

Important from Yucatan.—The Indians were in possession of nearly the whole of Yucatan. The taking of Bacalar by them, had filled the Belize, the British settlement, with refugees.

At Valladolid every male inhabitant was put to the sword.

The British, with the usual pluck and stamina of the Anglo Saxon race, were preparing to make a stand against the Indians, who, it was said, would meet with a warm reception.

Flour was selling in New York on Friday at \$5.75.

Buffalo, May, 12—P. M.

The Great Conflagration at Detroit.—The fire originated in the large storehouse, between Bates and Randolph street, unoccupied, by sparks from the propeller St. Joseph, which was firing up at the time, at about half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and continued to rage until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Ware house occupied by DeWolf, the old Bartley Market, the Steamboat Hotel, the Wale Hotel &c., are all in ashes.

Not a building is left standing below Jefferson Avenue, between Brush street and an alley between Bates and Randolph streets, except the warehouse of Brewster & Dudgeon, and Thompson's Hotel; and many are burned above Brush street.

On Jefferson Avenue, every building, on the south side is destroyed, from the new Campau block, which was partially destroyed, to the second below the Congregational Church. All between that and the river is in ashes.

New York Com. Advertiser.

An old acquaintance, the Steamship Great Western, once so popular as a packet between this country and Great Britain, made her appearance in our waters this morning, and is now anchored off the battery. We have heretofore mentioned that she is to be employed in future, in the packet service between this port and the British West India Islands, and is to make a monthly trip from Bermuda to New York. She arrived in the lower bay, on this her first voyage in her new vocation, in seventy eight hours from Bermuda, under the command of Captain Chapman.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

THE BRITISH MAIL.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax at a late hour on Wednesday evening last, after splendid passage of 11 1/2 days. We have devoted all our available space to extracts, which contain much highly important matters relating to the affairs of the old world. Our papers are to the 13th inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The warlike aspect of affairs on the continent has not undergone any material change during the past week. The hostilities in Lombardy have received a new impulse by the accession of the Pope to the Italian confederacy against Austria, whilst Prussia and the allies in the north have entered Denmark Proper, Jutland; and the friendly mediation of England in the quarrel has not yet produced any practical results. The Danes by sea have now begun to act by a vigorous blockade of all the northern ports. An official declaration of the blockade of Venice by the Austrians has been issued.

From Lombardy we are in hourly expectation of receiving news of a decisive engagement between Charles Albert and the Austrians under the walls of Verona.

It is beyond doubt that the Austrians are in a most critical position, from which they can only be extricated by the opportune advance of Count Nugent, whose successes have, it is said been checked by the coming up of the allies from the south, and the determined resolution of the people of the country through which he passes to resist his progress. But the most important event of the war has occurred at Rome. The repugnance of the Pope to declare war against Austria, the most Catholic country of Central Europe, has drawn down upon his Holiness the whole weight of a popular fury. On the 1st and 2nd instant, a movement was got up at Rome to compel him to declare war against the Austrians, which he long resisted. The safety of the Pope, the cardinals, and indeed, the city itself being threatened—for the mob vowed they would set fire to it—the Pope at length yielded. The Ministry was dismissed, a new popular administration formed, and the Terrorists became completely triumphant. The concessions made are, that no priests shall in future fill any public employment, war shall be formally declared, Pope Pius IX. to be the head of the Government, a daily bulletin of the news from the seat of war to be published, and encouragement given to volunteers amongst the Roman youth to proceed to fight against the Austrians. The Romans were brought to this pitch of indignation by the cruelties alleged to be practised by Radetsky towards his prisoners. It is even asserted that the Austrians had a scheme of mining Ancona, and blowing up the Neapolitan army on the day arrived, together with 40,000 inhabitants!

These inventions naturally excite the Italians, and portend more difficulties.

The whole of Germany continues in an agitated state, and the report of the collection of an army of 50,000 men between Bamberg and Nuremberg has created a deep sensation at Paris. On the Prussian-Polish frontiers, the utter disorganisation of all government, has led to the most frightful excesses. As far as we can judge, from the conflicting accounts which reach us, it appears that the Germans having broken faith with the Poles, in certain concessions granted to them, the latter flew to arms. A succession of the fiercest battles has been fought, the two last at Xionz and at Miloslaw have been frightfully bloody; The carnage of the first battle was only exceeded by that of the second. The Prussians had 10,000 men, with artillery, whilst the Poles were a mere handful, and yet the slaughter was terrific. The Prussians were beaten. The whole province of Posen is in arms, and that city is not unlikely to be taken by the Poles. Between the latter and the Germans the fiercest animosity subsists; the Poles have refused to send any delegates to the Diet, and in fact, abjure all connection with the Germans. Prussia seems to be in a deplorable state, from Treves to Posen; and the distress at Berlin is intense. The youth of Germany, however, flushed with success at their exploits in Holstein-Schleswig, seem to have contracted the war mania, and are looking out for fresh fields of glory!

The Danes remained shut up in the Aisen up to the 4th instant, when it is positively stated that they withdrew to Zealand. The Prussian and allied army is at Weile, holding Fridericia, the key of the little belt in their possession. In the mean time the Danes have declared officially the blockade of Stettin, Stralsund, Rostock, and Wismar, Pillau and Dantzic, and the Elbe.

Cowes roads is rapidly filling with Hamburgers and Holsteiners; seventeen ships took refuge during the night of the 9th instant. Negotiations were actually opened at Berlin on the 4th instant, between Lord Westmorland, the British Ambassador, and M. de Meyendorf, and we hope that an armistice will be speedily arranged. Hamburg is making efforts at the defence of her merchant vessels, and a subscription with Messrs. Godefroy and Son at the head, has been opened to equip gun-boats for the protection of the mouth of the river.

The Queen of Portugal has issued a decree, appointing a Commission to carry into effect the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese ultra marine possessions. The slave trade being already prohibited by law and by treaties in all the Portuguese colonies, the Commission is instructed to report upon the best means of doing away with slavery, taking as a basis the principles of equity and justice, and keeping in view the laws and practice established in the Portuguese settlements, and also the lessons of experience offered by those regions where slavery has been abolished.

FRANCE.

The tranquil and imposing ceremony of the opening of the National Assembly and the enthusiastic inauguration of the Republic in a constitutional form, ratified as it was by the universal acclamation of the deputies, the national guards, the army of the line, and assembled people of the French nation, has given a new impulse to the hopes of the friends of representative freedom; and it is now certain that not only will the experiment of a democratic Government be fairly put to the trial in France, but that the great problem of the organization of labour will be tested in a spirit to secure its success, if such a scheme can be rendered practicable by human wisdom and exertions.

Our columns will detail the first proceedings of the New Assembly, the formalities which accompanied its opening, and an outline of the speeches which the several Ministers of the Provisional Government made, when giving an account of their unavoidable dictatorship. The Chamber, and, indeed, the country, have been satisfied with the explanations given; a formal vote of approbation, almost unanimous, has been passed, and the impression gains ground, that so long as Lamartine maintains his honourable position and freely accorded power, the peace of Europe will be preserved. The vessel of the Republic, therefore, is fairly afloat upon the waves, and the crew before they decide in what way she shall be steered, have to appoint her commander and officers. A President of the Chamber has been selected, a 'conservative' republican, in opposition to the extreme republicans; but his authority has been limited to one month's duration, and a truly republican jealousy is evinced by the new assembly, which prompts them to guard against any of the encroachments which might be made upon democratic rights; accordingly, the delegated power they confer is provisional, and limited until a definite constitution shall be agreed upon. But the formation of the executive authority, to carry on the business of the state is a still more difficult question. At the first attempt to decide this essential point, by nominating a delegated authority of five Ministers, Barbes, the ultra-colonel of the national guards, ascended the tribune, and raised such a confusion, by referring to the late events at Rouen, as plainly to prove that any attempt by the moderate republican to exclude the members of the ultra party from a due share in the Government, would be followed by a movement of the people to restore the preponderance of the extreme party. Already the ultra party had out, that if the Assembly will not save the country according to the views

of Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Flocon, and Albert, an appeal will be made to the mob to make it. At the setting of Tuesday this vital question was for the present disposed of, after a rejection by a majority of 411 against 385, of the recommendation of the Bureau; that Ministers should be directly appointed by the Assembly. At the first blush of Lamartine's speech respecting foreign affairs we were impressed with his resolute determination to maintain the peace of Europe; but upon a more careful consideration of his able exposition, we are not so confident that the language he uses indicates that he has power sufficient to control the bellicose spirits about him. It is reported that Lamartine is endeavouring to bring about an European Congress, to be held for the purpose of regulating the affairs of Poland, Germany and Italy, and thus put an end to the effusion of blood. The Provinces continue in a disturbed state; and tranquillity has been restored at Limoges by the transmission of 300,000 francs to the distressed inhabitants of the town.

The last official report of the Bank of France was a little less unfavourable than the preceding week. In Russia and Austria partial measures have been taken to prevent the further exportation of gold, which, however, must prove inoperative, if the state of confidence and the course of trade disturb the ordinary circulation.

Confidence and credit have improved in Paris since the opening of the National Assembly, and specie is more abundant.

IRELAND.

Whether it is the effect of the late acts for putting down outrage and seditious speaking, certain it is that Ireland has become more tranquil during the last week. The Limerick affair has tended not a little to this salutary result. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, in the first impulse of indignation at the treatment he received, resolved to retire from Parliament and public life; but the genuine sympathy and regret expressed to him by the O'Connells in Dublin, changed this determination, and a new alliance has been formed, and an address to the Irish Repealers issued, in which the names Dr. Miley, Mr. W. S. O'Brien and Mr. John O'Connell appear at the head. The declaration of fraternisation is not made by these leaders of the repeal party as members of the Irish Confederation, or of the Loyal National Repeal association, but simply as individuals pledged and devoted to obtain repeal. Indeed, for the present, Mr. Mitchell seems to be shelved from the two great parties. The Repeal Association has long since disavowed his principles, he has now thought fit to retire from the council, and has requested his name to be removed from the books of the Irish Confederation. The reasons which he alleges for this step are irreconcilable differences which have long existed on questions of national policy between Mr. W. S. O'Brien and himself. Mr. Mitchell, however, declares his resolution to hasten the formation of the National Council and National Guard, in both which he assumes a conspicuous part. His tone, however is utterly changed. Instead of "the most magnanimous lion, as heretofore, Mr. Mitchell, in the United Irishman and in his letter to the council, "roars as gently as a sucking dove." The printers of his paper cut down his matter and the size of his sheets remorselessly; and instead of executing vengeance upon the Butcher-General of Ireland, he, whinically exclaims to the Lord-Lieutenant, only "do you bite your thumb at me." It is quite clear that there will be no revolution in Ireland this time; and that whatever changes may be brought about, they will only be effected by peaceful agitation, or by the constitutional course of Government. M. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher having pleaded 'not guilty' to their several indictments, will be put upon their trial on Monday, but Mitchell having put in a dilatory plea, has succeeded in postponing his trial until next term. The blundering mode in which the law officers of the crown in Ireland contrive always to mismanage their public prosecutions, brings the Government into contempt. The irresolute tone assumed in the House of Commons by Sir George Grey, when bewailing these legal blunders, only furnishes a fresh pretty triumph to the confederate party, and incites them on, merely from that motive alone, to the commission of offences. It affords exquisite delight to some men to advance to the brink of a precipice, and excite admiration and astonishment at the extraordinary boldness of human daring. The greater the danger, the higher will be the exultation and delight. But we rejoice to say that the vast majority of the Irish people seem aware that their private interests are incompatible with this perpetual excitement; and accordingly, the agriculturists have turned to their occupations in the fields, and with the blessing of Providence upon their labours we trust, with a good harvest, and great breadth of land cultivated, that a vast amount of disaffection in Ireland will vanish, and domestic peace be restored to the country.

ENGLAND.

During the past week fresh gleams of hope have manifested themselves in the several departments of trade and commerce. The Produce markets exhibit increased activity, and prices are rather advancing. Money is plentiful; and our letters from London last night state that it can be readily obtained at 3 to 3 1/2 per cent.

The continuance of the fine weather noticed in our last publication has continued during the entire course of the present week, and acted upon the Grain trade in all the leading markets throughout the United Kingdom.

The several letters which we have received during the last week respecting the state of

trade in the manufacturing districts, are of an encouraging character.

The symptoms, however, of improvement cannot be mistaken. The business doing for India is considerable; the Greeks, too, are buying more freely, and even some of the German houses are buyers of twist. For the United States a large business is doing, and the last packet is understood as having brought extensive orders.

The accounts of the Board of Trade of the commerce of the country for the first quarter of the present year, have just been issued, and taken in connexion with the extraordinary events of 1847, and the present uncertain state of business, they possess more than usual interest. On the whole, their results are not satisfactory.

POSEN.—The latest accounts from the duchy of Posen, announce nothing but insurrection, anarchy, and bloodshed. At Xionz, a town south-east of Posen, nearly 1,000 insurgents under Dombrowski, fortified themselves within the place, and bade defiance to the summons of the Prussian general, notwithstanding the overwhelming force under his orders. A sanguinary conflict ensued on the 29th ult.; and the Poles had nearly 200 men killed and wounded, and 700 made prisoners.

The third reading and passing of the Jewish Disabilities Bill through the House of Commons, by a majority on the last division of 234 over 173, by no means assures us that the bill will pass with the same decided sanction through the House of Lords. Great exertions have been made by the promoters of the measure to secure its success; and the division lists fully attest that the liberal party are unanimous in its support.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.—We have received details of the proceedings of the meeting of the French Assembly on the 11th inst. They were of a desultory and trifling character. In the afternoon the Executive commission, with whom the choice rested, declared the ministry as follows:

Foreign Affairs, Bastide—War, Charas—Finance, Duclere—Justice, Cremieux—Instruction, Carnot—Commerce, Flocon—Religion, Bethmont—Public works, Trelat—Marine, Casey—Interior, Recurt—Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Favre.

The most important item of news is the announcement of an official order to put the whole line of coast in the district of Boulogne in a state of defence, and to fortify the town. It was reported in Paris that Ledru-Rollin had tendered his resignation.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE POPE.

A report prevailed in Paris, yesterday, that the Pope relenting his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his declaration of war, that in consequence, the people had risen en masse and deposed him from his temporal authority—placing him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The Journal des Debats confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him, and the probability is that his Holiness will be deposed as a temporal Prince. In fact the entire executive authority appears to be exercised by the new ministry without any control on the part of the Pontiff.

We learn from Berne under date of the 8th inst. that M. Ochsenbein had resigned the presidency of the directory of the diet and his other offices. This resolution was adopted by him in consequence of the question of the intervention of Switzerland in the affairs of Italy which he opposed.

On the 9th it was to be decided if his resignation should be accepted; if it were, it would settle the question of intervention in the affirmative.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather continues most beautiful, and is every thing which can be desired. More delightful we have rarely seen in early May, and vegetation has made extraordinary progress during the last ten days. The farmers and gardeners have taken full advantage of the genial season, and all the operations of agriculture have been forwarded with great rapidity. The crops throughout the entire United Kingdom look most promising, and afford ample hope of a most abundant harvest. In accordance with our annual custom we have placed ourselves in direct communication with the chief agricultural districts in England, Ireland, and Scotland, with the view of giving the most correct and authentic accounts of the state of the crops; and as we have reason to know that our last year's report, gave very great satisfaction and confidence to our readers they may rest assured that we shall not be the less diligent during the present season. We observe that a leading Dublin paper regrets very much to state that extensive failures have been already discovered in the potato crop in the west of Ireland. The same "regrets" appear in a few English papers. We are unwilling to believe that there exists at present any cause of alarm as to the failure of the potato crops; and we again recommend the grower and speculator in breadstuffs, to look with caution upon these reports.

Ship News.

SAILINGS FROM BRITAIN.

For Bathurst—Henry Hood, from the Clyde. For Gaspe—Francis, from Cadiz: C. T. Sutton, Liverpool. For Mirmichi—Standard from Bordeaux; Grange, Liverpool; Orion, Deal. For Shippegan—Jane Lockhart, from Gibraltar. For Richibucto—Nicholson, Sunderland. Loading at Liverpool.—Wallace, Miramichi.