

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer America, Captain Wickham, from Liverpool about noon on Saturday, the 14th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Difficulty between the United States and Great Britain.

LORD PALMERSTON'S EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT. Interference of the French Emperor.

CRITICAL POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Immense Losses by Inundations in France.

COTTON DEPRESSED.

Breadstuffs Unchanged.

CONSOLS 941-2 a 945-8.

HALIFAX, June 18, 1856.

The royal mail steamship America, Captain Wickham, from Liverpool about noon on Saturday, the 14th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The dates from Liverpool are to Saturday, the 7th inst., three days later than those received by the Arizona City of Baltimore.

The steamer Atlantic, whose arrival at Halifax was reported per Argos, reached Liverpool on the 4th inst., at 8:20 P. M.

The steamer North Star, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

The steamer Promoter, with the new submarine electric telegraph cable, is to cross the Gulf of St. Lawrence and connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, sailed from London on the 2d June. The cable will be laid down during the present month, and will form the first link in the London and New York Submarine Electric Telegraph line, which it is confidently anticipated here will be successful operation between London and New York within twelve or eighteen months.

The leading topic in England continued to be the difficulty between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, but nothing more than unofficial talk had been developed.

The London journals had published, with some show of authority—but of course without positive knowledge of the fact—that Mr. Crampson had been dismissed. The announcement had scarcely any effect upon the funds.

The English papers announce the death of Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The important insurance suit—the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company vs. Lloyd's Insurance Company, London—has been settled upon very advantageous terms to the Telegraph Company.

The advices of the Atlantic had exercised a depressing influence on the Liverpool cotton market, and quotations receded 1-16 to 1-8 of a penny per pound. The business of the week amounted to about 50,000 bales.

The business in American securities was to a limited extent, and prices had a drooping tendency.

The London Money Market had undergone no change. Consols closed on Friday, the 8th inst., at 94 1/2 a 94 3/4.

In breadstuffs a firm tone prevailed, and no descriptions of wheat quotations show a slight advance on the quotations of the previous Friday.

In the provision market there had been some trifling fluctuations. Beef was unsettled and pork rather lower. Lard was quoted 1/2 higher.

THE CRAMPSON AND CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

THE REFUSAL OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT—LORD PALMERSTON'S EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The correspondent of the Morning Post, at Paris, writes:—

I believe I am correct in stating that the French government has never even considered those unhappy complications which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America. The government of this country, I understand, has not only not considered the possibility of such a course, but has also not even thought of the same in the same spirit of reconciliation, and should the two nations be engaged in a war, it is not to be doubted that England may reckon on the active alliance of France.

The arrival of the Atlantic was anxiously awaited, as Mr. Crampson was expected to be on board, and when it was ascertained that he was not, considerable relief was manifested.

The London Morning Post, which has published several false reports respecting American affairs, caused a great excitement by making the following editorial announcement:—

The government of the United States has intimated to Mr. Crampson that he will forthwith quit the American territory, and his Excellency, in consequence, has retired from his post and arrived at Toronto.

The Globe, and other journals, immediately contradicted the statement, and said it was merely a random statement by passengers per Atlantic.

In the House of Commons, on the succeeding evening, Mr. D'Israeli put the question direct to Lord Palmerston, who made a shuffling reply to the effect that he understood so from an indirect source, but Mr. Crampson had himself said so, he (Palmerston) had no statement to make.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Hardwicke put a similar question, to which the Earl of Granville replied that he had no information on the subject.

Mr. E. B. Lytton, in the House of Commons, said that he would put a question to the Minister on a subject of importance, namely, the relation of the American government to the American territory.

The House would remember that some time ago he had withdrawn a motion of which he had given notice, on the Central American question, because the government had not intimated any course of action to the United States, and that they were in daily expectation of a reply.

Since that time, however, the proceedings of General Walker in Nicaragua had been recognized by the government of the United States, which was a clear intimation of a course of action, and he would now put a question to the Minister on a subject of importance, namely, the relation of the American government to the American territory.

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FRANCE. DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF THE INUNDATION, ETC.

The French papers are filled with accounts of destructive inundations in the south of France.

The Emperor's visit to Lyons and other scenes of the calamity has gained him immense popularity.

The extent of the damage is very great. Five hundred houses were destroyed at Lyons, and one hundred and fifty at Avignon. At the latest accounts the waters were subsiding.

Ten millions of francs had been voted by the government for the relief of the sufferers, and the Emperor had opened a subscription list also for their benefit.

The agricultural harvest at Paris continued to be a great source of attraction.

The habits of M. Place, bankrupt, Director of the Credit Mobilier, was estimated at eighteen million francs.

SPAIN. THE FLEET TO BE SENT TO MEXICO.

The fleet to be sent to Mexico was reported to number ten ships of the line, three frigates, two corvettes and our steamers.

PORTUGAL. THE VINE AND POTATO CROPS.

The vine and potato crops were likely to fall from two much.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A Paris despatch states that the notes presented by France and Austria to the Neapolitan government are nearly identical.

No reforms are positively indicated by the general tone of the report, and pressing Austria objects to foreign interference, and hints that the present crisis has been planned by Sardinia, stating, however, that Austria has no objection to the liberal institutions of Sardinia. France, however, hints at an intervention should an outbreak take place in Naples or Sicily.

In the British Parliament Lord Clarendon has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conference, and it was his opinion that before the close of the session there must be a discussion upon the affairs of Italy. He added that he had reason to believe that both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian territory.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has presented General Marmora with an acre of valuable building land within the city of Turin.

Marmora announces his intention of withdrawing altogether from politics, and emigrating as a private citizen to the United States.

GREECE. THE KING OF GREECE HAS ASKED THE INFANTA OF SPAIN.

The King of Greece has asked the Infanta of Spain in marriage, and the proposal is very generally approved.

The answer had been given by Spain. King Otto was said to set out for Germany.

RUSSIA. THE Czar HAS MADE THE FOLLOWING DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

M. Badberg, Ambassador at Berlin to Vienna, replaced at Berlin by Baron Brunow. Prince Dolgorouki, replaced at Vienna by Count Scherbatoff.

The Central Committee of the Polish democracy have published a manifesto, in which they demand a universal grant of an amnesty to Polish refugees. They assert that in taking up arms for their national independence in 1830, they fulfilled a duty—not anything to be pardoned—and claim that they are entitled to the same treatment as their country's rebels of the first period of rebellion.

PRUSSIA. THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER HAS BEEN ENJOYING THE HOSPITALITIES OF KING OF PRUSSIA AT BERLIN.

The Emperor Alexander has been enjoying the hospitalities of King of Prussia at Berlin.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

ITALY. The Minister of the Navy, June 6, 1856.

It is stated positively that Count Cavour will set out on another journey to Paris. The situation of affairs is considered critical.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. RUSSIA PROTESTS AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF STOURZA TO THE COMMISSION FOR RECTIFYING THE DESARBOURMENT.

Russia protests against the admission of Stourza to the Commission for Rectifying the Desarbourment.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Times City Article, of Friday evening, says:—

Although the statement of Lord Palmerston, last evening, that he had received information from Mr. Crampson's having been invited to leave Washington, disappointed the expectations excited by private communication received from London, it is not to be doubted that the English funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at a slight advance.

In the Stock Exchange there is a slight advance for money, and in the discount market there is a fair supply, at a low rate.

The new loan falls due on Thursday, and as this will absorb an amount of £1,500,000, the Bank is likely to increase during the next few days.

The Times has a leading article on the American question, but its object is chiefly to complain of those politicians in the United States who, though condemning the policy of President Pierce's Cabinet, do not oppose it with sufficient energy.

The Daily News remarks upon the change which is taking place in public opinion in reference to the difficulties with America. There is still, it says, a universal dislike to the idea of a war with America; but doubts are beginning to arise in the minds of many whether our conciliatory department has not already been carried quite as far as prudence dictates, and whether President Pierce and his Cabinet are not pressing too far on their knowledge of our desire for peace.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Darling Brothers report the money market without change, and little or no fluctuation in Consols, which closed at 94 1/2 a 94 3/4.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week to the extent of £225,000. The price of gold was not fixed. Bar silver sold at 6s. 10d., value of 70s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell, Son & Co. report a regular market for American stocks at the following quotations:—

U. S. 6's, bonds and stocks, 103 a 104  
U. S. 5's, bonds, 78 a 79  
Massachusetts 5's, bonds, 98 a 99  
N. Y. Central 7's, 80 a 81  
N. Y. Railroad 7's, 80 a 81  
Do. 3d. do., 84 a 85  
Do. 4th do., 84 a 85  
Do. fund, 81 1/2 a 82 1/2

OTHER CIRCULARS REPORT PRICES WHEAT AND TRANSACTIONS SMALL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, at a decline of 1-16th on middling quality, and 1-8th on fair, closing steady, with little speculative demand. The sales of the week amounted to 50,000 bales, including 6,750 of which were for export, and 43,250 for home consumption. The following are the authorized quotations:—

New Orleans, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2  
Mobile, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2  
Upland, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2  
Some circulars quote Mobile middling at 6 1/2, and upland middling at 6 1/4. The stock on hand was estimated at 47,000 bales, including 225,000 American.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

In Manchester a limited business had been transacted, at former rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports a moderate demand for flour, at the quotations of the previous Friday, which were firm, but with little speculative demand. The sales of the week amounted to 10,000 quarters, including 2,000 of which were for export, and 8,000 for home consumption. The following are the authorized quotations:—

Corn, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Southern white, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Southern white, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Southern white, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.

Other circulars vary somewhat in their quotations, generally calling Western corn 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d., Philadelphia, 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d., Ohio, 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d., Canada, 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d., and Red wheat variously quoted at 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d., and 29s. 6d. a 30s. 6d. The weather had been very favorable for agriculture.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the market for beef unsettled, and slightly lower on the ordinary and mutton, but a little higher, owing to an accession of stock. The market for pork was unchanged, and in moderate demand. Sales of the week, 2,250 at 52 a 56. Lard in active speculative request at 52 a 56. The market for tallow was unchanged in price. Tallow a shade lower. Western America sold for 48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Potatoes unchanged; business moderate; sales at 37s. a 38s. No pearl ashes in the market. Common rosin quiet; sales of 4,000 tons; fine sales limited at 75s. 10s. 6d. Spirits of turpentine in improved request at 32s. 6d. Crude turpentine—Sales of 1,500 tons, at 7s. 9d. a 7s. 10d. Small sales of tar at 13s. 2d. Nothing doing in sperm, fish oils, and prices nominal. Linseed oil, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. Sugar, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 6d. Coffee, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 6d. Rice, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 6d. The weather had been very favorable for agriculture.

THE LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Our market for breadstuffs is very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

The market for cotton was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

The market for provisions was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

The market for produce was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

The market for oil was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

The market for sugar was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

The market for coffee was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

The market for rice was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

The market for other commodities was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for wheat and flour were not advanced.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. ONE WEEK LATER NEWS.

The Refusal of the Mexican Government to Receive the Spanish Minister.

WAR WITH SPAIN POPULAR IN MEXICO.

Alliance with the United States Advocated.

Intervention of France in American Affairs.

OUR CITY OF MEXICO CORRESPONDENCE.

MEXICO, JUNE 4, 1856.

Great Political Excitement—Comonfort's Resignation Talked of—Causes of the Trouble—A Great Constitutional Question—Difference between Congress and the President—The Executive Situation—The Spanish Fleet at Vera Cruz—Demands of the Spaniards on Mexico—War Popular in Mexico—General Hatred of the Spaniards—Refusal to Receive the Spanish Minister—An Alliance with the United States Advocated.

Since the date of my last letter this city has undergone great political excitement. At one time it was supposed we would have a revolution pronounced, or a resignation of President Comonfort. But happily the crisis is past, the party storm is hushed, the political waves are calm once more. If you were to inquire what produced this disturbance, what made the politicians speak so mysteriously, and the papers throw off such gloomy forebodings, you would find some difficulty in obtaining satisfactory information. In fact I have made the attempt in a dozen instances, and in a dozen of instances I have failed. Nobody seemed to understand the difficulty, although everybody talked there was one of two things, either that as it happened, however that I had the inside track, I could keep a little ahead of the general intelligence, and while forming my own conclusions I only sounded others to be sure that I was right; and being right, I will now go ahead and tell you all about it.

But first of all, hunt up your plan of Ayula, and when the second article is found make a note of it, as it says:—

When this plan has been adopted by a majority of the nation, the Government shall be a universal grant of an amnesty to Polish refugees. They assert that in taking up arms for their national independence in 1830, they fulfilled a duty—not anything to be pardoned—and claim that they are entitled to the same treatment as their country's rebels of the first period of rebellion.

The Emperor Alexander has been enjoying the hospitalities of King of Prussia at Berlin.

The Central Committee of the Polish democracy have published a manifesto, in which they demand a universal grant of an amnesty to Polish refugees. They assert that in taking up arms for their national independence in 1830, they fulfilled a duty—not anything to be pardoned—and claim that they are entitled to the same treatment as their country's rebels of the first period of rebellion.

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