

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The Liverpool markets report Canadian sweet Flour per barrel from 31s. to 33s., and prime Virginia and fancy brands 30s. to 32s.; Ohio from 32s. to 34s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore from 31s. to 33s., and New Orleans from 32s. to 34.

The splendid harvest weather continues, and in many parts of the country harvest operations are general, the only difficulty in the case being the absence of labour. As a substitute for manual power, the reaping machine is coming into pretty general use, and before many years have elapsed the benefits of this excellent substitute will be fully appreciated. At present, the difficulty with farmers of limited means is the first cost—the price of the instrument; and it is to be hoped that this obstacle will vanish at no remote day. In the meantime, to attract men to the fields, high wages have been offered—in some districts high enough to induce navies to abandon road-making and take to shearing.

The extreme heat which prevailed during the last fortnight has been without a parallel in this country of recent years. On some days the temperature was higher by some degrees than has been known during the last ten years. This has ripened and mellowed the cereal crops rapidly, and precipitated that demand for labour to which we have referred. But the heat has been attended with occasional thunder storms in various parts of the country, and these have done more or less injury in particular districts. Influenced by the fine weather the markets have given way, but the averages show wheat to be still dearer. The average struck this week, for example, makes the price of wheat 76s. per quarter, barley 43s. 3d., oats 23s. 1d., and rye 46s. 4d.; but these averages, struck on a six weeks return, will decrease with each succeeding market as the accounts from all parts of the empire are most flattering. In France also and on the continent the price of wheat is declining.

The condition of the money market is by no means satisfactory. The public securities are now lower than they were a month ago; and the scarcity of gold has been such that the commercial world has been in the expectation every day that the Bank would raise the rate of interest,—the best possible proof, we apprehend, that the laws of nature, as exhibited in an early and superabundant harvest, and the currency laws, are diametrically and irreconcilably opposed. Under the old system of Protection this was always a critical time of the year, especially when the harvest was unpromising, for then gold left the country in enormous quantities for food purchases, and the Bank, in self protection, put on the screw to stop its egress. At present we have daily arrivals of the precious metals. This week the Royal Charter from Australia has brought nearly a million sterling, which has been principally purchased by the bank of France; but the bullion in the Bank of England has declined, the reserve of notes largely declined, and we witness nearly the same results as if we were on the eve of a famine, while the nation is actually on the point of enjoying one of the most bountiful harvests within the memory of man.

The Queen and the Royal family have been enjoying a pleasant cruise to the Channel Islands, and have called, on their return, at some of the coast towns, where they have been received with marked enthusiasm.

Colliery Accident.—Ten Lives Lost.—An explosion, resulting in the loss of at least ten lives occurred at a new colliery of Lord Ward's, at Ramsford-Hall, between Oldbury and Dudley on Wednesday morning. The particulars, so far as they have transpired, appear to be as follows:—The pit had been standing for a day or two, and some men going down on Wednesday morning discovered at once the existence of fire damp, which at this season very rapidly accumulates. They advised the men on the bank of their discovery (at least so it is alleged), and warned them against going down with a naked candle. Unfortunately, however, this warning seems to have been disregarded; more went down, and fire in some shape or other was taken. Before the skip had reached the bottom of the shaft a frightful explosion took place. The skip is said to have been literally blown out of the pit high into the air; the six men in it were killed; so were three or four of the men previously in the pit, the bodies being mutilated in a shocking way, and some of the other men in the pit are sadly injured.

FRANCE.—A great number of pardons are granted on the occasion of the Emperor's fête.

The Bank of France returns for the week show an increase in cash in Paris, but a decrease in the branch banks. The premium on purchase of gold and silver has increased by 811,000 francs.

The Times' Paris correspondent gives some curious details of the ramifications of the Secret Society, called the Marianne, which appears to be constituted through the greater part of France. Its objects are the overthrow of the Bonaparte government, the proclamation of a democratic and social republic, and the triumph of the working classes. The assassination of the Emperor has been, and still is, authorised, and may even be enjoined.

RUSSIA.—Berlin, Wednesday Evening.—Great astonishment has been excited by the official announcement that Duke William of Mecklenburg has been allowed to resign his

commission as major in a regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers.

The Duke is going to St. Petersburg to offer his services to Russia.

It seems that many of the Polish refugees have been arrested on their return to Poland in reliance on the amnesty.

Some neglected points of form serve as the pretext.

The true cause for the postponement of the Czar's coronation is said to be that the cholera is raging fearfully at Moscow.

RUSSIA.—Paris, Wednesday Evening.—The very latest accounts confirm the feeling of a friendly settlement of all difficulties between Russia and the Allied Powers.

Count Strogonoff, the Governor-General of New Russia, has visited the Isle of Serpents, and it is understood that his report to his government, will favor a conciliatory arrangement.

All the Russian organs of the press maintain that Russia has only been observing necessary forms, and that the appearance of the English fleet in the Black Sea was an unnecessary exhibition of forces.

The Government has given orders for all its agents to deliver passports for Russia without condition. Facilities are accorded with a view to the coronation.

The Times calls attention to the unwillingness of Russia to enter the path of reform, or to fulfil the engagements of the treaty. Her subtleties can, however, be of little avail in the end, and such conduct, by destroying and nascent feeling of confidence among the Western nations, will bring on her evils far overbalancing any advantages which a dilatory evacuation can procure.

The last advices from St. Petersburg confirm the news of the coronation having been postponed from August 31st August to September 7th, and explain it to have been so ordered out of sanitary considerations. Representations had been made to the emperor on this subject, and, as the heat of the weather generally diminishes very rapidly in Moscow towards the middle of September, it has been considered advisable to make this delay, which will probably bring about a greater change in the temperature than we are accustomed to calculate upon in our more favorable climate. The number of troops to be concentrated in and about Moscow is spoken of as 70,000 to 80,000. The number, however, of visitors streaming thither not only from foreign countries, but from St. Petersburg, Poland, and the interior, does not admit of any computation at present, only one thing is quite certain, that the number of persons concentrated on that occasion in the town, which is by no means calculated by its extent, arrangement, and conditions of supply for the reception of so large a mass, will offer a very abnormal state of things, exposed to unusual dangers in a sanitary point of view.—The important news of the day is the resignation of General Mouravieff and the appointment of Prince Bariatinski to the governorship of Caucasus. The intractable character of Mouravieff is the cause of the change, and for a considerable time past it has been with difficulty that the government endured the almost sovereign authority which he assumed in the exercise of his functions. The necessity of surrendering the fortress of Kars irritated him greatly, and when the emperor indefinitely postponed a plan which he had elaborately drawn up, for a campaign against the Circassians, he at once resigned, and his resignation was accepted.

A Russian Army Missing.—The Prussian official Correspondence says:—General Chruleff who commanded a Russian division during the siege of Sebastopol, was afterwards sent to the frontiers of Persia, where he appears to have advanced too far into the hostile territory. Cut off from all communication with his own countrymen, and threatened on his flank by innumerable hordes of Circassians and Kurds, he found himself obliged to make a retreat across boundless wastes of the inhospitable sandy steppes, and as nothing has hitherto been heard of him, great fears are entertained for the safety of the general and his whole army.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon.—By a royal decree of the 9th, rice, potatoes, peas, beans, and flour, are to be admitted into the kingdom by greatly reduced rates of duty. This measure, according to the decree, is adopting to combat the scarcity which is daily manifesting itself. The lower orders are very discontented, and on the night of the 8th, a mob of several hundred perambulated the streets of the capital, shouting Viva Don Pedro VI, calling out for cheap bread. The peace however, was not broken, and they dispersed without the municipal guard being called on to interfere.

The cholera is still present there with slightly abated rigour; the official returns show that for the last ten days, cases have been 1,770, and the deaths 530. This shows a decrease in the number of deaths.

The late disastrous accounts from the Island of Madeira have overcome diplomatic apathy, and Government has again dispatched the war steamer Mindello with a cargo of provisions and medical stores, besides several practitioners and apothecaries, all of whom are to receive a handsome remuneration for their services.

SARDINIA.—The Piedmontese Minister of War has decided that the men belonging to the Sardinian army who have but one twelve-month's service in the East are being considered as having served but in one campaign, but that a longer service is to count for two campaigns. The council of the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus has subscribed the sum of 2,000fr. for the ordnance intended for the fortifications of Alessandria.

The Gazette of the People of Genoa attests that the Duke of Modena has addressed to the Sardinian Government a note conceived in very harsh terms touching the late attempt on the frontiers on the Mass.

AUSTRIA IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Crimea is entirely evacuated, and so is Turkey, or an the eve of being so. The Austrians have no longer a plausible pretext for a prolongation of that of the principalities. A letter from Vienna asserts that the half of the Austrian army has already re-entered Hungary, while the other moiety will follow before the end of September.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN SPAIN.—Spanish affairs are still involved in great perplexity. The official organ of the French Government states that General Falcon, Espartero's aide-de-camp, is at the head of thirty thousand men at Saragossa, and the French consul at Bayonne telegraphs that Falcon is deserted by his officers, and in no condition to offer serious resistance to O'Donnell's troops, which are already before the town. We are assured on one hand that the French Government has no intention to interfere in Spain; and yet the provincial journals are full of details of the marching of entire divisions to the Pyrenees. Our Paris correspondent writes yesterday, "The only news of importance from Spain, and its importance can hardly be exaggerated, is that General Falcon is at the head of 31,000 men. How Marshal O'Donnell will be able to make head against so formidable a force is not easy to conjecture, seeing that he has barely 19,000 men at his disposal, and that even that number cannot with safety be sent away from the capital. The partial success of the coup d'etat is likely to be productive of the gravest complications, as the victory of O'Donnell has been too sanguinary not to have awakened in the hostile camp those feelings of revengefulness which Spaniards are so prone to indulge in; and, according to the opinions of political men of high standing here, the news given by the official organ this morning may be as a certain prognostic of an outbreak of a civil war, which is likely to be fatal to the continuance of the Bourbons on the throne of Spain.

People in a position to know, scout the idea of a French intervention. At the same time it is impossible to close one's eyes to facts of such significance as the movement of large bodies of troops towards the Pyrenean frontier. Several regiments have already been carried to Bayonne by railway with a rapidity that gives a color of truth to the assertion that preparations had been made beforehand for their conveyance to the south. From Marseilles troops have also been ordered to the Spanish frontier, and I have received the important intelligence of a regiment of the line having occupied the principal mountain passes from St. Jean de Luz to Biggerre. All these facts are significant, and the public, notwithstanding official denials, will draw inferences, that were the French Government completely disinterested in the question, it would not go to the expense and trouble of moving a 'corps of observation' with such rapidity to the Pyrenees. It is announced that the French Ambassador is about to leave for Paris. Lord Howden, who has been spending a few days here, left to-day to return to his post.

From other quarters we learn that the French Government has declared that it will only interfere to suppress the movements of 'socialists and republicans.' It will be easy to include all Liberals under this head. The British Government have made no sign beyond directing Lord Howden to return to his post.

The latest news direct from Madrid is of the 21st inst. In the Court phrase of the despot—'Order was restored' amidst ruins, and with heavy loss of life. The plunderers were said to be already quarrelling over the spoil, and there is ground for believing that the Queen, having made O'Donnell her tool, wished to get rid of him. The infamous Serrano had been made a field marshal and restored to his old position in the palace. A Correspondent writes:—'The Court and Council are already at variance upon the measures to be pursued, those proclaimed being considered too liberal. Among them are the cessation of the disarming or disbanding the militia of Madrid. All Progressionists and Liberals must be dismissed. There are differences between the O'Donnell party and that of General Concha, on account of the demands of the generals and officers who aided in the Coup d'etat. There is coolness between the Queen and O'Donnell, the latter desiring to speak fair to public opinion, the former to precipitate the conflict of despotism and constitutionalism to a crisis.

LATEL.—SPAIN.—Madrid.—The Gazette of the 13th publishes decrees naming M. Pacheco, Minister of Spain in London; M. Souza, at Turin. Mr Corradi, Spanish Minister to Portugal, has resigned.

Marshal Serrano arrived at Bayonne on Thursday, proceeding from Madrid to Paris. Don Jose Arana, who was so well known a person in the Spanish capital previous to the Revolution of 1854, has also reached Bayonne, proceeding from Paris.

FRANCE.—Marshal Pelissier.—The Moniteur of Thursday announces that Marshal Pelissier is, by an Imperial decree, dated July 22, 1856, named Duke of Malakoff. A law is to be presented to the Legislative Body for a grant of 100,000fr. a year to accompany this title.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Isle of Serpents.—A Berlin despatch states that the Russians have given up the Isle of Serpents to the Turks,

and that all difficulties are smoothed, and also that it has been proposed by France to draw up and agree to an additional article to the treaty of March 30, for the purpose of settling the matters connected with the Danubian Islands, which were overlooked at the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

KARS AND ANAPA.—His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs has received the following despatch from the French Ambassador at Constantinople:

'The Russian Commander of the city of Kars has announced to the Governor of Erzeroum that he is ready to hand over the place to the Ottoman authorities. Anapa is occupied by the Russians. The inhabitants have fled to the mountains.'

ITALY.—General La Marmora has, in the name of the King, invited General Canrobert, who is at a Sardinia watering place, to visit Turin.

The only real supporters of the King of Naples are the Swiss troops who number about 10,000 men, while the national force amounts to 80,000. According to the Italian correspondent of the Times, the Neapolitan army is greatly dissatisfied with the Government.

RUSSIA.—The concessions made by the government professedly to facilitate the imports of foreign goods amount to very little and relate to such matters as abridging the time allowed between the delivering in of a decision of contents and the deposit of the goods in the bonding warehouses of St. Petersburg. They profess to wander at the tone assumed towards Russia by the Western press in reference to Kars and Serpents' Island.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Government has ordered all its agents in Europe to grant passports for Russia without any conditions. It is in consequence of the coronation of the Emperor that these new facilities are afforded.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—A journal of Vienna states that as soon as the Austrian Cabinet was informed of the indisposition of Russia to restore Kars, and the occupation of the Island of Serpents, it addressed an energetic and very serious remonstrance to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. The right of the Porte to Serpents Isle is recognized.

UNITED STATES.

Another Assault on a Legislator.—The special correspondent of the Boston Advertiser gives the following particulars of an assault by Mr McMullin, a Democratic member of the House, from Virginia, upon Mr Granger, Republican, from New York.

The assault by Mr McMullin upon Mr Granger, was a disgraceful affair. The parties were in an omnibus proceeding to the capitol, and fell into a conversation on political affairs. Both were very earnest. Mr McMullin said the South would not submit to the election of Fremont. Mr Granger replied that, after November, they would have to submit. The discussion immediately became personal: Mr McMullin said he was insulted, and told Mr Granger his gray hairs alone protected him. Mr Granger said he asked no immunity; whereupon Mr McMullin clinched and struck him two severe blows, bruising Mr Granger's face badly. Mr Granger defended himself as well as he could. The parties were immediately separated by Col. Chester, of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, who gives substantially the foregoing account of the affair. Mr Granger is an old man, considerably under the medium height very earnest in his manner, but frank, good-natured, and generally popular.

A committee of five members has since been appointed by the House to investigate this affair and report on the second Monday in December.

Who is our Friend.—The unusually well informed Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says that the statement of the London Times in regard to the arrangement between Mr Dallas and Lord Clarendon respecting Central American affairs, is not without foundation, and makes the following disclosures, which, if true, are important.

But in connection with this adjustment, we have highly important intelligence as to the policy and position of England, in regard to the United States Spain and France.

England is about to come into collision with France upon the subject of the ambitious design of the latter power upon Spain. There is reason to believe that Napoleon III. has revived the pretensions of the first Napoleon to the crown of Spain and that he now directs his entire policy towards that object.

He has seconded his intentions by acts. He has been and is engaged in concentrating a vast military force upon the frontiers of Spain; and, what with intrigue, through the Queen Mother Christina, and a demonstration of force, may bring about a state of things in Spain favourable to his ambitious views.

If he conquer Spain, he will see possession of Cuba, which the United States is pledged to resist. England has, therefore, as I am advised, recommended to the government of Spain the cession of Cuba to the United States, for such a consideration as will recruit the exhausted finances of the Spanish government, and enable it to resist the designs of France.

That Spain cannot long retain possession of Cuba is apparent; and the British government, looking to a rupture with France on the question, is desirous both to strengthen Spain and conciliate the United States, by bringing about a cession of the Island to the United States.

When this matter shall assume a more definite form, and the Central American question,