fortunate as to escape to the United States.—Scientific American.

SELF-DISCHARGING FLOUR CHEST AND FLOUR PACKER COMBINED.—This is the name given to a new invention for packing flour, recently introduced into some of the Oswego mills. Col. W. J. Parlee has just put it in successful operation in his mills, and it is believed that the invention will very generally take the place of the old system of packing. In construction it is simple and packs a barrel in about a minute.—The garner into which the flour is received from the bolts is capable of holding four hundred barrels. The empty barrel is placed under the garner, which tapers in size to be received by the barrel. A shaft, to which are attached blades so constructed and set as to form something like a screw, is let down into the barrel. The machinery sets it in motion, it lifting itself as the flour is let in and packed by the blades. But two men are required to do the packing for three run of stones, a great saving on old plan.—Scientific American.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr David Isham, a machinist of Hartford Conn., has recently invented a process by which cast iron can be converted, almost instantly, and with but slight expense and labor, into steel. Twenty minutes only are necessary to convert a ton of iron into steel of the best quality, a process ordinarily requiring from six to ten days. The inventor has been offered \$12,000 for the patent right of the State of Pennsylvania alone. Articles manufactured from steel thus prepared, have been proved and found equal to those manufactured from the best English steel. If this invention is really what it purports to be, it will destroy one great branch of English labor and add much to the wealth of this country, but we have doubts.—Scientific American.

Mr James Crane, of Shalersville, Ohio, while engaged a short time since in splitting barrel staves from a white oak tree, which was perfectly sound, and after he had worked up twenty or twenty-five feet from the butt end, discovered what he supposed to be a knot, but on opening it found it to contain a midding sized toad, which remained in this space until there had grown eight inches of timber over him.—Scientific American.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Pillow will meet at Fredericktown, Md. The witnesses to be examined are Gens. Quitman, Shields, and Pierce, Lieut. Col. Howard, of 15th Infantry, and other military gentlemen who are now in the neighborhood of Washington. The further proceedings of the Court will hardly extend beyond a week.

New York, May, 18, 1848.

The plot thickens as the Philadelphia Evening Journal, in an article marked by a power unusual even in its able columns, assails Gen. Taylor's last letter to Brantiz Mayer; exposes and repudiates its "no-partyism;" and closes with the emphatic declaration, that Gen. Taylor for President is "an obsolete idea."

By an arrival at New Orleans from Port-au-Prince, accounts have been received of a sanguinary conflict at Broom Arena—the black population having risen on the whites. They committed most awful depredations, and a French vessel of war was compelled to interfere to quell the outbreak,

YUCATAN AND HER RELATIONS WITH MEXICO AND TEXAS.

From the New York True Sun.

Recent events must render interesting to our readers a comprehensive view of the history of Yucatan, of her past and present relations with Mexico and Texas, and of the causes which led to her present calamitous condition. We therefore offer the following sketch.

The inhabitants of Yucatan have always been distinct from those of Mexico as a people. During certain periods since their independence, no political union existed between them, during most of that time it has been but nominal, and it has never been firm nor founded on much community of interest or affections.

Yucatan did not belong to the empire of the Montezumas, its aboriginal inhabitant being different in race and language from the Asteques and other Mexican tribes, though bearing a general resemblance to them in habits and customs, and in their partial advancement in some of the civilized arts. The conquest of Yucatan was accomplished by Spain subsequently to that of Mexico, and it was not attached to the vice royalty into which the latter was formed. Yucatan and Guatemala each formed a captain-generalship, as Cuba does now, holding its relations direct with the Court of Madrid.

Yucatan did not share in the first insurrection in Mexico. That movement was a revolt of a portion of the population of the latter, which commenced under Hidalgo in 1810, and after a struggle of several years, was in a great measure suppressed. It was followed, however, in 1821, by a revolt of the native royalist troops under Iturbide, which, being joined by the masses, soon achieved the independence of Mexico. The rising of Yucatan did not occur till this second revolt of Mexico; and the liberation of the former was achieved simultaneously but unconnectedly with that of the latter.

Guatemala, at the same time, became separately independent. The provisional authorities of Yucatan, considering their population too limited to form a permanent national government, sent commissioners both to Mexico and Guatemala, with proposals of annexation to whichever might offer the most advantageous terms, her location being between the two.

The preference was given to Mexico. Yucatan sent deputies to the first National Junta of that country, and consented on certain conditions to incorporate herself into the new empire which Iturbide had founded. Before the union was fairly consolidated, however, Iturbide was deposed; when Yucatan resumed her independence and retained it as a sovereign republic till after the federal constitution of Mexico was established in 1824. Though she sent deputies to the convention which formed it, it was on express conditions that the act should not compromise her independence; and she did not accept of the constitution till after it was put in force throughout Mexico, or in other words, she entered the union as a preexisting State after the other States were created. She received the constitution by a compact between the two sovereignties on specific condition, conceding to Yucatan certain commercial privilege not enforced by the created States, the union to continue only while the terms were observed.

The compact on which Yucatan had entered the Union was broken by Santa Anna's subversion of the constitution in 1834, on which that state seceded. By the prompt action of the Mexican forces, then in the state, it was compelled after a short but severe struggle to submit to the central usurpation, and the resistance was severely punished. The usurpation was also resisted by the state of Zacatecas, but with the same disastrous results; and at a later period in 1835 and 6, the inhabitants of Texas by spontaneous popular action revolted against the same encroachment of power and established their independence.

There were three insurrectionary movements, provoked by the same cause, equally justifiable, and alike founded on the right of resisting wrong, but differing widely as to the position which each of the three parties was entitled to assume from its relations with the government. As this difference has been but little examined among us, a few remarks to explain it would here not be amiss.

It is a common error to speak of the Mexican Federal Government as having been formed, like our own, by a compact of the States, when the States—all except Yucatan—were created by the action of the government. The following remark which lately appeared in one of our leading journals, embodies an oft repeated editorial fallacy. "The several provinces of Mexico, having achieved their independence, resolved to form a Union, and effected it by means of a Federal constitution." The truth could not be more perfectly reversed. The fact was that the Mexican nation, in mass, having achieved its independence, resolved on forming a division, and so by a Federal Constitution cut up into States what had before been consolidated, and then admitted Yucatan by compact. On the usurpation of Santa Anna, Yucatan fell back upon her former independence, which, on a breach of the compact, of right reverted to her. Zacatecas had no original independence to resume; but she had an equal right to defend the qualified sovereignty as a State, which the nation had given to her, and which a military faction, not the nation, took away. Texas was not a State, but a section of one. It is therefore absurd to say, as we hear daily repeated, that the "Mexican State of Texas" on this occasion resumed her original sovereignty. The State she was a part of had itself no original sovereignty to resume. Still less could any be possessed by a mere geographical section of it, inferior to the rest in population. Still Texas possessed, equally with Yucatan and Zacatecas, the right of revolt against usurpation—the sacred right of seeking safety by the sword, when other means failed; and this right depended not on State sovereignty or provincial integrity, but on sufficiency of

the cause for resistance and of the means to make it good. She had the former in a higher degree than those States, since from her alien race and habits, submission would have brought greater evils upon her than on them; and she had the latter in a higher degree, as is proved by the event. Her having no State or provincial government when she revolted, did not lessen her grounds of action, while it added to the merit of her success. No cause so sound in its basis and simple in its bearings has ever been so mystified by pettifogging defenders as that of the Texan revolution.

MUTINY AND MASSACRE.—Papers received by the Cambria state that the British convict ship General Wool was seized when two days out from Singapore, bound to Penang, by the convicts on board, and the captain and nearly all the whites of the crew, murdered. About twenty lascars and the passengers were spared. The mutineers ran the vessel a shore on the island of Bungaroh, off the Malay coast, and then abandoned her. Soon afterwards she went down, the passengers saving themselves with difficulty in the boats. The Malays subsequently took part with the passengers, and the convicts were obliged to fly from the island. They took to their boats, leaving 20 of their number behind, who were made prisoners. The fugitive convicts had not been heard of. It appears that the captain, officers and crew, with the single exception of the third mate, were seized with a panic when the convicts made their attack, and offered scarcely any resistance. Some of them were butchered on deck, others thrown alive into the sea. There was no military guard on board the vessel and the convicts were not even handcuffed!—N. Y. True Sun.

GEN. WORTH.—The Union of Sunday contains three letters from Gen. Worth, drawn from that distinguished officer by enquiries in relation to his political views, addressed to him by the Hon. F. W. Bowden, Hon. Elisha English and Joseph Nill, Esq., of Chambersburg, Pa. Upon all the great questions which divide parties in this country, General Worth's sentiments are strongly democratic. He expresses himself opposed to a United States Bank, decidedly in favor of the Independent Treasury, adverse to a high tariff, an advocate of the graduation and reduction of the price of public lands, opposed to the abolition of the veto power, fully convinced of the justice of the war against Mexico, and earnest for the "right of the people of the different sections of our Union to carry their property (of whatever kind or complexion) to, and participate in, the territory about to be acquired from Mexico, or acquired from any other power on this continent."

Gen. Worth states his political opinions with the straight-forward boldness of a soldier, and they are throughout of the most orthodox democratic character.—N. Y. True Sun.

How rapid are the strides of the American race! Their independence of the British Islands has been perfected but some seventy years, and they have already overrun the vast continent, hemmed the British close up in their Northern settlements, crowded them out of Oregon and settled the country; compressed the Mexicans into a territory half of what they before overspread, and lined the Pacific coast with a population rapidly increasing in density.

THE HINDOO GIRL.—The following interesting fact was stated in a recent lecture by Mr Pierpont:

At the present day, the uneducated Hindoo girl, by the use of her hands simply, could surpass, in delicacy and fineness of texture, the productions of the most perfect machinery, in the manufacture of cotton and muslin cloths. In England, cotton has been spun so fine that it would require a thread of 490 miles to weigh a pound; but the Hindoo girl has, with her hand, constructed a thread that would require to be extended 1000 miles to weigh a pound; the Deccate muslins of her manufacture, when spread on the ground and covered with dew, are no longer visible.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—A WHOLE FAMILY BUTCHERED.—An extra of the Eastern Times, published at Bath, Me., contains an account of a horrible affair which occurred on Thursday night last, in the town of Edgcomb, five miles from Wiscasset. A man named Pinkham, a ship carpenter, aged about 45 years, with a sharp axe severed the heads of his wife and four children from their bodies, and then effectually cut his own throat with a razor! The mangled victims of the fatal axe, the marks of blood upon the floor, the father's throat and the open razor, disclosed an awful tale; while a paper found on the premises, in the joint hand-writing of the parents, revealed a condition of mind which shows how fearfully appalling are the fruits of religious error.

It appears that Mr and Mrs Pinkham had been victims of the Miller delusion; but the full force of its crushing influence upon their spirits seems not to have been suspected by others. The paper contained a statement in the hand-writing of Mrs P., followed by another by her husband, setting forth that they had become tired of life—that there was nothing in prospect for them worth living for, and that they had mutually agreed upon the destruction of themselves and their children; requesting that their bodies might be deposited in a stone tomb. It is stated that the wife, when found, was in bed, partially undressed, the eyes open as though awake at the moment of decapitation. The children were also in bed, probably sleeping, unconscious of any danger.

Hon. William Brent, jr., late charge d'affaires to Buenos Ayres, died at his residence near Alexandria, Va., on Saturday morning, and a devoted friend of the strict-construction school of the republican party.

HOOPER MINE.

From the Randolph Herald.

HOOPER MINE.—This mine is situated about 12 miles west of this place, near the Uwharrie, and about two miles from the road leading to Salisbury. It was discovered in February, 1847; and operations were commenced in March following. Prior to this time, Mr Hoover's land, being considered of an ordinary quality, had been valued at \$800. When we visited the mine about twelve months ago, we reached it by travelling through a dense forest, over a rough section of country, and found the prospect indeed gloomy, except the flattering qualities of the small quantities of one which were then taken out. Since that time, however, a vast change has taken place in the appearance of the hill and vicinity. Cabins have been erected for the accommodation of the laborers, store-houses have been built and filled with goods, large quantities of ore have been taken out, and on every hand there are strong indications of enterprise. Numbers prompted by curiosity now visit the place: a considerable number make it their home, and at all hours the hammer and the pick are to be heard. Mr Hoover, after having received about \$1,200 in toll, (one seventh part of the gold realized) has sold his entire interest to Messrs. Patten & Woodfin, of Buncombe county, for the sum of \$18,000! Before the transfer, however, the following leases had been granted for the term of 20 years:

BRILES'S LEASE, In which Noah Briles, G. W. Floyd, A. M. Pugh, Nixon Henly, George Kinley, and J. M. A. Drake, are now interested. This lot was first worked by Mr Briles, and has yielded large profits in proportion to the amount of labor bestowed. From 18 bushels of his best ore, he informs us, he realized 936 pennyweights in the amalgam state. The ore, he thinks, on an average will yield about 10 pennyweights per bushel.

A lease has also been taken by Messrs John Thomas, G. H. Lee, and—Loften; one by Messrs Mulinix, Lassiter, and Hodgin; the Caraway lease by Messrs Ward Pugh, Henly, B. F. Hoover, and J. T. Boyd; one by Messrs Joseph Hoover, Sr., Wm. A. Prevo, J. Pool, and Wm. Rush; one by Messrs Allen Keerans, Pennel Keerans, and Pennel Wood; another by Messrs Noah Rash, Christopher Hill, and Wm. Hill; and two others, one by Avery, Smith & Co., the other by Hawkins, Carson & Co.

The leases, judging from the large sums that have been paid for many of them, are all yielding handsome profits, at least exhibiting the most flattering prospect. Which is most productive, is not for us to say, even if we knew. The fact, that about \$50,000 have been invested here since the discovery of the mine, will give the reader a more correct idea of the estimation in which it is held, than any account that we could give.

There are fifteen cabins on the hill, two stores, and two smith-shops. Messrs Briles & Co. have two mills on Uwharrie, about two miles from the mine, constructed for the purpose of grinding the ore, each of which grinds about 100 bushels per day. The ore is conveyed to these mills on wagons, at an expense of three cents per bushel. Four good horses can draw 25 bushels, and four trips can be made during the day. Messrs Avery & Co. are also making preparations for the construction of five mills, at a distance of 3-4 of a mile from the hill. Some of these are to be in operation in a short time. The several companies have large quantities of ore now ready for the mills.

The cost of grinding depends on the quality of the ore: the ordinary ore costs from 10 to 12 1/2 cents per bushel, while very hard ore costs much more. It must all be completely pulverized, otherwise much gold will be lost.

THE HOWITZER CASE.—Our readers will remember the proceeding of a Court of Inquiry, held in the city of Mexico last October, in relation to certain howitzers which Gen. Pillow was charged with taking into his possession. The finding of the Court was, "that Gen. Pillow had not indicated a desire to make a full and final restoration of the howitzers to their proper places as public property." The proceedings having been forwarded to the President, were reviewed and disapproved by him; the opinion of the Court being based, as the President thinks, on an erroneous impression of the facts. The evidence, says the President, does not show that Gen. Pillow was aware that the howitzers had not been restored by his aids, to whom he had given orders to remount them, and, consequently, the whole opinion of the Court based on such an assumption was erroneous. The review of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the young officers who had removed the howitzers from their carriages, in order "to gratify a natural pride by bringing home with them, to be exhibited to their friends, some of the trophies of the victory over the enemy in which they had participated."—N. O. Delta.

NEW CARRIAGE.—The Worcester, Mass. Telegraph, says that Mr Isaac Woodcock of that place, has made a most important improvement in a two wheel carriage as regards both ease in riding and beautiful appearance. The advantages which it possesses over a common built carriage, consists in the compact combination of a pair of shafts, and half elliptic springs, so arranged that the entire weight of the body and its load is suspended to the axle, neither resting upon or fatiguing the horse, and so also that the motion of the body of the vehicle is kept perfectly steady, and is prevented from violent jerks or vibrations, however rough or uneven the road may be. It is also constructed so as to pass the weight under the axle, instead of over, as in the old way. It balances on level ground, bears upon the horse in ascending, and relieves him of the weight in descending a hill.—Scientific American.



From the Baltimore Sun. The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston this morning, and a portion of the news was received when the line was interrupted, and nothing further could be telegraphed. She sailed from Liverpool on the 6th instant, and consequently brought seven days later intelligence.

Wilmor & Smith's European Times gives the following account of the condition of the markets:—

LIVERPOOL, May 5. There has been a marked improvement in cotton since last week, principally low and middling qualities being in request, caused by increased demand or manufacturers' speculators.

The sales for the week comprise 32,000 bales, at the following rates:—Upland ordinary 3 1/4; middling 3 1/2; mid-ling fair 4 1/4, good 5d.

The imports of cotton for the week was 13,316 bales. The stock in port was 43,000 bales, against 550,900 last year. Price well sustained at an advance of 1-8d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Best Canal flour, 5s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Wheat, mixed, 7s. 2d. to 8s. 4d., 70 lbs. Corn, 26s. to 28s. per quarter. Meal, 11s. 6d. to 11s. per barrel. Rye, 3s. to 3s. 8d. per 70 pounds.

All the above quotations are with duty paid.

Rosin, free of duty, amber and yellow, 2s; Id. to 2s. 6d. Tallow, duty paid, 4s. to 50s. per cwt.

Turpentine, rough, free, 6s. to 8s. per cwt; spirits of turpentine, 52s. 55s., duty paid; pitch, free, 2s. 6d. to 5d.

NEW YORK, May 22—12 M. The Government express has just arrived from Boston with the Caledonia's news and from a copy of Wilmor & Smith's European Times I gather the following summary of the news:

In relation an arrangement had been effected between the two parties of repealers O'Brien and the O'Connells have agreed to work together harmoniously and in a son. An address had been issued signed by the leaders of the two factions, all publicly shaking hands in token of reconciliation. The address urges union among the Irish for repeal of the union.

The Chartist and Reform movement continued throughout Great Britain.

Spain continues quiet, comparative speaking. A good deal of Skirmishing has been going on between Denmark and Holstein; but no other great battles have been fought. The Danes were victorious.

Further serious encounters have taken place between the republican party, Shlesary Holsteiner, assisted by the man confederates, headed by the Prussians and the forces of the king of Denmark. The scene of action took place in the vicinity of Freeburg.

There has been frightful disorders, confusion at Posen, between the peasants and the military.

A new Austrian constitution has been proclaimed, or was proclaimed on the 24th ult., the Emperor's birth day, on that occasion there was great rejoicing throughout Austria.

In Italy there have been no important engagements, but the Austrians gain advantage in several skirmishes.

Venice is closely blockaded—all communications with the surrounding shores having been cut off.

A deputation from Poland is about to depart for St. Petersburg to petition the Emperor for the restoration of the constitution of 1815.

Mehemet Ali was reported to be on the point of death.

A postscript to a despatch for one of the English papers, states that Charles Albert had resolved to attack the Austrians at Verona, and on the 28th April were within two leagues of the city.

The English consul at Venice had retired to Trieste for safety, in consequence of a declaration issued from the consulate, to the effect that England would not acknowledge the Venetian Republic, having so excited a mob that it assembled in front of his residence and tore down the armorial insignia over the door.

FRANCE. Affairs were daily growing more serious notwithstanding two or three occurrences calculated to give alarm. A plot had been discovered to blow up the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Provisional Government which was undergoing rigid investigation at the latest accounts. A terrible riot broken out at Rouen, which was occasioned by causes growing out of excitement tending the election. It was finally effectually quelled by the interposition of the authorities and military, but not before several lives had been lost.

The French Chamber (National Assembly) opened on the 4th. The members of the Provisional Government entered the room in procession, wearing tricolor sashes, and their appearance was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause. Andry de Pruycneau as the senior member present took the President's place. Duponde de Leure ascended the Tribune in an appropriate and subdued speech, signified into the hands of the chamber provisional powers delegated to him and associates. The President of the public was to be elected on the 5th, for this high office all eyes were turned to Lamartine.

Reports were current that the Emperor of observation in the alps had crossed Savoy and joined with the Austrians.

The fashionable expression, when a low has sloped, is to say that the vamoused the ranch.