

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Boston.

Advices to September 7th.

The Inman steamer City of Boston, Capt. Kennedy, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th instant, arrived at New York on the 17th.

The steamer Erin left Liverpool for New York, also, on the 6th inst.

The Moravian arrived off Londonderry at seven o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst., and reached Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 5th.

The Circassian, from New York, arrived off Southampton in the afternoon of Sept. 3d.

The City of Cork reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 6th.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Confederate loan was held at the "Lodge Tavern" on the 4th inst., to consider the altered position now that the Government of the United States has become the de facto Government of the Confederate States, and, if deemed expedient, to appoint a committee to protect their rights and interests, and generally to take such steps as might be thought advisable.

Mr. Chamberlain having taken the chair, Mr. Chamberlain said they were met to consider their position as the holders of this loan, and also what was the value of it. He was not a stockholder, being merely the agent of persons who wished to have the matter considered. He thought it desirable that a committee should be appointed to investigate the position of the loan, and what securities had been given by those who brought forward the loan. They would inquire whether the agents had any money in their hands to be applied in liquidation of the loan. He would not give any opinion himself, but he had high authority for stating that the individual States were severally liable for a proper amount of the loan. He also thought that the Federal Government were internationally as well as morally bound to pay this loan. The Federal States were one nation which conquered the Confederate States, another nation, and the former being now the de facto government of the latter, he thought they were bound to pay the debts contracted by the Confederate States. It resulted from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood in a recent case that the Federal Government were liable.

After some discussion, it was agreed that a committee, consisting of the chairman, Mr. Chamberlain and P. W. Morgan, should be appointed to report the result of their action to a meeting to be held on the 18th of next month.

The bonds on the 5th declined one per cent., the proceedings at the meeting affording little ground for hope to the bondholder.

The Liverpool market was formerly almost monopolized by the traders between Liverpool and the cotton ports of the South, but which during the war was almost deserted, has at last assumed its wonted business aspect, and is now brisk with labor. The trade between the Acrcy and the long-sealed ports of the Acrcy is now in full swing, and it is expected that the profits will be as good as well for the future. The Post here enumerates a long list of vessels that have sailed and are loading for Southern ports.

Five of the leaders in a recent Fenian demonstration at Blackrock, near Dundalk, had been committed for trial at the Assizes, without the privilege of bail. The prisoners were committed by order from the authorities at Dublin Castle.

The death of Sir W. Hamilton, the astronomer royal of Ireland, is announced.

The Mark Lane Express fears that nearly three-fourths of the wheat crop will prove to be in bad condition, and that upwards of 100,000 bushels of the wheat, the earliest and the latest gatherings of the harvest will probably turn out the best.

The cattle plague continued its ravages. It is stated to have made its appearance in Ireland, in the County of Donegal. The Common Council of the city of London had voted £1000 to head a subscription to compensate persons who had been compelled to kill diseased animals.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were generally steady and firm. Consols on the fifth closed at 90. The demand for discount continued limited, and rates were unchanged.

The London Times of the 6th says: "The telegraphic announcement yesterday from New York to the effect that a new consignment of low interest bonds had been issued, had now been officially confirmed, created disappointment among the dealers who had placed faith in the statements received by previous mails, that the Treasury was well provided against all wants up to December.

The advices from Frankfurt mention that the settlement of the August consignment of consols has been made in the market at length overstocked with American funds, while discount remains at 3 per cent. As much as 10 per cent. was paid for carrying transactions forward to the new account. It appears there are many weak holders and as every steamer brings new supplies, prices give way if not supported by better New York quotations.

FRANCE.—A Paris letter says there is no prospect of a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

According to returns by the authorities of Marseilles there were 73 deaths in that city on the 30th August, of which 65 were caused by cholera. The fall in the price of corn had become more general. At 124 markets held on the 2d there was a rise or a tendency to rise in only 15, while there was a fall or a tendency to fall in 72; the remainder were either quiet or stationary. The Emperor and Empress of the French and the King and Queen of Spain were about to exchange visits at San Sebastian and Biarritz.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th closed flat; rates 68.15.

ITALY.—At the King's request, Signor Notali, Minister of the Interior, resigned his office at the head of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

A dispatch from Rome announces the death of Joseph Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano.

PORTUGAL.—The following is the definite organization of the Ministry: Senhor Aguiar, President of the Council; and Ministers of the Interior, Count of Castro; of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Fontes; of Finance, Count Torrenovas; War, Viscount Praia Grande; Marine, Senhor Rayona Freitas; Justice, The Portuguese Chambers will shortly be prorogued.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna papers publish a decree of the Minister of the Interior, General von Schmerling, relative to the course to be pursued towards the press. The Minister recommends the exercise of the law against really serious offences of the press, but a careful avoidance of all measures which might raise a suspicion that the prosecution was of a partisan character. Apart from all prejudicial opinions, the Government says the Minister will gratefully accept all well-founded criticisms of their acts.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia was to have an interview with the Queen Victoria at Darmstadt on the 8th September.

The navigation treaty between England and Prussia was signed at Gastein on the 16th inst.

The London Times says the continued impunity of Count Eulenburg reflects the utmost discredit on Prussian justice.

THE DUCHESSES.—An official notification had been made to the present government of the Duchesses that it would be dissolved on the 14th September. The civil and military government for Holstein were established at Kiel, and would enter upon its functions on the 15th inst.

Field Marshal Von Goltz was to arrive in Holstein on the 14th inst., and replace Herr Von Haller, the Austrian civil commissioner in the Duches.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE BASUTO WAR.—We have Cape news to July 28th. The Basuto war was proceeding with great vigor, and the whole course of affairs up to then was strongly in favor of the Free State. The strong hold of the Bushido and Basuto chiefs had been captured, 60 Basutos were killed, and 400 to 500 sheep, 425 cattle and 150 horses were captured. Mogotla Town, another Basuto stronghold, had also been taken, and about 1000 horses and 1000 cattle were captured. The country of Mollahani has been seized, and proclaimed a free State territory.

Great atrocities were alleged to have been committed, and murders of Basutos on British soil, namely, the Natal side of the Brakenberg. This was said to have arisen through the confusion attendant on a great and successful raid made by the Basutos among the Africaner Boers along the Natal frontier.

The Natal government were acting promptly for the defence of the frontier, and had resolved to grant an annual subsidy of £7000 to extend telegraphic communication via the Free State, to Cape Colony.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from New Zealand state that Boivoi manifested an intention to continue the struggle. The crew of the cutter Bonita have been seized by Maories. Their fate is uncertain. Mr. Fox has resigned his seat in the Assembly and proceeded to England. Efforts are being made to overthrow the ministry.

INDIA AND CHINA.

BOMBAY, August 8.—Overtures of peace have been received from the Rajah of Bhootan, and the war is not likely to be resumed.

The Bombay Government have sent large supplies of grain to Aden to relieve the famine there. The want of rain is severely felt in the Punjab and the northwest.

Deggonath, Sankershet, the representative Hindu and leading man among the Hindoos in Bombay, died on the 31st of July.

CANTON, August 12.—Grey shirting and twist advancing. The total report of tea to date is 36,000,000 pounds. Exchange on London 4s. 5d.

SHANGHAI, August 5.—Tea, nothing doing; alk advancing. Exchange on London 6s. 3d.

A famine is anticipated in China.

It is proposed to establish a telegraph communication to London through Russia.

Affairs are quiet in Japan.

BOMBA, September 2.—Cotton steady. Exchange 2s. 0d.

[Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LONDON, September 7.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

A great fire has occurred at Stamboul. Two thousand five hundred buildings have been burnt, and the fire was still raging on the 6th.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Arrival of the Monoka.

The steamship Monoka, Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, of the GETTY Line, left New York on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 4 P. M., and arrived off the bar on Sunday afternoon. We are indebted to Capt. MARSHMAN for New York papers of Thursday, the 21st inst., from which we make extracts.

The Cunard mail steamer Australasia, Captain Cook, which left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 9th and Queenstown on the evening of the 10th September, arrived at ten o'clock Wednesday night.

The harvest seems to have been abundant. In the German and French markets prices have fallen, and although the crops in America are rather below an average, the crops in Russia are an average, and there is no likelihood of bread being next year high-priced.

The Cork Reporter announces that the government had ordered a number of gunboats, with two men-of-war, to take up positions off Bantry Bay and some adjoining station on the west coast of Ireland.

The Movement announces the death of Theresa Kossuth, wife of Kossuth, the Hungarian ex-dictator, on the 1st inst., at Turin. The deceased lady was fifty-five years of age. In accordance with her wish she was conveyed to Geneva, and interred in the English Protestant Cemetery at San Benigno, by the side of her only daughter, who died three years ago.

Mr. Moore, widow of Thomas Moore, the poet, died on the 4th inst., at Sloperston cottage, aged sixty-eight years.

The weather in England had been exceedingly hot—more so, indeed, than at any time this year. A change had taken place, and London was visited with a severe thunder storm on the morning of the 9th.

The London Times of the 9th has an editorial opposing the project of saddling England with heavy obligations on account of the intercolonial railway from Quebec to Halifax, and arguing against the expediency of the undertaking.

The China arrived at Queenstown early on the 9th inst.

The Etna reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th.

THE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The London Globe of the 9th inst. publishes the following additional particulars respecting the great fire which broke out in Stamboul on the previous Tuesday night:

The terrible fire has been attended with a far more serious loss of property than was expected when the first telegram was sent to London, and it now turns out that no fewer than two thousand eight hundred houses, public buildings, and places dedicated for divine service, have been for the most part levelled with the ground. There are certainly a few exceptions, where the walls are standing, but the principal mosques are now no more than a heap of ruins. The accounts forwarded this (Friday) morning to the different insurance companies in this city are of a harrowing nature. Some 22,500 persons had to rush out of their habitations almost naked to escape from the flames.

SHIPMENT OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION INTO THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following circular, modifying former restrictions, has been issued to Collectors of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1865.

SIR: The circular of the 1st instant relative to the shipment of guns and ammunition into States heretofore declared in insurrection, is hereby so far modified that you will hereafter grant permits, without any reference to this department, for the shipment of sporting guns and ammunition therefor in any reasonable amount, and also blasting powder for mining purposes. You will make weekly returns on the last day of each week of the several applications for such permits, giving the names and residences of the consignors and consignees, the amounts and character of the powder, shot and lead shipped, which must be stated in pounds, kegs, bags or casks. It is designed that these shipments shall in no case exceed what may in your judgment be necessary to meet the ordinary wants of the country. All other applications you will refuse. With great respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The following dispatch from Gov. PEARY appears in the Northern papers: COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 19, 1865.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: The Convention has repealed the Ordinance of Secession. The committee has reported in favor of abolishing slavery, equalizing representation, electing Governor and Presidential electors by the people, and voting *intra voce* in the Legislature. These measures will all pass. Every thing has been unanimous. Mr. Thompson, a delegate irregularly elected by the Northern citizens at Beaufort, was permitted to take his seat.

B. F. PERRY.

EXPORTS.—NEW YORK.—The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending September 19, and since January 1:

Table with 4 columns: Date, 1863, 1864, 1865. Rows: For the week, Prev. reported, Since Jan. 1.

W. L. YANCEY'S GRAVE.—Such is the flaming cherubim that guards the Montgomery Cemetery. Albeit I went to see the grave of Yancey. It is marked by no monument. A plain marble slab lying on a level with the ground, and enclosed by a low iron fence, covers the ashes of the once proud and arrogant "Old Man of the South" on the iron gate is the only thing that tells who lies here. Strange enough that one whose ambitions during life should, when dying, request his friends to put no monument to his grave—so strange, indeed, that I am disposed to doubt it in the case of Mr. Yancey, notwithstanding an old citizen tells me that was the fact.

SALUDA MANUFACTORY.—We are pleased to learn that the magnificent Saluda manufacturing establishment of Colonel Childs, which was so thoroughly shattered in February last, is in such progress that it is fully expected to resume its operations by or before January next. This will be a very great help to the district, and a very surprising prospect. We trust that neither his own nor the public expectations will suffer disappointment.—Columbia Phenix.

AN ADVANCE.—The Macon and Western Railroad, on last Sunday, advanced their rates one and a half cents per mile. The fare is now \$6.50 from Macon to Atlanta.

From New Orleans, Mississippi and Mexico.

New York, September 16.—New Orleans files to the 7th have been received. The Times' Brownsville correspondence says the health of the colored troops continues bad. Sanitary measures have been adopted and strictly enforced.

Though quiet, the Liberals in Matamoros are collecting a large force, and will soon increase it by a union with the forces of Cortinas, Carvajal, Canales, and Delcor.

A Spanish took place on the Tampico road between the Republicans, under Escobedo, and a party of Imperialists under Tinjero, having a wagon train in charge. The Imperialists were driven back to Monterey, where, getting reinforcements, they went out again, and were met by Cortinas' guerrillas, and again driven.

The Mexicans were reported to have barbarously murdered recently by robbers. One of the party is reported to be General Parsons, of Missouri, while another report has it Col. Parsons, of Texas.

The Times publishes Gen. Slocum's order revoking his order forbidding the organization of militia in Mississippi by Governor Sharkey, and says that the Imperialists will soon take place in Mississippi regarding the powers and conduct of the freedman's bureau, which will probably form a precedent for all States lately in insurrection.

REPORTED SUCCESS OF THE LIBERALS.

CAIRO, September 15.—The New Orleans Times' city of Mexico correspondence says the news from the United States caused great agitation among the Imperialists. They were in a state of extreme anxiety. The more zealous adherents of Maximilian are discouraged, and every one seems to feel increasing despondency.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.

The French are making their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete issued an order that all proprietors must arm the laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juaristas.

The results in giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked.