

## News of the Week.

### UNITED STATES.

**The Crops.**—The grain crops of the country, so far as we can learn from our exchanges, are now generally in a very promising condition, and, if the season continues favorable, an abundant harvest will be the result. Indiana and Illinois seem to be the only States where there is any expectation of less than average crop.—The reports in regard to these States are contradictory. Larger breadths are sown, however, and it is quite probable that the crop will equal that of last year. In the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa, the local papers speak of the prospects for full crops as excellent. Kentucky, it is said, will yield thirty per cent, above the average of wheat, and the same of oats. The Bangor Whig says there has been a great awakening in the agricultural industry of that State, and never before was there a greater breadth of land under cultivation than the present.

In the Southern States the staple productions are flourishing, although the season has been backward. Large crops of both cotton and corn are anticipated in Florida. One-third more cotton than usual was planted.

The fruit crops generally promise well; apples, especially, bid fair to be remarkably abundant at the West the coming fall.

From Canada we have seen none but favorable accounts of the grain and fruit crops since the warm weather set in, and a bountiful harvest is anticipated.—*St. John Courier.*

A collision has occurred between the State and the United States authorities in Ohio.—The trouble grew out of the arrest by the Deputy United States Marshal of four persons charged with harboring fugitive slaves at Mechanicsburg, in Champaign county. An attempt was made on the part of the citizens to detain the prisoners by means of a writ of habeas corpus, but the latter were taken out of the county before the writ could be served. Another was then produced in Green county, which was served by the Sheriff, backed by a large body of citizens. After considerable resistance, in which several shots were exchanged, the Marshal and his assistants were overpowered and conveyed as prisoners to Springfield, where they are to be tried for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty.

**A Steamship picked up.**—Steamship City of New York, Captain Howes, from Philadelphia for Boston, with an assorted cargo, struck on the Great Rip Shoal, off Nantucket, June 2nd, in a thick fog. The crew left her, with five feet of water in her hold, at 7 p. m. Tuesday, in the quarter boats, and landed at Nantucket on Wednesday afternoon. The steamer was afterwards fallen in with by schr. J. D. Davis, Captain Wixen, and towed into West Harwich. The value of this waif is probably in the vicinity of \$100,000.

**Loss of Money for the Army.**—The Charleston Courier learns by an arrival at that port from India River, Florida, that about the 12th inst. Major Dashiell, paymaster in the U. S. army, in attempting to land from a schooner came near drowning, and lost overboard about \$23,000 intended for the payment of the troops in Florida.

### CANADA.

The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool for Quebec, struck on a rock known as L'Avignon, or the half tide rock; near Point Vigneau, in the St. Lawrence, on the morning of the 30th ult., at one o'clock. The rock is situated between two and three cables' length South of the Piller sight, it is a round headed rock, about 100 yards in extent. The crew and passengers were saved, and steamers were sent from Quebec to the wreck. The Morning Chronicle of the 4th inst., says:—

The Provincial tug steamer Queen Victoria returned from the steamship Canadian at 8 o'clock last evening, having a lighter in tow, laden with the passengers' luggage, about 100 tons of the cargo, chiefly that for Quebec, and some of the cabin furniture, which were removed from the ship during the fine weather on Tuesday and yesterday forenoon. Capt. McMaster of the Anglo-Saxon, who has been to the scene of the accident, informs us that during Monday night the wind blew a gale, and caused a considerable swell which forced the suspension of operations. The Canadian stood the gale well and was not much strained. Yesterday she lay in the same position, and was surveyed. Every effort is now being made for securing the remainder of the cargo, and so soon as it is discharged, if the weather continue moderate, it is yet expected that the Canadian will be got off. Carpenters are building a platform round her, and the cargo is being received by the attendant steamer Topsy, two schooners and a bateau which are lying by the steamship. We learn from the Quebec Chronicle of Saturday the 5th inst., that one man had his feet cut off, and another his leg broken, on Thursday, while assisting to get off the steamship at the roche a veuillon. She is still ashore!

**The Decimal Currency in Canada.**—The Canadian Parliament having passed an act requiring all Government accounts, from the 1st January next, to be in dollars and cents, the banking institutions have resolved that the same system shall be adopted in their establishments, and recommend it for all mercantile purposes throughout the country.

We learn that the prorogation of Parliament being delayed, the Governor General will not leave for England in the steamer Anglo-Saxon,

on Saturday next, as expected. His Excellency will probably be a passenger by the North American which will sail on the 20th inst., instead of the Canadian.

Information has reached England that upwards of 10,000 Norwegians will proceed from Norway to Quebec during the present summer. Part of these will remain in Canada, but the larger portion will pass to the North-Western States of America. Sir Cusack Roney has left England for Christiana to make arrangements for the transit of these persons from Quebec to their destination, and also to disseminate information with reference to Canada on behalf of the government.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

**Fire in the Woods.**—Much loss of property has been occasioned about Mill River and vicinity by fires which broke out on Monday, 25th instant. The scene is described as terrific in the extreme. Fortunately, no lives were lost; several buildings were lost, among which was the Wesleyan Meeting House, of Mill Vale—a handsome new building, all efforts to save it being fruitless; and the Mill River school house burnt to ashes, books saved. The heaviest loser in this vicinity is Mr William Hackett, of Trout River, who lost his dwelling house and two large barns, threshing machine, sleighs, carriages, all sorts of farming utensils, and mostly all his fencing. His loss is estimated at £700. Also, Mr Wm. Pickering of Hope River, lost a large barn (about 60 feet in length,) threshing machine, sleighs, and several other articles; his loss is not less than £100. There are altogether nine buildings burnt about this vicinity itself. It is to be feared that there has been much more throughout the Island, as the air was darkened with smoke and the fire seemed to rage in all directions.

An election in the third District of Prince County, caused by the acceptance of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, by Hon. W. W. Lord, was held on the 1st instant.—The hon. gentleman was opposed by James C. Pope, Esq., of Summerside, who has defeated the government candidate, by a majority of 99.—Mr Lord having 507 votes, and Mr Pope, 606.—*P. E. I. Protector.*

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Mysterious Affair.**—A few days since one of the Guard of the 76th regiment, named Henry Knight, stationed at Musquash, on the St. Andrew's Road, for the purpose of intercepting deserters, took his gun and went into the woods. Not returning, search was made for him, but without success. Subsequently it was reported that he was at a house five miles distant, situated off the road, and one of his comrades named Fox, went to find him, also taking his gun. On the night of the 30th, two shots were heard, and Fox not returning, the men working at the Mills turned out to assist the Guard in searching the woods, when his body was found, with the face down, lying on one of the barren plains. A ball had entered his body and passed through the lungs, no doubt killing him instantly. The body was brought to town on Thursday, when a Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned.

The most mysterious part of the affair is, that Knight was an old and meritorious soldier, and could obtain his discharge at any time, and receive an allowance of £12 stg., and Fox was a most attached friend. Various reports and surmises are afloat, but none of them appear to be well founded. One is that he must have been insane; another, that he could not have fired the shot; and a third, which needs corroboration, that he has since been seen on the road towards St. Andrews. Time will, no doubt unravel the mystery.—*Nobler.*

**Forged Note.**—A forged £1 note on the Bank of British North America was brought to our office on Monday evening. It is very badly executed, apparently with pen and ink, and on examination is readily discovered to be a forgery, but notes of this kind may easily pass in a bundle of others, as it is apparently old and much used and worn. It is of the date 1848. The manager's signature is wholly unlike the genuine, the vignette and figures are bad.—*St. John Morning Freeman.*

**Fatal Accident.**—On Saturday about 3 p. m. as four sailors were proceeding in a small boat to put one of their number on board a ship in the harbour, the boat was upset off Reed's point it was said by a squall, and two of the men, named Thompson and Sweeny, were drowned. The other two clung to the boat and were picked up in a little while.—*Freeman.*

**Aquatic.**—The arrangements for a boat race between the Union Club, of St. John, and the Haligonians, have been completed. The race will take place in Halifax harbour on Thursday, the 23rd July, for Three Hundred Pounds.—The boats will start from the Pyrames (receiving ship) and row down on the eastern side of George's Island, and up the western side to the place of starting. Should the day prove unfavourable, the race will take place the first fine day afterwards, or at any such time as may be agreed upon by Messrs. Welsh and Pryor, the gentlemen who are to represent the two crews.—*Morning News.*

**Kenneth Bigger.**—This notorious gaol-bird has made his appearance in this part of the Province. He passed some time, we are told, at or near the Grand Falls; and more recently he has been seen in the vicinity of Woodstock. He gives out that he is watching his opportunity to attack Carpenter, the person who arrested him at the Grand Falls some time since.—

Those in whom are invested the preservation of the peace, and the protection of her Majesty's subjects should certainly exert themselves to re-capture this desperado, as much in justice to Mr Carpenter as in furtherance of the general interests of justice. It will be an eternal disgrace to the Province, if from the neglect of any precaution by the proper authorities Mr Carpenter should suffer bodily harm from the vengeance of this notorious ruffian.—*Woodstock Journal.*

**Arrest of Incendiaries.**—A few days ago, when Mr Fleming's house was burnt, the Mayor promptly offered a reward of £50 for the discovery of the offender or offenders. Nothing transpired until Wednesday last, when the Mayor having cause to suspect a gang of coloured persons ordered their arrest. Five of them were arrested, and when brought before him he committed three of them to the Penitentiary as vagrants, but during the examination it transpired that the other two, Jones and Hector, were the parties who set fire to Fleming's building. It appears that they had been previously punished for some misdemeanor, and owed Mr Fleming a spite because he had been instrumental in convicting them, and so the miserable wretches destroyed his property in order to be revenged. They were fully committed for trial. The Mayor deserves much credit for his activity in this matter.—*Head Quarters.*

### EUROPE.

**ENGLAND.—Firing upon a British Schooner.**—The following is an extract of a letter from the wife of Captain Evans, of the British schooner John and Edward, who was on board at the time of the attack on them (when wind-bound) by the French man-of-war schooner, at Belle-Isle, resulting in the death of one of the men:—"Belle-Isle, May 24. We started from Bordeaux last Monday, the wind being contrary to us, with a heavy swell. We went for shelter under a place called Quiberon bay. The wind veered on Tuesday morning to the south-west. We started from there at 7 o'clock; at 10 o'clock the wind was north-west, with a heavy swell. Went to Polise Road, where there was at anchor a man-of-war schooner.—We sailed under her stern. The lieutenant hailed us; we did not understand him. John (the captain) said 'Liverpool.' Anchored within a cable length of her; mainsail down. A shot came whistling to the deck. I gave them the flag. James Hughes was sent up to reef the halliards. John Evans stood with the flag in his hand, showing what nation we were. As the boy was coming down, the second shot came. John Evans and little William were hoisting the flag, which was about two fathoms higher than our boom, when the third shot came between the three men that were stowing the mainsail, when poor James Williams fell down close by their feet. The inquest is not to be held till to-morrow. He fell down; he did not sigh nor groan. We put the boat out in an instant, and went alongside of them, and told them that they had killed one of the men. They sent the doctor on board, but the poor fellow was shot dead on the spot."

**SPAIN.**—The chamber of deputies was, on the 20th ult., the scene of a tumultuous demonstration. In the debate on the address, M. Compoamor was carried away by a natural indignation to denounce the new tyrannical law on the press in terms rarely heard in a deliberative assembly. He said, "I should not have taken part in this debate were it not for the indignation with which I have listened to the proposed address to the queen. The law by which you propose to muzzle the press is, in a literary point of view, an extravagance, but politically is an abomination. I have hitherto taken no part in our domestic dissensions, but my utter abhorrence of the present government impels me to hold up to public execration, and to the curses of future historians, a political party which could venture to bring forward such a monstrosity." Here he was interrupted by the stampings and growlings of Narvaez, who absolutely howled and foamed, but Compoamor continued, "I look upon the cortes and senate as theatres, the keys of which the government keep in their pockets that they may close them at their good pleasure." The speaker's exposure of the censorship under Narvaez, its minute pettiness, ignorance, and brutal rigour, roused the public in the galleries to a frenzy, and the president went so far as to threaten to silence the orator, and expel his applauding hearers. M. Compoamor's speech seems to have been a spontaneous manifestation ending with itself. New difficulties have arisen in the negotiations on the Mexican question. This question comprises the claims of certain bondholders in the republic, which are of old standing, and the satisfaction demanded by Spain for the outrages and murders perpetrated on Spanish subjects resident in the Mexican territory.

The Madrid journals contain accounts of riots at Granada, on the 24th ult. About 200 'lads' (so they are called), after assembling on the heights which command the Alhambra, where they amused themselves by pelting each other with stones, formed themselves into a sort of cortege, and descended the Faubourg San Cecilio, proceeded to parade the streets of the city, shouting 'cheap bread!' In the lower quarters the women turned out of the houses, and exhorted their husbands and brothers to rise in insurrection, and die fighting sooner than perish of hunger; but the male population showed no disposition to follow this advice.—The authorities, hearing of what was taking place, immediately called out the troops, and after causing the principal points of the town to

be occupied, marched a strong detachment to the Plaza Nueva, where an assemblage had assumed a menacing attitude. The people there not having obeyed a summons to disperse, were fired at by the troops, and four of them were wounded. After nightfall the people retired to their homes, but in the course of the evening the captain general published a *bando*, declaring the city in a state of siege, threatening with death those who might make use of arms, and with ten years' labour in the galleys any persons who might throw stones, at the same time requiring the population to keep at home the moment any agitation commenced, and making fathers of families and masters responsible for the good behaviour of adult sons and workmen.—On the 26th all was tranquil, but several persons were arrested, and others were expelled from the town.

**FRANCE.—Paris.**—The Moniteur contains a circular from the Minister of the Interior, addressed to the prefects in the departments, giving them instructions relative to the coming elections. The Minister recommends as candidates the members of the past Legislative Corps, whose devotion and patriotism he warmly commends; at the same time he directs that the greatest freedom shall be permitted in the coming struggle, provided the limits set down by the law are maintained.

The official journal likewise publishes lengthy dispatches from Algeria, detailing the success obtained by the French army over the Beni-Ratten tribe. The resistance of the Arabs was powerful, and the loss of the French heavy. A few villages have been captured, and the advanced positions of the Kabyles carried, but at the sacrifice of sixty four men killed, and 414 wounded; only one officer—Major Boyer de Rebeval—was killed, and not more than three figure among the wounded. A later dispatch, dated Kabylia, 26th May, has been received, stating that the Beni-Ratten were proposing terms.

The King of Bavaria has visited the gallery of modern pictures at the Luxembourg, as well as the palace and gardens. The same day his Majesty went to Malmaison to visit Queen Christiana; and in the evening dined with Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The King will, it is believed, prolong his stay here to the 12th instant.

The Camp which is to be formed at Chalons-sur-Marne, in September next, will consist of 25,000 men. The Emperor has ordered a Swiss chalet to be constructed for his use, as he intends superintending the manoeuvres. The intermediate time between this and September will be spent between St. Cloud, Plombieres, and perhaps Biarritz, though about this last there is some uncertainty. It is said that the Emperor's health requires as much repose as possible for business as from pleasure.

**The Louvre.**—The solemn inauguration of the Louvre, completely terminated, will take place, it is said on the 15th of August, the fete day of the Emperor. Their Majesties, the dignitaries of the empire, the ministers, &c., will be present at this great solemnity, to which will be invited the artists who, by their works, have assisted in this great completion.

The Minister of war has addressed a circular to the Generals commanding divisions, prefects, sub-prefects, &c., ordering that the number of young men of the class of 1856 to be to be left at home by way of support to their families is to be increased from one to two out of every hundred, making 2,000 on the contingent of the class.

**BELGIUM.—Serious Riots.**—There has been an account of the exciting debate in the Belgium chamber of representatives, which resulted on Wednesday week in the carrying of two of the most obnoxious articles of the bill proposed by M. Nothomb, the minister of Justice, to authorize the endowment and constitution of religious and charitable corporations, such as convents and monastic orders, a principle, the admission of which is regarded by the liberal party as a very mischievous and retrograde measure. The Papal nuncio, Monseigneur Gonella being mistaken by the populace, outside the chamber, for the Canon de Haerne, was hooted and hissed by them as he went out. The mob then proceeded to the ministry of justice, in the Rue de la Regence, where they hooted, and cried, 'No convents! Down with privileges!' The crowd continuing to increase every moment, returned to the Place du Grand Sablon, where they divided themselves into three bands one of which went to the convent of the Capucines, the other to that of the Jesuits, and the third to the offices of the Emancipation and the Journal-du-Bruxelles, and at each place hooted and yelled, and even threw stones.—The police endeavoured, but without using force, to disperse the mob. After a while they proceeded to the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, and sang the 'Brabanconne.' They then went to the Place de la Mennae to await the arrival of the royal family, who had announced their intention of attending the performance of Guillaume Tell at the theatre. The crowd here was so compact that it was difficult to pass. Two companies of grenadiers, under the command of a major, occupied the post of honour at the theatre. About nine o'clock the Duke and Duchess de Brabant arrived in one of the court carriages, preceded simply by an outrider.—When their royal highnesses appeared, loud cries of 'Vive le roi! Vive le Duc de Brabant!' were raised. On appearing in their boxes, their royal highnesses were received with the heartiest acclamations, the whole audience rising; then a general cry for the Brabanconne, and every one remained standing whilst the national air was executed. All the passages in the opera which appeared at all applicable to