THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE LOSS OF THE AUSTRIA.

Twenty-two More Lives Saved by the Ship Catarina, at Quebec.

STATEMENT OF THE PASSENGERS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 4, 1858.

The Norwegian ship Catarina, Captain Funnemark, from Fowey, forty-three days out, arrived yesterday. On the 14th of September, at 2 o'clock A. M., in longitude 44 deg. 40 min., latitude 41 deg. 39 min., the Catarina fell in with the unfortunate steamship Austria, and took from the wreck twenty-two persons in all—sixteen passengers and six of the crew. In the number is included a girl about fourteen years of age. On their arrival in Quebec Messrs. Falkenburg and McBlain took them under their care, and will see to their wants.

The following are the names of the saved by the Catarina:—

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS.

G. Stoepel. Andrew Lundstein.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Conrad Eiffert. Christophe Barcker.
Jorgen Fitchen. Sven Neilson.
Wilhelm Braunsdorf. Peter Svensen.
Heinrich Fourier. —— Winsentz.
Joachin Pless. Johannes Daumeller.
Edward Ahlerz. Christophe Danker.
Joseph Smertzeck.

CREW.

Martin Folize, cook. Johan Rohmondt, sailor.
Joseph Karze, fireman. Joham Henrich, sailor.
Frederick Thefeldt, fireman. —— Jaht, sailor.
Heur Rieper, fireman.

We have ascertained the following further particulars from the rescued passengers:—

The pump on board the ill fated vessel, in connection with the fire engine, was not in working order. Some attempt was made to render it available, but the progress of the flames was too rapid. The life boats were hanging amidships, consequently it was impossible to get at all of them. One was lowered crowded with people, but being seized by those already in the water, capsized and swamped. Another was so long being lowered that the people in it sprang into the sea to escape the flames. Near the forecastle ropes were made fast to chains outside, and to these numbers clung, but as the flames progressed, one by one gave way, and found a watery grave. On the bowsprit the passengers were laid out tier upon tier, piled one on top of the other, sometimes four deep. This was a last resource, and from this they were finally driven till only one man remained seated on the extreme end. Eighteen persons got hold of the chain forming the bowsprit stay, and clung to it till four o'clock the following morning. A seaman clambered from the stay to the bowsprit and found there was a probability of extinguishing what fire was there, and accordingly gave directions to those clinging to the stay to dip portions of their clothing in the sea and pass the same up to him. This was done, and the fire was so far subdued as to render the bowsprit a place of comparative safety. They remained there until the boats from the Catarina picked them off.

The following is the statement of Andrew Lundstcain, a Swedish passenger:—

About two o'clock P. M. on the 13th of September, when the fire broke out on board of the Austria, I was standing on deck about amidships, and saw the flames coming up through the windward hatch, three or four feet high. On running forward I perceived the flames breaking through the fore hatches. At that time I saw the Captain rushing upon deck; I saw him take off his coat and run to the side of the vessel as if he was going to jump overboard. Mr. Sweensea, a Swede, seized him by the arm, pulled him back from the rigging and asked him "What he was going to do?" The Captain's answer was to the effect that he did not know what he was about. The captain then ran aft, and I lost sight of him, being on the forepart of the vessel, among the great bulk of the passengers. I saw that the fire increased rapidly, and that it threatened us in an awful manner. The passengers were so closely pressed that they were pushing one another overboard. I managed to get as far as the rope rigging, and catching hold of a rope made it fast to an eyebolt. With this rope I made a sling, so as to be able to sit in it about two feet from the water. I succeeded in doing this about ten minutes after the fire had broken out. While in this position, and about three-quarters of an hour after the fire had broken out, I saw, the fore and mainmast go overboard on the starboard side, and I was in great danger of being knocked off by the yard, which hung on the side of the vessel, and fell into the sea only when the rigging was burnt. Looking around to see if anything was floating which I could lay hold of, I observed the end of the mainmast sticking about two feet out of the water. The rigging on the top end of it must have got entangled in the screw. I let myself down and swam to take hold of this, got on the top of it, and thus succeeded in keeping afloat. At this time I saw three persons hanging on to the side of the vessel by ropes, and I threw a piece of rope to one of them, who proved to be the cook. I pulled him to me, and held him up alongside of me, where we remained the whole night. We saw a number of bodies floating around us during the night. Until dusk the screw moved slowly round whenever the steamer lifted at the stern. To prevent myself being burned I was obliged to take off my coat and soak it in the sea and put it on my side. I burned by shoulder once, not being able to protect that part of my body. I still suffer from numerous burns. When the fire broke out I observed two vessels in the distance. One of them, a French bark, hove to within about a mile of the burning steamer about 5 P. M. and sent two boats towards her, but neither of these boats came nearer than hailing distance to the steamer; I saw them picking up persons floating about. They kept on the windward side of the steamer. I saw them only occasionally, when the steamer swung around. The boats were employed in this way until dark, when they returned to the bark. I perceived a light hoisted on her mast till about 10 o'clock. I think I saw the same vessel the next morning about 2 A. M. On the 14th I saw a ship close to the wreck, which proved to be the Catarina. The ship having to make a lack to the windward of the steamer, it was about day break when the Captain of the Catarina sent his long boat to pick us up; eighteen persons were then found on the bowsprit; three, including myself, in the water at the vessel's side, and one aft on the railing of the steamer. A young girl had remained all night on the bowsprit, hanging on by the rigging. We were picked up by the Catarina in about half an hour. I was the last but one picked up, and do not believe I could have held on much longer, as I was getting exhausted and the sea becoming rougher, though, indeed, it had broken over me all the time.

City Politics.

The Conventions met last night in their respective districts, but, as will be seen by the annexed reports, little or no action was taken beyond appointing Committees of Conference to meet with similar committees appointed by the republicans. It is more than likely that the opposition will eventually fuse on the Congressional nominations. There will, however, be any quantity of log-rolling in the meantime. Annexed are the accounts furnished by our reporter:—

THIRD DISTRICT.—The American Congressional Convention of this district met at St. John's Park House last evening, but adjourned for a week without making any nomination.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Convention of this district met at 122 Pearl street, but adjourned without nominating a candidate.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Convention of this district adjourned till Friday evening without taking any action.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—This Convention convened at Convention Hall, Wooster street, last evening, and formed a conference committee, composed of two from each ward.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Convention met at Knickerbocker Hall, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street. A communication was read from the Republican Conference Committee, stating that they were ready to confer with a like committee in relation to a candidate. The communication was accepted, and on motion Messrs. Frank A. Rockwell, Alex. Hemphill, James Webb, Dr. A. L. Loomis, Edward Berrian and Russell Newell, appointed as such committee. The Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Convention assembled at Monument House. A committee of two from each ward was appointed to confer with the Republican Convention, and it was resolved that the name of Erastus Brooks be presented by the committee to the republican party for their consideration. Adjourned to Monday evening next.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.—Pursuant to a resolution passed by the General Committee, a conference committee convened at Westchester House last night, Mr. Stokely presiding. The proceedings were very short, nothing being done but the appointing of a committee of three—Messrs. Wood (Twenty-second ward), Dean (Thirteenth), and Glover (Fourteenth), to meet the republicans at such time and place as shall be appointed, in accordance with the invitation of that body, which was read by the Secretary

Army Intelligence.

THE COMMAND AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The Adjutant General, Col. S. Cooper, visited Governor's Island yesterday, and inspected that post. The command there consists of 920 enlisted men and thirteen officers. The total number of recruits is 429, which leaves a permanent party of 491. The permanent party consists chiefly of aged, sick or disabled soldiers, who are, as their name imports, a permanent fixture at the post, and not subject to be drafted into active service. The major part of the recruits have been on Governor's Island since August last. They are rather a fine looking body of men, and are daily drilled and disciplined in all things pertaining to military life. Their training has been sufficient to capacitate the most of them to enter active service. They are divided into six companies, each being about sixty strong.

Captain Delancy Floyd Jones, of the Fourth Infantry, commands the battalion of recruits.

The officers of the companies are Lieutenants J. Tipton, Third Artillery; L. Peck, Eighth Infantry; Ingraham, Eighth Infantry; Brevet Second Lieutenants C. G. Harker, Second Infantry; Sardine P. Reed, Third Infantry; A. B. Carey, Sixth Infantry; Oliver P. Gooding, G. N. Bascom, Ninth Infantry.

The commanding officer of the post is Major Albemarle Carey, Sixth Infantry.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Our City of Mexico Correspondence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 5, 1858.

The Capital on the Alert—The Reasons Why—A Change of Government not likely to bring Peace—Doings of the American Minister in Mexico—England Protests against the Forced Loans—The French Minister Ordered Home, &c., &c.

This capital, which has for the past five months appeared at night like a city of the dead, has suddenly been made to resound with the cries of sentinels. Since ten o'clock last evening the cry of "*Sentinele alert*" has been heard in every direction. At the hour I commence this letter (half-past one o'clock A. M.) this city is wrapped in sleep, and the challenges of the sentinels peal forth in a most melancholy strain upon the silence of the night. One who has never heard the "Sén-ti-nele a-ler-te!" vociferated from the stomach of a hungry, wo-begone Mexican sentinel, cannot conceive the gloominess of the cries that now make hideous the desolation of this capital. The cackle of the Roman geese were manly compared to these horrid cries.

But why this invasion of our midnight silence? Why this extra caution on the part of the government?

I shall not attempt to explain in full our real position, for I have no doubt the government has more news than I am able to give you. But partially I may set you on the right track. Yesterday documentary evidence was received here that Tampico had fallen into the hands of the liberals; that the troops of the frontier, under General Carbajal, had entered and occupied that place, and that the friends of the government had been forced to fly; some on a Mexican war steamer and others on Spanish vessels of war. Yesterday, also, was received the intelligence that the government forces at Tulancingo, about seventy miles from here, had been completely used up. The Commandant at that point, without a single companion, brought the news of the disaster to the government. Again: it is known that about 800 federal troops are at Chalco—a place in this valley only distant from here about thirty miles. This you may say is quite enough to put the Zuloaga government on the alert; but it may be that they have news of a character unfavorable for them from the camps in the interior; for our last reliable advices show that a battle must soon take place between the main armies at a point known as the Paso de San Bartolo, between San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato. But be the measure of disasters for the government more or less, it is clear they have suddenly become exceedingly watchful and manifest signs of fear in the establishment of such rigorous police regulations.

Although their end appears near, the present government, I do not believe will give up so long as a ray of hope is left to them; and when the last hope has departed for sustaining themselves in power as a government they will flee to the woods and the mountains to keep up the strife. They will not resort to that alternative until they have been beaten out of this capital, and next, and lastly, out of Puebla—the stronghold of religious fanaticism in Mexico. We have yet a destructive strife before us, with no hope of peace or order, no matter which party gains. It was only last night I heard an able priest say that he thought a party in opposition to the government had the advantage, for they could take what they required, while the government was always restricted in its operations of plunder. Besides that, the great bulk of the soldiers preferred perfect "freedom of their hands" to fixed salaries and irregular pay. As for principles, the Mexican soldier has none. The *padre* was perfectly correct. An opposition war will always thrive in this country so long as the chances for plunder are better than the chances of pay in the service of the government. Comonfort has been the only President of Mexico who could, by bland words, processions, reviews, &c., keep starving troops from revolt. Had he not counted too much upon his powers of persuasion on the 20th of January last he might now be President of Mexico.

Every day our gloomy situation becomes more gloomy. The present struggle has created animosities that can only be crushed out by some foreign aid. The clergy hate, with a venomous hatred, everything that threatens their wealth and temporal power. The *pueos* (that is, the crafty of them) combat the clergy with that madness with which the highwayman asks the traveller, "Your money or your life." They look upon the wealth of the clergy as their lawful booty, and most of them, seeing no other escape from their present poverty, are desperate in the accomplishment of their end. No real patriotic principle is involved on either side—nothing but clerical domination on one hand, and self aggrandisement on the other. The hue and cry about "religion" and "liberty" are the veriest sacrilege. I trust that the many efforts of the HERALD to convince the American people and government of the complete demoralization of these people may produce the proper effect. Their complete unfitness to hold a place among civilized nations has been too often and fully demonstrated, unless they are put in short clothes and whipped into the proper course.

Our city politics remain the same as on the date of my last letter, three days ago. As I then told you, Mr. Forsyth has taken his passports, but will delay his departure until some time next month. His delay is well understood to be with the forlorn hope of making "a treaty," hoping, further, that "a treaty" can be made to redeem his mission. It is to be prayed for that the last treaty has been made between the United States and Mexico, so long as she has not some foreign element incorporated in her government to enable her to keep the obligations she may enter into. It would be much better, however, if the United States, in carrying out the present threats against Mexico, should blot her from the list of nations. That the United States must soon do this or protect us from internal destruction is clear. But still Mr. Forsyth endeavors to hand his name down to posterity in postal, commercial, loan and friendly conventions. "A treaty" seems to fill the whole measure of his ideas of duty to his country, or, rather, himself.

The last mail from England brought positive instructions to the British Minister to protest against the decree of the 15th May, levying a forced loan upon foreigners. I believe Lord Malmesbury spoke in high terms of the protest offered by the American Minister at the time against this loan. The document was certainly a clever instrument, and had Mr. Forsyth continued in the counsel of the gentleman who drew up his protest, instead of acting by and with the advice of interested parties, his position now would be far different in the eyes of his countrymen.

M. Gabriac, French Minister, is said to be under orders to march. His most infamous conduct in making himself the tool of the present Zuloaga government, has at last excited the attention of his government, and he is, it is said, now ordered to go home. It appears that this place is particularly cursed with diplomatic nondescripts.

Robles did not land at Tampico, for obvious reasons, and he may therefore lose the last chance of becoming President of this anarchized country.

A new French paper has made four issues, and a new paper in Spanish and English made its appearance yesterday. The former is signed by Charles de Barnes as responsible editor, and the latter by Wm. Moran. Owing to the stringency of the censorship, neither contains anything of great importance.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the *Bee*, (English and Spanish journal) of the city of Mexico, dated Sept. 4, we make the following extracts:—

Mr. Forsyth is to quit this republic for the United States the beginning of next month.

The rains are now visiting us every day, and the consequence is our roads are in a sad plight. The road between this and Puebla is very bad.

The surveys for the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico Railroad have now been completed, and the labors of the engineers in Mexico are ended. The lines were all perfected on last Saturday, and the chief engineer, Col. Talcott, with the promptness and decision which have characterized all of his movements since the commencement of his labors in Mexico, at once made his arrangements for the departure of himself and his men for New York, where the maps, report and estimates are to be made out. From our conversations with Col. Talcott we learn that the route has been found much more favorable than was at first anticipated by the most sanguine. The road, in many places and for considerable distances, will require but little or no grading, and even those formidable looking barriers, the *cumbres*, will be passed without a single tunnel. Col. Talcott confesses that his investigations have proved that the road can be built for less than one-half of what he at first, before exploring, thought it would cost. The realization of this great work, we consider, now appears certain. The great necessity for it is a powerful argument to capitalists to take hold of it at any price; but when the work will be shown to be so easy of construction we have no fear but that capital, if required from abroad, will be easily obtained. The report of Col. Talcott upon his surveys in Mexico will be a most interesting work, and we shall look forward to it with great anxiety. It will afford information of this country that has heretofore never been known even in Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 27.]

By the arrival of the schooner Star, Capt. Gammon, from Vera Cruz, we this morning received late correspondence from Vera Cruz, and to the 1st inst., from the city of Mexico. Our papers from Vera Cruz are four days later than had been previously received.

A communication, dated on the 7th inst., on board the British steamer Clyde, furnishes particulars of interest, which are subjoined.

A long passage in a sailing man-of-war, at this hurricane and vomito season, are the chief objections to our Minister's coming home on the Plymouth, which had not yet arrived, although due twenty days since, according to orders. Why not send the Niagara to let all the foreigners now in Vera Cruz, and also Mexicans, see that we have steamers to boast of, and are willing to back our Minister's course, endorsed as it is by the government, and approved and applauded by all foreigners in Mexico? Nothing could produce so apropos an affect as such a mark (just now) of appreciation, and of intention to look to Mexico with earnestness of purpose.

Zuloaga is lost, and the only hope of his party is in the return of Santa Anna, and this his own Generals (especially the chief, Echeagraay), positively ridicule, because it would be fatal to them.

Robles was not permitted to land at Vera Cruz from the British steamer Clyde on the 28th ult.; was taken to Tampico, and just in time to be too late, for Carvajal would not listen to him there. He came back to Vera Cruz, and on the morning of our departure managed to get aboard a Spanish vessel of war lying five miles off. People of sense think he might have been recalled by Zuloaga to take the reins on his abdication, Robles being popular.

The success of the liberals in all parts, save the capital and its environs, and there they but wait opportunity, is a subject of daily discourse in almost every city or town. Still inactivity may mar their hopes.

The commander of Tampico, Gen. Marin, and several officers (poor men with bandaged heads) are aboard, for any port not in their own country.

Great pecuniary trouble, and much real distress from deaths, hopelessness, mortification and despair of peace, are visibly apparent.

Juarez is honest, Zamora enthusiastic, Echeagaray foxy, wavering, and silent; Nigrete as drill master, seems desirous to prepare troops to whip the liberals, whom he so lately and most dastardly betrayed and deserted.

The hospitals are still pretty full. Out of 800 men (and a fine set of fellows too) who came in a short time since, only about 200 remain. The saddest effect the mind receives, after all, comes from dreadful vomito's silent but fearful strength, marked in every vessel, at all the hospitals, and through the streets. Twenty-five days in Vera Cruz thus impressed me.

On the day of my departure, the 5th inst., a force was preparing to march on Jalapa, Echeagaray's headquarters. I think he will come over to Zamora's views.

Nine successive stages were robbed, *en route* up, and all are, in fact, if there is any prospects of a few dollars present. But few, therefore, either go or come.

Every one, interested ones excepted, approves Forsyth's course, and hope better days from our strong arm. This sentiment, I find, is general—unanimous, but for a few expectants.

News from Venezuela.

OUR LAGUAYRA CORRESPONDENCE.

LAGUAYRA, Sept. 7, 1858.

Departure of General Monagas and Gutierrez—Convention with the Allies for the Exile of the Peculators, &c.

General Monagas and J. Gutierrez sailed from this por the 31st August, on board the national brig San Pedro, in compliance with decrees of General Castro.

The convention alluded to in the decrees was concluded by Mr. M. Berrisbeitia, Minister of State of the Republic of Venezuela, and General Carlos Soublette, Chief of the Staff of his Excellency General Castro, and Mr. F. Orme, in the name of the Vice-Admiral Count Gueydon, Commander-in-Chief of the allied squadrons (French and English) at Laguayra.

Mr. Orme is the new English Charge d'Affaires.

By the said convention it was agreed:—

1. To send General Monagas out of the territory of the republic.
2. To surrender Gutierrez to the French Legation, at the disposal of the Venezuelan government, that he might be tried, unless the Executive power indulted him.
3. To try Guiseppi, for his peculations, extortions, &c.
4. To submit to the friendly and fair discussion of the government with the legations, the indemnity for the bearer of despatches detained at Laguayra, and the indemnity for the family of a French subject murdered in Caracas.
5. To withdraw the allies' squadron from Laguayra as soon as the convention should be signed.

Signed in Laguayra the 28th August, 1858.

LAGUAYRA, Sept. 8, 1858.

What is thought of the Action of the French and English relative to the Monagas family, &c., &c.

This place has been in great agitation for some days past, the combined fleets of England and France having blockaded the port and captured all the coasting vessels, to coerce this government to release ex-President General José Tadeo Monagas and his Prime Minister, Jacinto Gutierrez, and the great financier, Juan Giussipi, to the allied forces. This government resisted the surrender of their own citizens, whom the whole nation pronounced as criminals of the deepest dye. Finally a compromise was entered into; this government agreed to send the criminals away themselves to Martinico, and the two fleets evacuated the port.

This was the most arbitrary act ever conceived by any civilized nation. Independent of the murdered victims, robbery of twenty million of dollars by the Monagas family of the people's money was the principal reason of their detention until they should disgorge. How can the English bondholders complain at not being paid after this arbitrary act of their own government in the protection of Monagas and his ministers, after appropriating the entire revenue of the country to their use and sending it out of the country for ten years, until the people rose *en masse* against the usurper?

General José Gregorio Monagas, ex-President of Venezuela, has departed this life during his imprisonment.

The removal of the government from Caracas to Valencia, where it will cost a large sum to provide buildings for the government offices and Congress is generally thought impolitic.

The captain of the T. B. Watson being seriously ill, the mate will go home in charge of the brig.

We are anxiously waiting the arrival of Mr. Turpin to relieve Mr. Eames at the United States legation.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[Translated from El Diario de la Marina, of Havana, Sept. 23, for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

The British steamer, arrived here to-night, brought us letters and newspapers from Venezuela to the 7th inst., which fully confirm the news of the pending question with the governments of France and England having been settled in the most honorable manner for the three nations.

The following decrees [alluded to in our Laguayra letter.—ED.] had been published:—

Julian Castro, General in-Chief of the Liberating Army and Chief of the State.

Considering that in consequence of the naval forces of France and England having left the ports of the republic, the causes have ceased to exist which till now prevented the fulfilment of the promise made on the 26th of March last to Gen. Jose T. Monagas, decrees:—

Article 1. General Jose T. Monagas will be sent out of the country, and his banishment will last until the Convention or the national Congress will have decided otherwise.

Art. 2. The present decree will in no way interfere with the pecuniary responsibility which he may have incurred for acts during his administration.

Art. 3. This is to be communicated for his knowledge to his Excellency the President of the Council of State, charged with the executive power.

Given in Caracas, August 30, 1858.

JULIAN CASTRO.
MANRICIO BERRISBEITIA.

Julian Castro, General-in-Chief and using the powers conferred on me by decree, under date of the 13th inst., of his Excellency the President of the Council of State, charged with the executive power, and considering that the hostilities of the naval forces of France and England have completly ceased, and peace and good understanding with those nations being established, this is the proper time of taking in consideration their earnest request preferred in favor of Sr. Jacinto Gutierrez, decrees:—

Art. 1. Sr. Jacinto Gutierrez is pardoned but remains banished from the territory of the republic, until the Convention or Congress will have decided otherwise.

Art. 2. The present decree will in no way interfere with the pecuniary responsibility which he may have incurred for acts committed by him as Minister of Finance and Foreign Relations, during the administration of Gen. Jose T. Monagas.

Art. 3. This is to be communicated, for his knowledge, to his Excellencey the President of the Council of State, charged with the Executive power.

Given in Caracas, August 30, 1858.

JULIAN CASTRO.
MANRICIO BERRISBEITIA.

[Caracas (Sept. 7) Correspondence of the Diario of Havana, translated for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

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All peaceful and respectable Venezuelans show themselves very much indebted to the persons who interfered in the honorable settlement of the pending difficulty relative to the Monagas affair—to Mr. Orme, representative of Great Britain, and to the Count de Gueydon, vice admiral of France; on the part of Venezula to the provisional President Castro, to General Carlos Soubiette, Dr. Mauritio Berrisbeitia, and lastly to Sr. Garcia de Quevedo, representative of Spain, and Sr. Pereira Leal, representative of Brazil, who interposed their good offices. You will remark that in the convention neither the names of Mr. Bingham, nor that of Mr. Levraud have been mentioned—a great triumph for Venezuela.

Monagas and Gutierrez left on the 31st of August, from Laguayra for Martinique, on board the brig San Pedro, which was towed to sea by the British war steamer Buzzard, Col. C. Minchin accompanying them. At the moment General Monagas was going on board, he expressed to the persons who were present at his embarkation, his wish that they might make the people of Laguayra understand that he had never been either a tyrant or a robber, that he was embarking without any means to live upon abroad, and that he would never bear arms against his country.

Sr. Giuseppi remains in prison. The tribunal that is to judge his cause will, within a short time, decide on his destiny; but should the popular opinion be of any weight he would not share the good fortune of ex-Minister Gutierrez who went out free from any bodily injury.

On the morning of the 28th his Excellency the provisional president accompanied by his staff set out for Laguayra, where he arrived at half-past seven to herald the re-establishment of peace between Venezuela, England and France. In Laguayra the news of the arrival of General Castro being known at half-past six in the morning, a public proclamation announced that the visit of his Excellency should be worthily celebrated. In Maquetia several persons on horseback joined the suite of the General, and the immense majority of the population of Laguayra were assembled near the Custom House to receive him. All the streets were, as if by enchantment, decorated with the flags of all nations; there were artillery salutes, and in the night was made brilliant fireworks. So many joyous demonstrations were an evident proof of the high satisfaction shared by the entire population.

General Castro was lodged in a private house, from the balcony of which he addressed the assembled people in a brief, but expressive speech, wherein he congratulated them on the re-establishment of peace and good relations with England and France. As his visit was quite unexpected, fifty persons immediately opened a subscription of twenty dollars each to offer a banquet to his Excellency and his suite, to which were also invited the French Vice Admiral, Count de Gueydon, Mr. Levraud, Mr. Orme, the commanders of the war ships in the port, the Dominican General, Buenaventura Baez, the consuls and officers of the garrison.

The banquet was very cordial, and toasts were brought out in favor of the prosperity of the country and the continuation of the good intelligence between the Venezuelan republic and the two great Western Powers of Europe, which, instead of a transitory enmity, now offered their enlightened assistance for the developement of various industrial enterprises.

The General-in-Chief of the army in the field returned to Caracas on the morning of the 30th, followed by the benedictions of the inhabitants of Laguayra. The new British Minister, Mr. Orme, had also arrived. The honorable character of this gentleman, of which both the European press and my private correspondence from England and St. Thomas speak in the highest terms, augurs the most cordial maintenance of friendly relations between our country and Great Britain.

The old General Juan de Sola, who since the war of independence, in which, although very young, he took part, and rendered his country great services, has just died in Valencia. All who knew him lament his death. General Sola being a stranger had, soon after his arrival in Venezuela, become a naturalized citizen.

Notwithstanding the financial crisis, and of course a great want of money, Senor Montufar has succeeded in completing the telegraphic line to Puerto Cabello. If peace continues we shall soon have not only electric telegraphs in all directions, but also railroads. Several rich strangers are disposed to enter into whatever enterprise of this kind may promise good results.

Several of the individuals complicated in the last plan of revolution have been set at liberty; on the other hand, a number of persons who seem to be very much compromised in the matter have been imprisoned in the Principal. According to trustworthy accounts received here the faction which had raised the banner of rebellion in Guanarito has been completely routed. Thus tranquillity is fully re-established in Venezuela.

FRENCH POLITICS IN VENEZUELA.

[Translated from the Journal du Havre, Sept. 8, for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

The American press is very angry, as may be seen by an extract from the NEW YORK HERALD, which we quote on another page, on the subject of the attitude taken by the governments of France and England towards the republic of Venezuela. That press, which is so ticklish when the respect due to the American flag is in question pretends not to understand that France and England require the liberty of the Monagas family only, because it has been stipulated for in a convention entered upon between the provisional government at Caracas with the foreign *corps diplomatique*, and because those poor wretches, more or less guilty, have been carried by force from the French legation, on which all the foreign ministers had hoisted their flags. Setting aside this violation of pledged faith and this outrage of international law, the American press only takes into consideration the antecedents of the Monagas administration, which, according to those writers, authorized the country to indict the defaulters of the public treasury.

SERIOUS RIOT AT YORKVILLE.

Conflict between Italians and Irishmen—One man Killed and four Seriously Wounded—Recovery of a Large Quantity of Stolen Goods—A Nest of Thieves and Burglars Broken Up—Coroner's Inquest upon the Body of Deceased—Interesting Testimony.

A serious collision between a number of Italians and Irishmen took place at the Cosmopolitan Garden, in Third avenue, near Seventy-eighth street, on Sunday night. During the progress of the row the Italians used their knives pretty freely, and before the police could render any effective service, no less than four Irishmen had bitten the dust. One of the wounded died almost immediately after receiving the injury, but the other three yet survive, although their recovery is a matter of much uncertainty. The Cosmopolitan, it appears, is owned by an Italian named Dyonisius Oches, and has long been the resort of a large number of Italians living in the upper part of the city. On Sundays, especially, the place is crowded with foreigners of every clime, but the Italian element always prevails, no matter how great the throng may be. On this occasion the riot seems to have been got up for the exclusive benefit of the Italians and Irishmen. One Michael Rourke, alias Cherries, was the origin of the difficulty. He was somewhat intoxicated at the time, and in his efforts to dance he stumbled against an Italian woman and knocked her down. This was a signal for a general onslaught upon Rourke and his companions. Some twenty-five or thirty of the Italians, all armed with guns, knives and pistols, made a savage attack upon the Irish, and in less than five minutes Rourke and his companions were completely routed. Four of their number were killed or wounded, viz.: Michael Collum, aged nineteen years, a resident of Eighty-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was killed outright. The deceased was stabbed in the thigh, the knife severing the femoral artery, causing death in a few minutes after receiving the wound.

Edward Burns, residing in Third avenue, near Eightieth street (Battle row), wounded in the back. He was stabbed between the fourth and fifth ribs, the knife entering near the spinal column, and inflicting a mortal wound.

Patrick Tracy, residing in Seventy-second street, between Second and Third avenues, dangerously wounded in the side and leg. Tracy was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital for medical attendance.

Michael Rourke, residing in Third avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, was stabbed in the head and neck. Rourke's wounds are not necessarily fatal, although the doctor in attendance upon the wounded man forbade his attending before the Coroner yesterday on the ground that such a trip might endanger the life of his patient.

Policeman Merrill, of the Nineteenth precinct, was attracted to the spot by the firing of pistols, and upon repairing to the scene of conflict he was shown an Italian who it was said had stabbed Rourke. The policeman immediately arrested him, and was about conveying him to the station house, when he was set upon by some twenty of the rioters, who rescued the prisoner and obliged him to beat a hasty retreat. Merrill had to jump out of a rear window, in order to escape the vengeance of the excited crowd. On escaping from their clutches he ran to the station house and gave the alarm. A platoon of men was despatched to the garden, when it was found that the doors of the saloon were all locked and bolted. The police demanded admittance but were refused, whereupon they came to the determination to break open the doors. An entrance having thus been effected, the police rushed in and made prisoners of all those who were found in the house. The arrested parties were promptly taken to the station house, where they were searched, and then confined in the cells. They gave their names as follows:—

George King,	Bartiana Palano,
George Silchs,	Jean Bueri,
Dominick Femaso,	Rici Jacquo,
Giovano Bravano,	Dominick Morfile,
Joreppi Guerti,	Franboni Angelo,
Schenigato Stephen,	Augustus Carlini,
Andrea Pollinari,	Petro Belli,
Garmo Belli,	Stephen Belli,
Dyonesius Oches,	Fernando Francisco,

George Bartlet.

A double barrelled pistol and a dirk knife were found upon the ground, which probably belonged to some of the prisoners.

As soon as the prisoners had been properly secured, the police returned to the scene of the riot, and took possession of the Cosmopolitan for the remainder of the night. The premises were searched, when, to the astonishment of the police, a large quantity of stolen goods, consisting of clothing, plate, &c., was discovered secreted in various parts of the building. A portion of the goods was subsequently identified by Alderman McSpedon as the proceeds of a burglary committed on his house some weeks ago. Yesterday morning the police made a further search, when they found a large amount of silver ware, clothing, blankets, jewelry, besides burglars' tools, pistols loaded, clubs and slung shot. In every room, niche and cranny stolen goods were found secreted.

A large quantity of silver ware was hid in the garret under a pile of moss. Two burglars' coats, of the same fashion as Cancemi's, were found. The goods were identified as the proceeds of several burglaries recently committed in that ward.

Several houses only a few doors off, had also been robbed, and their property was identified. A considerable quantity of the stolen property still remains to be claimed at the Nineteenth Ward station house.

Some of the prisoners belong to a gang of burglars, principally Italians, Sicilians and Spaniards, who have for many years carried on operations in the city. Cancemi, the murderer, is believed to have belonged to this gang, and he was their principal depot. They had their confederates at many of the fashionable restaurants.

Coroner Gamble, upon being notified of the death of Collum, immediately repaired to the Nineteenth precinct station house for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body. An intelligent jury was empannelled, and the examination of witnesses was proceeded with as follows:—

Joseph Rosanis deposed that he lived in Seventy-ninth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on the south side; was sworn as an interpreter.

John W. Merrell, policeman, attached to the Nineteenth precinct, deposed as follows:—At ten o'clock last night I was in a car on Third avenue going up to my post; when I got in the neighborhood of the Cosmopolitan Gardens, in Third avenue by Seventy-eighth street, I heard the report of a pistol; I got off the car, and heard from some persons that a man was shot in the garden; I went into the garden, and saw a number of excited people all talking, but not fighting; I saw Michael Rourke lying on the floor; he was wounded in the head; I had him removed to the Five Mile House; I then went into the house adjoining the garden, to the proprietor of which the garden belongs; the name of the proprietor is Dyonisius Oches; when I got into the house a man pointed out a person, apparently an Italian, whom he said had wounded Rourke; I arrested this man, and the crowd rescued him from me by rushing him away from me; the doors were closed and the crowd began to jump out of the window; I tried to get out at the door but Ferdinand Francisco, now present, was the man who kept the door shut while I was endeavoring to get out; I heard some shots fired in the street by those who had left the house and garden; Martinoli Gintano was in the affray; I succeeded in jumping out of the window and came down to the station house for a platoon of men, when I returned to the garden, but all was quiet then; I saw deceased in a wagon opposite the Five Mile House; I understood his friends removed him; when I got to the Cosmopolitan those inside closed the doors and would not open it at our application; we therefore broke it open, and upon entering the room arrested the following persons:—George King (who was in bed with his wife), George Silchs, Dominick Fomaso, Giavani Bravana, Josephi Guesti, Bastian Palano, Jean Bueri, Rici Jacquo, Dominick Morfill, Franconi Angelo, Schonigato Stephen, Andrea Pollinari; we subsequently arrested some others, whose names are as follows:—Augustus Carlini, Petro Belli, Garmo Belli and Stephen Belli; the prisoners were all brought to the station house and searched; after I got out of the house I saw a number of these Italians, and they said a lot of English and Irish loafers had come there to annoy them, and that they (the Italians) would kill them all.

George L. Green, residing in Eightieth street, near Second avenue, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I stopped at the Cosmopolitan Garden last night in company with a friend; after being there a few minutes I missed my friend, and hearing that there was some difficulty outside I went out, and found my friend, James White, clenched with Rourke; the crowd were trying to stop the fight; after awhile the fight was stopped; no weapons were used in this fight; soon after this I saw a number of Italians firing pistols and drawing knives; I left as soon as I could, and when I got up to Seventy-ninth street a boy came up to me and said a man was lying wounded on the corner of Seventy-eighth street; I went there and saw deceased; he was cold and almost pulseless, and blood flowed freely from a wound in his thigh; I assisted in having him moved; I did not go to the station house with deceased; I cannot recognize any of the prisoners as persons who were present in the affray; the Italians in the house rescued the man whom the policeman had in custody, and they all evinced a disposition to resist the policeman in the discharge of his duty.

George Noulet, residing in Eightieth street, between Third and Fourth avenues—I am barkeeper for Mr. Oches, and was engaged at work all day yesterday at the Cosmopolitan Garden; I was on my way from the barroom to the garden about ten o'clock last night, when Giatano rushed into the barroom; he had a knife in his hand, and was very much excited; I did not see where he went to; I went back behind the bar, when some person said that a man was shot in the garden; I heard some pistol shots; a tall Italian was walking around the room with a gun in his hand; the Italians commenced to quarrel among themselves, when three policemen came in; then there was a general rushing and pushing around the room; somebody said the doors were locked; I went to open them, when some of the Italians knocked me down; after this they pushed out and commenced firing in the street, opposite our door; I saw a tall Italian load his gun with powder and ball, and start out into the street; this was the last I saw of him; Mr. Oches stood behind the bar with me all the time, and had no hand in the row; George King was not in the room; he boards at our house with his wife.

Dennis O'Brien, residing in Third avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, deposed that he heard of the fight at Cosmopolitan Garden, and went there and saw two men fighting; I do not know who were fighting, but I saw Mastiago Giatano, now present, rush through the crowd with a knife in his hands; I heard a pistol shot; I heard that some person was wounded; I stood awhile on Third avenue, when a rush was made from the house to the avenue; I ran away, in company with several other persons, and as we ran the Italians fired after us; I went to Eighty-second street, and did not return to the scene of the fight again.

Daniel Fitzgerald, being duly sworn, says—I reside in Seventy-seventh street, near Third avenue; I was going to bed last night about ten o'clock, when I heard some shots fired; I got up and went towards the Cosmopolitan Garden; I was going through the garden when I stumbled over Rourke, who lay wounded; I picked him up, and with some assistance, conveyed him to Rourke's house; I heard several shots fired; while I stood inside the gate several persons pointed firearms at me, and threatened to shoot me; these men were Italians; there were some twenty or thirty of them, and one of their number was about shooting me, when another of the party recognized me, and told him not to shoot; the musket was instantly lowered, and I was allowed to depart; I could not recognize any of these men; I am sure Mr. Oches was not one of the number; none of the prisoners were among the number.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Drs. Finnell, Ferguson and Hanlon deposed that they made a post mortem examination of the body of Callum, and upon dissecting the left thigh they found that the femo