

The war panic or the Polish question has subsided.

The Polish insurgents are still active. It is reported that an extensive conspiracy against Russia has been discovered in the Caucasus.

An alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies is considered near at hand.

Sweden has addressed a note to Paris and London, protesting energetically against the action of German Confederacy.

Warsaw, Aug. 1.—A proclamation of the National Government rejects any compromise that is not based upon the independence of Poland with restoration of the boundaries of 1772. It calls upon the people of the Lithuanian Kingdom of Poland, and all Russia to rise in general insurrection.

Petersburg, 2d.—Gortschakoff, in replying to the Austrian note of the 19th July, expresses surprise at Austria believing that Russia would retain secret, though Russia wishes to establish assimilation between Gallacia and Poland; but thinks an agreement between Austria, Prussia and Russia necessary on account of the assistance rendered to the insurrection by Galacia.

We take the following additional items from the Boston Journal of Thursday:—

We have foreign papers to the 1st inst. No perceptible change has taken place in the Polish question. A pamphlet has appeared in Paris, ascribed to official sources, which says that a rupture of relations must be the result of Russia's persistence in her present course. Then, says the writer, an Anglo-French and Swedish fleet could operate in the Baltic, while an Anglo-French-Italian fleet would appear in the Black Sea. It is desirable to avoid placing the theatre of war in the centre of Europe.

Sir E. Head, formerly Governor General of Canada, has offered himself as the successor of Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton, in the House of Commons.

The veritable Nena Sahib has been captured near Bombay. The papers found on his person showed plans of an extensive conspiracy, and of his having large sums of money at his command.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The following are the most important paragraphs in the Queen's Speech at the closing of Parliament:—

Her Majesty has seen with deep regret the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperors of the French and Austria, in negotiations, the object of which has been to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and thus a

conflict, distressing to humanity and dangerous to the tranquility of Europe, may be brought to a close.

The civil war between the Northern and the Southern States of the North American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the contest. Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from that strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.

Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects have rendered necessary for her Majesty to demand reparation, and her Majesty hopes that her demands will be conceded by the Japanese Government without its being necessary to use coercive measures to enforce them.

The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with her Majesty, in consequence of her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem it possible to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this entanglement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil re-established.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

2 o'clock P. M.—The R. M. steamer Asia has just arrived, with English dates to the 8th inst.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred and the junior members of the royal family, will embark at the Royal Arsenal Pier for Antwerp on Tuesday afternoon next, at five o'clock.

The seat vacated by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, elevated to the peerage, has been secured by Major Waterhouse, the Conservative. At the nomination, Sir E. Head retired, on the ground that the strength of the Liberal party was divided.

The Czar, of Cracow, on the 25th of July, published a letter which has occasioned some excitement amongst the insurgents and has attracted the notice of Europe. It sets forth that the new despatch about to be sent to St. Petersburg will lead to a rupture of diplomatic negotiations, and be viewed in the character of an ultimatum. The representatives of the three Courts will then be recalled, and war will ensue. It represents the excitement at Cracow as very great.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

FEARFUL MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The New York Post states that for the week ending on Tuesday 11th inst. there were nearly one thousand deaths in that city, being about two-thirds the average mortality of London, which city has three times the population of New York. Of

the entire number, about five hundred were either caused or accelerated by the effects of the heat. Five hundred and eleven children died during the week, of whom four hundred and seventy-five were of foreign parentage.

The number of emigrants arrived, and who after arrival have left New York for the West, during the period between March 1 and August 1, is 85,000, against 43,410 for the same period in the year 1862. The emigration this year, then, for the period named, is just double what it was last year.

Bangor, August. 10.—The Herald's despatch says the American Minister at St. Petersburg entered into a treaty with Russia, assuring the latter that in the event of war being declared against her on the Polish question, the United States will declare war against France or England.

The New York papers state that it was reported in Havana on the 1st inst. that the Confederate steamer Georgia, Captain Semmes, had engaged and sunk the Vanderbilt off the Great Isaacs, near the Bahamas. The news was brought by the Federal schr. Sea Drift from Key West, where it was derived first from a vessel from Port Royal, and by a pilot boat which spoke a vessel from New York to New Orleans. The same report was also brought to Havana by H. M. gun-boat Steady. The action lasted 20 minutes, and the Vanderbilt went down with all on board. The Georgia is said to mount twenty guns of the heaviest calibre.

THE HEAT.—The Boston Journal of Thursday last says—our exchanges are filled with accounts of the effects of the high temperature, and of casualties arising therefrom. Twenty people were sun-struck in New York on Tuesday, many of them fatally, and seven deaths from this cause took place in Brooklyn same day. In Baltimore same day the thermometer went up to 120°, and many died from the heat. In Philadelphia, where the temperature at the extreme was only 96, many cases of sun-stroke are reported. The heat so effected the rails of the city passenger railway company that in several places, through expansion, they were raised eight inches from the track. What with the incautious use of iced-water, unripe fruits, and the effects of the extraordinary warmth, mortality is reported very great almost everywhere.

JEFF. DAVIS' SICKNESS.—A dispatch received last evening from Washington at the Independent News Room says that a letter received at the National Capital, by way of flag of truce boat on the James river, states, that Jeff. Davis continues very ill in Richmond, and that doubts are now entertained of his recovery. He has been ill more or less for several months.

News by Telegraph, see page 72.