

The ex King of Holland, Louis Buonaparte, Count de St. Leu, and father of Prince Louis Buonaparte, who lately escaped from the fortress of Ham, died at Leghorn, of apoplexy, on the 24th ult. He was in his 67th year.

MARRIAGE OF THE GRAND DUCHESS OLGA.—On the 7th inst., the 50th anniversary of the Emperor's birth day, the marriage of the Grand Duchess of Olga with the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, was celebrated at Petersburg with great pomp.

DESTRUCTION OF A DUTCH WAR SCHOONER BY PIRATES.—Letters from Singapore have been received, dated the 20th of May, communicating the particulars of the capture of the Dutch war schooner *Cameleon*, on the Banka coast, and the massacre of the officers and crew by the horde of pirates that infest that part of the globe. She was on her way to Minton, when she was attacked by 40 boats, each armed with a long gun, and manned by 60 men. After plundering the schooner and destroying all on board, they sunk her. They then landed on the Island of Bunka, sacked the village, and killed all who offered any resistance. The pirates then re-embarked, carrying with them a number of men, women and children as slaves, and a quantity of treasure. It is stated that they are under the command of a Dutch renegade officer, who was dismissed from his own service some years ago under circumstances of peculiar disgrace. He fled to Illanoon, and married the daughter of one of the chiefs, and has since been active in training the pirates for service against the country and trade.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—By the last Overland Mail, which reached London on the 20th instant, intelligence has been received from Bombay, to May 30, Calcutta, June 4, and China, May 24. The political news is not of an important character.

An awful destruction of life was caused at Loodianah by a terrific hurricane, which, in the night of the 20th of May, blew down the whole of the barracks, nine ranges, burying in their ruins nearly the whole of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, of whom were dug out dead, 50 men, 14 women, and 20 children, and wounded, 126 men, 4 women, and 5 children; total, 84 killed, and 135 wounded; 4 men were still missing. This dreadful storm of dust, wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, commenced about six P. M., and blew with a violence which can only be conceived by the frightful and almost immediate result. The barracks of the 6th company fell first, and in five minutes the whole of the other barracks were levelled with the ground, crushing to death and wounding 219 unfortunate beings. These barracks were built with unbaked bricks, and were it is feared in an unserviceable state, when assigned to the remnant of that gallant corps, Her Majesty's 50th Regiment. It is lamentable to think, that after surviving the dangers of the battles in which they had so lately been engaged, our gallant soldiers should be slaughtered in this inglorious manner, like so many cattle in a shed.

We regret to learn that Sir G. Arthur, the Governor of Bombay, is in a bad state of health.

Sir C. Napier is stated to have been suffering from a bowel complaint, of so severe a form, as to excite the alarm of his friends.

The ship *Bombay Castle*, Captain Frazer, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 28th of May, off Sangur.

The *Calcutta Englishman*, of the 1st June, states that the 21st May had been fixed for the surrender of Kangra. The place, it is said, will be given up unconditionally.

CHINA.—The following proclamation has been issued by Governor Davis:—

"The autograph assent of the Emperor of China having been obtained to a public instrument executed between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and the Chinese Minister, subject to the final approbation of the Queen, in which, among other stipulations, the previously questioned right of entry to Canton city is conceded and established under the Emperor's own hand, and the exercise of that right is agreed to be postponed only until the population of Canton shall be more under the control of the local government, this is to make known, that the Island of Chusan, will be immediately made over to the Chinese officers appointed to receive it, and Her Majesty's forces will be withdrawn from that post with all practicable speed.—God save the Queen.

"J. F. DAVIS.

"Given at Victoria, Hong Kong, this 18th day of May, 1846."

From the New York Express, Aug. 22.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—The next news from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico will be found of greater interest than the last, as we shall no doubt learn how far the revolution in favour of Santa Anna has extended, and what response the people make to the appeals of the government, to carry on the war with the United States. The false estimate we have all along put upon Mexican courage and patriotism, is in a fair way to be dispelled.—There is no mistaking the fact, that all the late doings in the Mexican Congress, and by the Mexican people, indicate a determination to expel invasion, and to maintain the honor of their country. As proof of this, we have only to refer to the large number of contributions by the people, of accounts of which the Mexican papers are full, giving the names of the contributors.

In addition to this, *Letters of Marque* are to be issued for the injury of our commerce; and, as we have already stated, a decree has passed unanimously in the National Junta, for the promotion of all who signalize themselves in future engagements with the

United States forces. A line of circumvallation is also to be thrown up around the city of Mexico to an extent of many miles in circuit, and there is a determination on the part of their whole people to resist whatever forces may appear among them in an offensive attitude.

A new militia decree makes a change in the formation of battalions, such as will enable the present force to attack that under General Taylor, guerilla fashion, or in small harassing sections. As the forces of the United States are composed principally of new levies, attacks by such small sections will materially impede their success and weary them out.

The battles of Palo Alto and the Resaca de la Palma have not broken the spirits of the Mexicans, who are now as confident as ever, judging from the tone of their presses. In the late skirmish with a watering party, near Vera Cruz, they assert that the Mexicans suffered no loss, and we have yet to make a movement to intimidate them. As a specimen of the spirit of the Press, we give the following from the *El Monitor Republicano*, of the 21st July:

"The pretensions of the United States, are they not extremely moderate? They only require the Rio Grande for a boundary, from its source to its mouth, 2000 miles in length; the payment of the old debt; the expenses of the present war, amounting already to 40 or 50 million dollars, and the Californias. What moderation! We shall see what they will be able to obtain: it is believed that they (the United States) will repent what they have undertaken; they did not expect the Mexicans would resist, and they confided in the Santa Anna party for friends; they mistake themselves; they will find in them their bitterest enemies. On account of their trifling victories, they are exalted and vain-glorious; they say they are not afraid of the Mexican soldiers, and only dread the populace rising, en masse, to defend their religion and customs. They want to appoint Bishop Hughes to make known to our Archbishop that they are not desirous to interfere with our religion; but, our very wise and worthy Archbishop will not listen to their solicitude."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 24.

MEXICO.—It will be seen from the intelligence which we published on Saturday, received at New York from Vera Cruz by way of Havana, that the long anticipated prospect of Santa Anna, of returning to Mexico, for the purpose of resuming the government from which he was but a short time since deposed, is at length accomplished. He left Havana at midnight of the 2th inst., accompanied by Gen. Almonte and Mr. Rejon, in the English steamer *Arab*, for Vera Cruz, where, before this time he may have arrived. Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., and from Mexico to July 28, were received at Havana on the 6th, which probably decided him to embark without further delay.

In what way he expects to escape the vigilance of our blockading squadron, or whether he has reasons to presume on receiving permission to enter the port, are points on which we are not informed.

The *Vera Cruz Indicator* of July 31, announces that that city had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna and Federalism, adopting nearly the form of declaration previously adopted by the insurgents of Jalisco.

It is stated that the portrait of Santa Anna was paraded through the Streets of Vera Cruz, and was saluted with enthusiastic acclamations, and that the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa joined in the movement. A letter from Vera Cruz says:—"You may rest assured this movement will go forward, and Santa Anna and Almonte will make a triumphant passage from this to the Capital of the Republic. This will cement all defection within the boundaries of the nation, and, as a natural consequence, bring about a more energetic defence of the national honor. A universal sentiment prevails; and the one idea is to repel the invader, and recover lost ground by the inaction of the national forces."

Upon these facts the *Courier des Etats Unis* remarks:—"The most important port, the bulwark of Mexico, has separated itself from the central government, and the two generals Landero and Perez are at the head of the insurgents. The appeal made to the name of Santa Anna is not therefore a vain demonstration, for it fulfils the conditions named by the ex-president himself on which he would return. He demanded that Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulloa should declare in his favor, and these two keys of Mexico are now in his possession."

There is strong reason to anticipate that this movement of Santa Anna will be successful, and that the provinces which now adhere to Gen. Paredes, and his representative at the capital, Gen. Bravo, will either declare at once in his favor, or ultimately yield to his greater popularity. This however, is by no means a matter of certainty. In the mean time it appears to be authentically stated that Paredes is on his march to join the army at Monterey, and unless called back by the "enemy in his rear," he has probably already reached that place, for the purpose of facing the army of Gen. Taylor.

These dissensions among the Mexican people must of course paralyze the measures of the government, and favor the designs of President Polk if he has in view the conquest of the country.

They may even prevent for the present any serious opposition to the march of our army. It does not seem possible, that the present head of the government, with so feeble a hold upon the reigns of power, and with a competitor in the field ready to march upon the capital, the moment he shall leave it, should be able to bring with him to the frontier a force sufficient to cope with an invading army, whose leaders have for the last three months had at their control