

that the country is swarming with Confederate deserters from Bragg's and Johnson's armies; both of which can no longer be called armies.

Further accounts of the bombardment of Charleston last Monday represent the effect of the navy and siege guns on that place as being terrific. False wall some ten feet thick on Sumter's face, in ruins, and an old wall honey combed with shot.

Fort Wagner has been silenced, and Gregg nearly so. Monitors went near the fort and Com. Rogers of the Catskill (Federal) was instantly killed. No other casualty.

Quantrell's sacking and burning of Lawrence, Kansas, was accompanied with savage and indiscriminate slaughter of unresisting citizens in their own houses. The Mayor, clergymen, and prominent citizens murdered,—about 180 killed and wounded; but majority of them instantly killed. Twenty-five negro recruits were among the victims.

Expedition from LaGrange, Tennessee, reached Granada, Mississippi, on the 17th, driving the Confederates out, and destroying 57 locomotives, 40 cars, Machine shop, &c.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

In England the harvest of the present year promises to be one of the earliest and the most abundant ever known.

We learn from the Dublin Evening Post that for many a year the harvest prospects in Ireland have not been so favourable as they are for the present season. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and turnips—all promise abundance. This is the first year since the disastrous famine of 1846 that there have not been rumours about the potato blight.

A high rate of mortality prevailed in London the last week in July. In the four weeks that ended the 25th of July the deaths were successively 1187, 1287, 1364, 1432. In the week that ended Saturday August 1, they rose to 1514, being 239 above the average.

Eighty destitute weavers and their wives sailed from the Clyde last week for Canada. This is the second company sent out by the sub-committee on emigration appointed by the cotton operatives' relief committee in Glasgow.

From the weekly returns of the Central Relief Fund it appears that the number of persons obtaining relief in the distressed districts of Lancashire and Cheshire is gradually decreasing.

Some thousands of persons assembled on Sunday afternoon near Greenwich Park to further the cause of Polish independence. The first resolution expressed a desire that the English committees of the friends of Poland should put themselves in communication with similar committees in France, Sweden, Italy, and other parts of the continent, and pledged the meeting not to desist from agitating

the question of Polish independence until Poland is restored in all her ancient integrity. The second resolution recommended the disuse of the productions of Russia. The tone of the speakers was in favour of war by England and France in behalf of Poland.

From June 18 to July 7, 21 ships sailed from Bombay for Liverpool, with cotton. Their cargoes comprise in all about 100,080 bales.

The condemnation which enlightened public opinion in this country has bestowed on those acrobatic exhibitions which have so frequently proved fatal to tight-rope dancers is participated in in Paris.

The Emperor of the French has convoked all the members of the Privy Council for the 12th of August, and in certain circles vast importance is attached to this unexpected movement.

Mazzini has published an address calling the young men of Italy to arms. The task of the day he declares to be war with Austria, and says they will not go to Rome till Venice has been conquered. This is supplemented by a letter from Garibaldi at Caprera, to the Venetian committee of action, in which he incites the free men of Italy to the emulation of the noble deeds of the Poles.

Hungary is threatened with famine. In half the country the harvest has been ascertained to yield less than the seed, in consequence of the prolonged drought. At the very lowest estimate the loss is valued at 30,000,000 florins.

Now that all doubts upon the unity of purpose of England, France, and Austria with respect to the Polish question have been dissipated, fears arise in various parts of Europe as to the part which Prussia will take in the dispute between those Powers and the Government of St. Petersburg. Hopes were entertained that she might act a useful part as a mediator; but the republication in the *Moniteur* of a correspondence dated Weimar, July 24, explodes such a notion, and holds up the conduct of Prussia to reprobation as contrasted with the bold policy which Austria has adopted.

The Prusso-Russian Convention is in constant activity. Prussian troops are being poured up to the Polish frontier line incessantly and on a vast scale, and on the Russian side of the frontier a similar course is adopted, so that the borders are now hermetically sealed. The slightest movement of the insurgents cannot escape detection, and the departure of insurgent recruits from Prussia into Poland, as well as the flight of defeated bands into Prussia, will be henceforward an impossibility. The conduct of Prussia towards the patriotic Poles is described as partaking much of the severity of the Russian policy.

The Prussians on the frontier have been charged by a colonel in the service of the

Polish National Government with attacking him and a body of men who wished peaceably to pass into Poland, and also with murdering in cold blood 13 Poles and one Frenchman who were taken prisoners.

Posen, Aug. 6.—Large bodies of Prussian troops are being concentrated on the Prussian frontier. It is positively asserted here that in a few days all Prussian districts bordering on Poland will be declared in a state of siege, and that immediately after the Prussian troops will enter the kingdom of Poland.

A further indulgence of 18 days has been granted to the Tycoon of Japan for complying with the ultimatum of the British Charge d'Affaires. It is said, however, that native preparations for war go on briskly at Nagasaki.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria has sent the Pope a copy of a letter transmitted by the Emperor Napoleon, requesting the Archduke to accept the throne of Mexico, if chosen by popular suffrage. The young Austrian has informed the Pope that he is greatly disposed to accept the offer, and that in going to Mexico religious interests will largely occupy his attention. The prospect is said to be satisfactory to his Holiness.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamship *Sidon*, off Cape Race on Wednesday, brings dates from Queens-town to the 12th inst.

Times says rumor current at Chatham that in consequence of recent menacing news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

Times says it should not be surprised if something arose out of alleged proposition from J. F. Davis to Napoleon, for offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico and French, and Confederates, which would be quite consistent with late French policy. The world might look with favor on such contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

Times looks upon election of Archduke Maximilian in Mexico as an important fact. It will have tendency to union between France and Austria, and to division between France and America. North-erners must be incensed against Napoleon, and Federal power can hardly fail to come into collision with new empire.

Twenty-seven German Princes accepted the Emperor of Austria's invitation to conference at Frankfurt.

Polish question exhibits no new phase, but public opinion points to peace. Engagements continue between insurgents and troops.

It is generally conceded that Maximilian will accept the Mexican Crown.

China telegram announces Japan affairs temporarily settled. American legation was burned.