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Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, *Monday Evening.*

Another rapid passage of 16 days, made by the splendid packet ship Henry Clay, Captain Nye, has placed us in possession of advices from New York to the 9th inst., being three days later than those brought by the Sarah Sands.

Failures in New York there appear to be none; the only one which is reported to have occurred being at Rushville, and is named the "Merchants Insurance and Trust Company," which is the "Western Institution" alluded to in the card of the "Ohio Life and Trust Company" of New York, as on whose account their business with Gowers, of London, was done.

A severe storm had flooded all the roads between Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, &c., carrying away bridges, and stopping all communication but by means of the telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Dates of the 10th ult. from the city of Mexico, bring intelligence of an engagement of the most terrible character, which has resulted in the surrender of the city of Mexico to the American army, under General Scott. As might be expected, in a battle fought in a populous city, one party bombarding and surrounding mines, and the other firing from concealed places on troops exposed in the streets, and hurling missiles from the tops of houses, the carnage was frightful on both sides. The Mexicans say that they have lost 8,000 persons, amongst whom are multitudes of women and children; and it is calculated that since it left Puebla the loss of the American troops amounts to 5,000 men.

The terms proposed by Mr. Trist, and on the refusal of which hostilities were renewed, demanded so much that the Mexicans could not possibly accept them. They required that Mexico should cede to the United States all of Upper and Lower California, and all of New Mexico, while Santa Anna, determinedly refused to grant anything west of the Nueces. In the dreadful slaughter which ensued, it is said that Santa Anna was severely wounded, and General Bravo killed, while rumour mentions that the American generals, Pillow, Shield, and Worth, have fallen. In the meantime, the much reduced American army will hold Mexico with great difficulty, as multitudes were assembling around the city, determined to starve out the invaders, and the feeling of revenge was universal amongst the people. Santa Anna, with such officers and men as he could draw off, had gone to Guadalupe.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

The Hibernia, Captain Kyne, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning with dates from New York of the 25th, Boston 26th, and Halifax 27th October. She has brought £12,000 in specie.

The news from the seat of the war is extremely confused. The Americans themselves are evidently alarmed, and place some reliance in a report which had reached New York, that General Scott had been obliged to abandon Mexico. But as the American accounts have all been intercepted, it is evident that all intelligence must be somewhat apocryphal, and requires confirmation.

The news of the abandonment of Mexico is given in a letter received from Tampico by a Spanish house in New York, dated the 25th of September. This letter says that news had been received from the capital which announced the taking of Chapultepec by General Scott, who the same day attacked the capital by the garrisons of San Cosme and Nino Perdido. He succeeded in routing the forces of Santa Anna, who fell back upon Guadalupe. Then Gen. Scott took possession of the citadel, and immediately sent 1,500 men with four pieces of artillery to the plaza of the palace. They immediately occupied the palace, blowing down the doors with their shoulders; but the houses with which they planned their assault, fearing an insurrection among the populace, and in their fury they in a moment disappeared the 2,500 Americans. When Santa Anna was made acquainted with this occurrence, he immediately returned with 10,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery; every thing, according to the latest accounts, being in confusion in the capital.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from New Zealand up to the 11th of June give an account of a smart engagement between her Majesty's troops and the tribe of the Macries, provoked by the attack of the latter upon Wanganui, in which it does not appear that the Government or his men have gained any advantage. The attack of the Macries upon Wanganui was made about the latter end of May, and they fired incessantly upon the men in the blockhouses, and plundered the houses which were outside. Lieut. Holmes, of her Majesty's ship Calliope, and the crew of a gun-boat, returned that night from a cruise, and, being fatigued, they were exposed for many hours, but their gun was finally disabled. No lives were lost on our side, but several of the enemy were killed, including two chiefs, Makere and Tatoe, who were killed simultaneously, while quarrelling about the plunder of Mr. Churton's house. Governor Grey, learning of the attack, proceeded to Wanganui with 100 men of the 65th, and 50 sailors; but not thinking it prudent to attack the natives with their force, returned to Wellington, and set out again, accompanied by Te Whero Whero and Tomoana Waka, two friendly chiefs, and a force of soldiers, sailors, marines, police, and volunteers, amounting to 700 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. McCleverty and Captains Stanley and Hassman. It was intended to proceed to Wanganui, come to close quarters with the natives. The Macries fired from behind sand hillocks, lying down upon their backs to load and falling flat upon their faces the moment they saw a flash from the boats. With the exception of a few sorties by the sailors, nothing material was accomplished, while the enemy's loss had been ascertained not to exceed 40 men.

Rauparaha had been released from his imprisonment on board the Calliope, and allowed to go free, on the undertaking of Tomate Waka, and Te Wero Whero. There is no other news of importance.

THE EMIGRANT FEVER IN CANADA.—The number of deaths which occurred in this city during the month of September just is as follows: Protestants, 70; Roman Catholics, 176. Total, 246. Of this number 216 died in the emigrant hospital and 30 in the city. Of the 216 sent to the emigrant hospital during the month of September, (82) remains sent to the general hospital during the same period, 30; sent to convalescent hospital, 315; widows and orphans sent from convalescent hospital and various parts of the city to the asylum provided for them, 15.—*Toronto Patriot.*

YANKEE ENTERPRISING.—Among the first Americans who entered Vera Cruz on the cessation of hostilities, was the owner of small schooner from "down east," then anchored in the harbour. He might be seen making his way with breathless haste to one of the principal hotels, and say, upon entering which he posted for the "landlord!" The important personage obeyed the call on the instant, but in evident trepidation, as a matter of course, when the Yankee, in a low and very anxious whisper, said, "I have a laminated Mexican that his safety lay in implicit acquiescence, thus addressed him, "I want this establishment, house, lot, furniture and everything, as it stands. What'll you take for it?" The astonished host, who had exercised the privilege of naming a price at all for property which he supposed to be at the mercy of the enemy, named so much as he judged he would get. To put a respectable distance between him and "the Yankee," he left the room, and returned the downcomer, as he commenced shelling out the money, "Are you my friend (he added), what is the least possible time it will take you to clear out?" He was told that half an hour would suffice. And, in half an hour, accordingly, our friend, the Yankee was at many leagues and otherwise outstanding to the comfort and accommodation of his countrymen in particular and the public in general.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A STRANGE ANNOUNCEMENT.—The following notice was posted up yesterday in several parts of the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin:—"Sacred to the Rites of Bacchus, of the True Cross. The person who lost them may reclaim them at the sacristy of this church."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

CUTTING THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—The *Journal des Debats*, discussing the question as to which would be better, a railway or a canal across the Isthmus, says:—"It is proposed by some to overcome the obstacle which now stops the trade and navigation of Europe, Asiatic, and some Africans, at the Isthmus of Suez, by a railway; by others by a canal. The problem to be solved is—which of the two systems is that which should be adopted? Nature has so disposed it that all political or commercial communications between the people which form the three continents composing the old world should take place by sea; consequently, that combination which would best serve the maritime interests of the nations, would be preferable. First, taking the railway project, the *Debats* goes on to state that between Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez is a distance of eighty leagues. The execution of a railway at this distance would not be easy, as it has but one line of rails. The work would cost about 30 or 40 millions of francs, and its working would not cost much, under the dry and preserving climate of Egypt, though it would have to be preserved along the whole extent from the sand heaps and shifting stations. As regards transit, it would carry men and merchandise in about twenty hours from Alexandria to Suez—that is about one-third of the time taken under present circumstances. Compared in the matter of speed from a canal commencing from Pelusium and having but two hours more to travel, it would be beaten by steamers, and would gain little even on sailing vessels towed by tugs; it would have an advantage of three or four days upon sailing vessels propelling themselves in the best way they can, without the aid of steam. This advantage reduces itself to very little indeed, if it be added that, for navigation, an economy would be made, by a saving of two or three thousand leagues at least. On the other hand, the inconvenience of a railway are great. It does not in the least modify the condition of double transhipment. The existence of such a condition means literally this—complete uncertainty for trade, that is, the great and essential object of a later arrival in the grand road via the Cape had been chosen. Supposing, that the Isthmus was open by railway, and not by canal, and that a London merchant wished to send merchandise to Bombay or Colombo in the Red Sea, he must take the precaution either of sending in advance a vessel by the Cape, or get a vessel freighted in India or at Ceylon to come back, take the cargo, and bring it to its destination. In taking this simply a piece of extravagance on his part, for which a financial point of view, he would reject them. It would be nobody would wish to incur. The proof of the impossibility of such an attempt is, that in spite of rivers, the port of Suez but the Bombay and Calcutta steamers, the precaution either of sending in advance a vessel by the Cape, or of a vessel freighted in India or at Ceylon to come back, take the cargo, and bring it to its destination. This would be