

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—It is reported here that, in conformity of sentiment existing between the three Powers on the subject of Poland, the French Government has not succeeded in obtaining from England a positive declaration as to the steps she would take in the event of Russia—as is not improbable—again refusing to make all the concessions demanded of her. What France evidently desires is that England shall take some step, but doubtless, with all its glory. If, as is likely, Austria follows the example of England, the liberation of the Poles (who, by the way, seem to me as uncertain about their own future government as they are about their frontiers) would devolve on France alone, with all its danger, but, doubtless, with all its glory. It is not strange that the Poles should think they have a stronger claim on France than on any other Government, for they have not forgotten the speech from the Throne to the effect that whosoever there was a wrong to be redressed there should be seen the flag of France. Two days ago it was stated among official people that the alliance between the three great Powers was indissoluble—of course as regards Poland. I do not find that the assurances on this point are now so positive.

In corroboration of the preceding I find the following in *La France*, and which is apparently worded with the utmost caution:

“Our London correspondent informs us that the English Cabinet, which had at first assented to the plan of an identical note in reply to Russia, at present hesitates to engage in that course. The Queen's Government is of opinion that it would be expedient, under existing circumstances to give Russia time to reflect, without insisting immediately on another reply. If this fact be confirmed, it would give the Polish question quite a new aspect, and the consequence might be to put a period to the diplomatic conversation engaged between the three Powers and Russia.”

I cannot say whether a pamphlet which has just appeared with the title “L'Empereur, Le Pologne, et l'Europe” may be considered as an authorized exposition of Imperial policy on the subject of Poland. In form and arrangement of facts, it bears no small resemblance to the famous *brochures* which were the premonitory signs of the Italian war. Like them, too, it is anonymous. There is a show of candour and moderation in the tone, with a desire to be thought speaking on authority, and which are probably meant to impress the mind of the public, who will not fail to remark the approbation throughout according to the conduct of the Imperial Government.

The writer begins by pointing out the vast importance of the Polish question, and hints at the “prodigious trouble” which both friends and enemies foresee will result from it; and as the suppression of Poland to the last century degraded the political world, so its re-constitution would now affect the existence of nearly all the States of Europe. He defends the Imperial Government from the reproaches of political parties, because the Emperor does not once fly to its succour. None of these parties is entitled to make such reproaches. The Restoration accepted the treaties of 1815: the Orleansists abandoned Poland, notwithstanding their oft-repeated promises to the contrary; while the Republicans of 1794, as of 1848, merit all that the Poles have said against them—that while they draw up magnificent programmes they act like men who tear them in pieces. The Emperor Napoleon III. has given no one the right to say that he will do nothing for Poland. He will act, but he will act in his own time and in his own fashion. The peculiar difficulty of the question consists in this, that Poland having been partitioned by the great Powers, there is always the risk of a coalition against the Power or Powers that would defend it; and as for employing the revolution to that end, the Emperor has done too much on behalf of order to suppose that he will have recourse to those measures, how dear soever may be the cause of Poland to his personal feelings. He has always used the greatest forbearance towards Russia, as shown by the efforts he made to bring the Czar to reason from January 1853 to February 1854. He might have created serious embarrassments to Russia, and taken Sebastopol sooner, had he encouraged the Poles to rise during the Crimean war. On the contrary, his wish was to do as little harm as possible to Russia; only just enough to make her listen to peace, desirous as he was to renew his alliance with her the moment the cause of discussion disappeared. On this point, however, the writer forgets that if the Poles were not urged to insurrection in 1854 it was in order not to indispose Austria and Prussia at such a time.

A letter from Strasburg, while referring to the rumours to which the possibility of a Continental war has given rise on the Rhenish frontier, mentions certain facts which are not without interest at this moment. A few weeks ago, it appears, the military intendants of the different corps in garrison at Strasburg received an order which caused some surprise. It proceeded from the Minister of War, and directed returns to be made of the effective strength of the divisions, as a basis for the supply of the storehouses of the recruiting depots. The highest annual effective strength that each depot had had to clothe was to be returned, “with an increase of one-fifth for the infantry and artillery, and of one-third for the cavalry.” On the other hand, no movement has been observed in the arsenals foundries and other military establishments in that quarter, but these, it seems, are all amply supplied. The circular caused a certain uneasiness, because some persons remembered that when Napoleon I. foresaw that the army of Boulogne might have to march upon the Rhine, a similar order was sent to the intendants at Strasburg. When a campaign is contemplated, a good military administration attends first of all to clothes and shoes. It appears that the feeling in the German Rhine country is suspicious and unfriendly towards the French. It is re-

lated that when Marshal McMahon paid his visit to Strasburg, and a grand review was held there, an invitation to be present at the display and festival was sent to the Prussian and Baden officers in garrison at Kehl and Rastadt. This was a customary politeness, and up to that time had always been cordially responded to by the German officers, but on that occasion they thought it right to keep away. A few Baden officers were there in multi; none of the Prussians came. On the same day the French pontoonmen threw a bridge across the Rhine in presence of the Duke of Magenta, who, as soon as it was complete, crossed it with his Staff. It had always been the custom, even when a mere inspecting general did this, for the Baden garrison to be drawn up on the other side to receive him, the officer in command came to meet him, and the two Staffs came together into France. Marshal McMahon, it seems, found no such reception. On the German bank there were four soldiers, in undress, and an ensign, who positively refused the Marshal's invitation to be present at a banquet which was to take place that night. McMahon did not set foot on German ground, but returned to the French side of the stream. Such are the signs of the times on the banks of the Rhine.

*La France* publishes an article under the title of “Compromise or Isolation,” in which the writer observes that he does not despair of Russia proving conciliatory. Should she, however, be otherwise disposed, the consequence would not be a general war, placing in question all the interests in Europe which have received the consecration of treaties at various times. In case of Russia's refusal one can foresee a situation without peril. At the most might be anticipated a kind of blockade, destined to effect the isolation of Russia, with a view to bringing about ulterior concessions.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The *Patrie* of this evening persists in maintaining the necessity for an European intervention in favor of Poland, and says:—

“We are convinced that Austria herself, when in danger, will call for succour from France; but will it again happen that Europe will shamefully allow a state of things to be created from which it can only escape by terrible sacrifices?”

*La France* of this evening, in an article on the “Negotiations,” says:—

“England has considered it preferable that separate Notes should be despatched to Russia. The motives of this determination are said to be—1. An intention not to enter into common action, which would entail the necessity of an ultimatum with the possibility of a rupture of the negotiations in the event of a refusal by Russia. 2. The repugnance of the English Cabinet to any step which might lead to a war in favor of Poland. 3. The hope entertained by England of a more conciliatory disposition on the part of Russia.”

*La France* also mentions rumours, asserting that Russia is about to despatch a fresh Note to France, expressing more pacific sentiments, and believes that these rumours are not improbable.

The same paper publishes an article headed “No Humiliating Peace,” in reply to an article in the *Presse* signed by M. Emile de Girardin. In this article *La France* recalls the policy of Louis Philippe which necessitated the wars of 1854 and 1859, and that the only durable peace is one satisfying right, equity, and dignity. The article concludes by reminding the *Presse* of the words of the Emperor Napoleon:—“For Europe to be tranquil France must be satisfied.”

The *Pays* of this evening says:—

“The replies of the Three Powers will be identical in their conclusion, and will maintain all the moral force of an understanding between the Powers.”

ITALY.

PREDMONTE.—The *Magna-Italia* kingdom is progressing in its miserable course. Hardly have the articles of the law to repress what is called *Brigandage* been made known—a law which the Minister Peruzzi himself described as a negation of all constitutional institutions—when another negative law issues from the brains of the wise and patriotic senators of Cisalpine Gaul. The patriotism of the non-Brigand Italians has need of the following stimulants:—By Article I, all being liable to draw for the military conscription, are to be judged not by the ordinary courts but by courts-martial if they fail to come up to the ballot. By Article II, all criminals, and especially Priests, who are accused of in any way favouring the said reticence, are amenable to the same courts-martial. By Article III, this fine law is to last for two years. It would have been more honest if honesty had anything to do with the *Magna-Italia* kingdom to have declared the said kingdom to be under martial law for the said two years.

As a practical illustration of the working of such a law, we see in the *Armonia* of the 23d of July, that at the date it received its laws the town of Girgenti, in Sicily, had been for five days in a state of siege, surrounded by 3,000 Piedmontese under the command of General Garone, who prevented any one from leaving the town. A letter from Girgenti, dated on the 15th of July, says that this began on the 8th at daybreak. Men-of-war at the same time blockaded its port, and many other townships in the province are placed in a similar state of siege. In Girgenti, meanwhile, armed soldiers arrest all the young men they meet within the streets, and patrol enter every house indiscriminately to search it from top to bottom. Even the great Convent, where are Nuns and young lady boarders belonging to the first families of the province, have been so searched. Five soldiers have been quartered in the house of one Priest, and each of the other parish Priests have to lodge three or four. A young orphan arrested has been kept for three days without food, and was at last relieved by a private individual who heard of it. Commerce is stopped; the country is left to the robbers (not brigands); the town is famished; and all this to facilitate conscription for the precious army of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II. What was it that the Russians did in Warsaw of the same kind some time ago, and about which the Poles thought fit to turn brigands?—*Correspondent of Weekly Register.*

It is daily becoming clearer to those on the spot, that the crisis cannot be much longer staved off between the Garibaldian and Mazzinian party and the Government of Turin. Discontent, irreligion, and anarchy are increasing in the north; sacrilege, persecution, and spoliating the Clergy in the Central provinces, and rapine, murder, and fustigation in the South. Now, if ever, the proofs are patent to the world that no despotism is so grinding as a Dictatorship born of revolution, as we see in France; nothing so detrimental to religion as a complete stifling of public discussion, and no tyranny and rapacity so unendurable and so galling as that of a weak and rapacious Government formed of thea and adventurers as is that of Italy. There is no dignity in its line of policy; cowardly, false, and cruel it fully represents the very worst phases of Ita-

lian character, and its attitude to France in the present affair is an illustration. It dare not refuse satisfaction, and it dare not give it; and is trying to hit on some discreditable middle course.—*Tablet.*

Thanks to the Piedmontese administration of the revenues of the founding hospital of Pistoja, in Tuscany, one nurse was found on the 6th ult. to have attended to fourteen babies at once, most of whom were less than six months old. They were starving. The *Gazzetta del Popolo* tells us that, since the beginning of the month of June last, out of twenty-three children admitted there and baptized, seventeen have died. The people, on the 6th of July, surrounded the hospital, shouting that “if the administrators had not robbed the hospital revenues there would have been money to pay for more nurses.”

In Milan, three Priests, rejected by the Vicar-General of that diocese, have been intruded into the Chapter of the Cathedral by the Minister Pisanelli, and enjoy the revenues of prebendaries. In Florence, a Priest belonging to the revolutionary family of the Bianchi, has been intruded by the same authority into the Priory of the Basilica of San Lorenzo.

ROME.—The Pope has, it is said on very good authority, given a final answer to the French Government with regard to the departure of the King of Naples, saying, that if the threat of the withdrawal of the French garrison was carried out he only desired three days' notice, as his understanding with other Catholic Powers was already complete. This is what we must all wish—for that the dependence on France is rather a slavery than a protection, is notorious, and if Napoleon falls Pius the Ninth, it is well for us to know that Austria, Spain, Bavaria, and Saxony would not look tamely on at the consummation of the sacrilege.

Roms has been in a very excited state ever since I wrote on Tuesday, in consequence of the growing feeling of indignation in the case of the Anis—an indignation which will do much to quicken the dormant feeling of national honor in France if anything can do so. The despatch from M. de Sartiges to the Turin Cabinet is very firm in its demand for reparation, and the desous des cartes as it is gradually revealed threatens to bring on an expose of the strange dissonances between the French authorities, military and diplomatic, that is anything but favorable to the straightforward conduct of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

ROME, August 1.—It is not only in the Chesterfield code of politeness, but it is a recognised principle of honor in all civilized society, that when an untruth is unintentionally uttered, and subsequent evidence of the fact furnished to the author, his avowal and correction of the error should be as prompt and public as was the original misstatement—a rule which holds a fortiori when the reputation of a third party is involved in the issue. Judged by this test Lord Palmerston's evasive reply to Sir George Bowyer, when the latter furnished him with the proofs of the falsehood of his statement in reference to Father Curci's sermon, cannot but have produced a feeling of unmingled disgust in every honorable mind in England, as it has done here, all the circumstances of the *clairsement* having appeared in the *Osservatore Romano* and other local journals. The admission of the error, even though it should have implied some humiliation, and even some loss of political capital, was after all a sacrifice to be made in the interest of truth and justice; but the “*fat justitia ruat cælum*” principle seems to be altogether ignored by the Octogenarian Prime Minister. The latitudinarianism which notoriously characterises Lord Palmerston's religious tenets is not unfrequently redeemed in the case of other men by a lofty sense of honour and the possession of the higher moral virtues, but it is sad to think that at his age, and now so near the “*bourne* from which no traveller returns,” he should make so miserable an exhibition of sophistry and disingenuousness.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—August 1.—It is with great regret that I record another disaster which has befallen the troops who are in pursuit of the brigands. On the 26th of July a squadron of 34 of the Lancers of Saluzzo were surprised by a body of these marauders amounting to 150 in number, and, sad to say, 21 were killed, while another is missing. The impression produced by this fact in Naples is most painful, and on the moment considerable agitation prevailed. The party of action were all alive, a demonstration before the French Consulate was apprehended to cry out, “*Nasso La Francia!*”; but, as great preparations were made by the police to prevent it, the ill-judged resolution was not carried out. Still this and other recent disasters have greatly strengthened the party of action, and precautions are found necessary to prevent disorders. Every one is occupied, of course, in trying to ascertain the causes of the untoward events which now for two months more especially have cast a gloom over the country. Ninety thousand men in this province, and yet property and person exposed to danger in so many districts! If this large force could be brought to bear in a body on the brigands who infest the country, the affair would soon be over, but it is so divided into infinitesimal parties that its action is weakened, and perhaps General La Marmora himself does not know where his troops are! I put in inverted commas what would justify something more than a “*perhaps!*” Still, though such a division is inevitable, it renders more necessary a communication between these bodies; great knowledge of the country; and a well-organized system of scouts or spies among the population. In all these respects the Italian army is sadly deficient. While their enemies are acquainted with every highway and byway, and every stone upon them; while they are served by the inhabitants, from sympathy or fear, so well that every military movement is known long before it takes place, and every soldier counted before he comes in sight; the troops know nothing of the country, are ill adapted, in some degree from the very strictness of their discipline, to this kind of guerrilla warfare, and are betrayed or ill-served by a people who either sympathize with those who form a portion of themselves, or who fear mutilation or assassination. It is clear that this state of things cannot be permitted to continue with safety. Men must be pressed into the service who know the country; there must be a strict communication kept up between the forces employed, and it must be made the interest of the population to exercise a close espionage on the enemies of order. Of course 150 men could not have assembled together without having been assisted and protected by the inhabitants, who number many thousands. I discard altogether the idea of their having acted from principle; interest is the only motive to which even our patriots and martyrs are sensible, and if the Government can and will pay better than a brigand, it may count on being well informed and well served. It is time to have done with all the sentimentalism and generosity which have been talked about humanity, spurious humanity, and the indignity of condescending to unworthy means of defence. The cause of order and of progress is at stake and the strongest measures are justifiable which the Constitution permits.—*Times Cor.*

We find in the *Armonia* of the 25th that spotted fever has broken out in the prisons of the Vicaria in Naples where are heaped together one thousand seven hundred and fifty political prisoners. The prosecution of Pilone's band is prepared. The evidence contains twenty-one folio volumes, and there are 131 persons accused as brigands. The *Armonia* from which we take these particulars, adds, that “*now half Naples is accused of Brigandage!*” The Court of Appeal of Naples has pronounced 6,500 sentences on criminal cases during the first six months of the present year.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 7.—At a Cabinet Council, held yesterday, the replies to be sent to Russia were taken into consideration. The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, that they are by no means identical, although the six points and the proposal of a Conference are maintained.

It is officially announced that the Emperor, in an autograph letter, dated the 31st of July, has invited all the Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation and the Senates of the Free Cities to meet in an Assembly, at which all should personally attend, with the object of discussing the question of a re-organization of the German Confederation suitable to the requirements of the age.

The Emperor proposes Frankfort-on-the-Main as the place, and the 16th inst. as the time of meeting. The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of to-day announces that the Emperor personally takes the initiative in introducing reforms in the German Confederation. The same paper states that the German question was discussed by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Gastein.

The semi-official *Abend Post* of this evening speaking of the proposals of the Emperor for a reform of the Federal Constitution, says:—

Austria, in her proposal for a reform in the organization of the Confederation, has less in view a new Federal Constitution than the establishment of the means of practically and energetically removing the principal obstacles which at present render the adoption of efficacious resolutions by the Diet impossible.

PRUSSIA.

A M. Ganier d'Abir, who signs himself “*colonel* in the service of the the Polish National Government, and who says that he has come to Paris on a mission for a few days, sends to the *Steele* some particulars of a combat which took place on the 15th of July, between Klebowo and Koschitz:—

The combat took place on Prussian territory. Attacked by Prussians as well as Russians, I ranged my men (300 riflemen) in order of battle, after having sent a flag of truce to the Prussians to say that I did not wish to attack them, but only to pass the frontier. The Prussians detained the officer I sent, and continued to fire; my horse was killed, and it was then that I ordered an attack. According to information I had received two days previously, there were only 20 or 30 Prussian soldiers at that place. Unwillingness to crush them explains my conduct, but what was my astonishment when I saw 700 to 800 Prussians and 200 Russians, who the night before had been at Peisera, debouch from the corn field! I maintained the action for about an hour and a quarter, but we were warned that a squadron of Prussian dragoons was marching against us from Schroda, six leagues off. I in vain endeavored to recross the frontier at two other places. At Koschitz we were again compelled to fight, and were surrounded by two Landwehr regiments which came from Miroslaw. Seeing that resistance must end in our destruction, I ordered my men immediately to disperse and seek their homes. The arms and ammunition were hidden and we carried off our wounded 18 in number. We had three killed; the Prussians had a captain, two sergeants, and 31 men *hors de combat*. The Russians who were much less numerous, had an ensign and six men disabled. The Prussians took 14 prisoners, among them a Frenchman, M. Henri Soudeix. The 13 Poles were killed with the bayonet, and M. Soudeix, who commanded my sithemen, was handed over to the Russians, who stripped him of his clothes and then the major of the Imperial Guard, who commanded the detachment, told him he might depart in that state. Before he had taken five steps he fell riddled with bullets fired at his back. This is the exact truth concerning these two combats, which took place at three o'clock in the morning on Prussian ground, without any provocation on our part.

For the honour of the Prussian army, it is to be hoped some explanation or contradiction may be forthcoming with respect to the killing of the 13 unfortunate prisoners. Surely their orders cannot be to give no quarter, still less to slay their captives in cold blood. Do M. von Bismark and his colleagues believe that Prussia can stand by the side of Russia in a continental war for the maintenance of such a Government as exists in Poland without danger to herself and Germany? Will such a tempting opportunity to realize old schemes of ambition be neglected by the French Ruler and his army? When Prussia is caught in the flagrant crime of hunting down the Poles, in whose behalf all European States, great and small, have protested—when she stands without a friend in the world except her distant and powerless temptor, what likelihood is there that France will forbear from making her pay the cost of my campaign on which the Emperor may decide? It is but a few days since an Imperialist pamphleteer wrote as follows:—“Prussia must renounce the ambiguous position she occupies. The three Powers desire to know whether Prussia is with them or against them. Does King William forget the teachings of history, and force France to another Jena as the fore-runner of another Friedland? Well may the Austrian Emperor, as a German Prince, be disquieted when such things are uttered in Paris, and at the same time the towns of the Prussian Monarchy are reproaching their own Government with its forces. What must be the state of a kingdom when, with the greatest dangers threatening it from without, such addresses as that from the Town-Council of Settin are directed to the Sovereign? When the chief men of an important city in a loyal province commonly express their opinions by words of bitter resentment the state of the less sober and prudent masses may be well imagined.”

POLAND.

WILNA, July 27.—Hanging and shooting are processes apparently too slow for General Mouravieff. Transportation and flogging he looks upon as ludicrously insufficient. Here is his latest edict:—

“Information has been received from various quarters of the country entrusted to my charge that many of the insurgents are voluntarily leaving the rebel bands and presenting themselves to the authorities, imploring mercy. But as those who infest the forests are determined and evil-disposed rebels—distinguished in true bandit fashion by bestial savagery and violent deeds of all kinds—such villains deserve no compassion. I therefore hereby order that all insurgents, as soon as captured, especially if belonging to the classes of citizens, nobles, or clergy, shall be delivered over within twenty-four hours to the criminal tribunals and punished with death, after the military commandant of the district has confirmed the sentence.”

“General of Infantry, Mouravieff!”

Much has already been told respecting General Mouravieff's mode of living. The life of this most inhuman of all pro-consuls reminds one of the most awful descriptions of tyranny by Herodotus, Thucydides, Cornelius Nepos, or Plutarch. No one sees him. Only his acts betray his existence. He mistrusts even those whom he might justly suppose his friends, probably because he is aware that a man such as he is the enemy of the whole human race.

The Poles cannot say to foreign diplomatists that they desire nothing less than the independence of their country. Their claims would not be admitted, and by some persons might even be treated with ridicule. But it is to the advantage of England, France, Austria, Russia, and perhaps even of Poland herself, that there should be no mistake as to what the Poles now demand, and as to the general causes of Polish insurrections. If the peacefulness of subjects is to be taken as the test of good government, then it should be remembered that Russian Poland was at peace from 1831 to 1861. It was tranquil, however, because it was kept in fetters, and it stirred directly some of its fetters were removed. A second Nicholas could pacify Poland now if he had enough soldiers; but Alexander II. cannot so pacify it by granting reforms, for every new reform granted is a fresh position from which to attack his Government. The Poles must be made systematically to suffer more than they have ever yet suffered (if that be possible), or else some portion of Polish territory must be given up to them in which the Poles of the Kingdom and the more ardent spirits from the other provinces may be able to live uninterfered with and

unmolested. This arrangement, like many others proposed, would leave both Russians and Poles unsatisfied, and is would, moreover, give rise to a perpetual agitation throughout Polish territory. But there is no choice except between such an arrangement as this and the subjection of the Poles to an increased pressure of their former intolerable yoke; unless, indeed, it be determined to engage in an interminable war on behalf of all Poland as it existed in 1772.—*Times Cor.*

The Poles are fighting, as they themselves say, for life or death, for freedom or extermination—for anything and everything, except that nominal independence of and really abject subordination to Russia which we are straining all the engines of diplomacy to obtain for them, with a perfect knowledge that the same scheme has been tried, has failed, and is thoroughly despised by the very persons on whose behalf we are proposing it.—*Id.*

RUSSIA.

The *France* gives some details concerning the Russian fleet, which it admits to have made great progress since the Crimean war, but declares to be still quite unable to contend, with any chance of success, against the naval forces either of England or of France. According to these statistics, based, we may presume, on Russian official figures, that fleet was manned at the middle of last month by about 39,000 sailors 3,000 officers of various grades, and 50 admirals and generals of Marines. The fleet consists of 245 steam vessels of all sizes, and of 71 sailing vessels. But there seem a great inferiority, comparatively with England and France, in the classes of vessels which would be efficient in a naval combat in a large combat on a large scale—the classes, that is to say, of ironclads and screw liners. The two ironclad frigates that Russia possesses are not yet quite finished; one, the *Sebastopol*, is on the stocks at Cronstadt; the other has been built in England. There are three fast screw liners, 32 fast screw liners; also ten line ironclad frigates, 32 fast screw liners, 35 mixed screw liners—77 in all—against 13 similar vessels of which Russia at present disposes. Hence *La France* concludes that a naval war between Russia and France could be but of very short duration, and supposes that, if hostilities commenced, Russia would in 1854, withdraw her squadrons to Cronstadt, and leave the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland free. France must then, it is opined, undertake the siege of Cronstadt—a gigantic operation, the difficulties of which the French writer sets far above those encountered in the siege of Sebastopol. The prospect is not inviting. But the reasoning is in view of a duel between France and Russia. Did the war become Continental, other means of getting at Russia would doubtless be found.

INDIA.

CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.—Dombay, June 3.—Nana Sahib has been captured in the Temple of Ajmere by Captain Bridgman, of the 28th Infantry, on information supplied by the Bombay police.

According to the official report of Major Davidson, no doubt doubt whatever exists of the prisoner's identity.

The papers found upon Nana Sahib show plans of an extensive conspiracy, and of his having large sums of money at his command.

5,000 Bengal Sepoys are rumoured to be at Saaloomba, under Tantia Topa. The man hanged in that name 4 years ago is now supposed not to have been that leader. The country is everywhere quiet.

Herat has been taken by the Afghans, but Dost Mahomed is reported dead.

THE WAR DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF ENGLAND.—When the war was inaugurated by the refusal of the Black Republican party to agree to any terms of conciliation or compromise with the South, it was absurdly supposed that five hundred thousand men and five hundred millions of dollars would be sufficient to force the South into a Union which nine Northern States had virtually dissolved by the passing through their respective Legislatures of the Personal Liberty Bill and the virtual nullification thereby of the supreme law of the land. Those five hundred thousand men have, in the brief space of two years and a few months, been increased to the vast proportions of an army numbering a million and a half, not more than one fourth of whom are now in the field capable of performing what is called effective service. The sum of five hundred millions of dollars has been swelled by the necessary expenses of the war, and by the thefts of shoddy contractors and government officials, to the vast aggregate of nearly three thousand millions of dollars; and yet this terrible extravagance in the outlay of the life-blood and treasure of the nation is insufficient to the performance of the desperate work in which the Administration is now engaged. More money has yet to be squandered, and rivers of blood have yet to flow, before the end can be reached. But calculating the expenses of the war at three thousand millions of dollars, not to the incalculable loss to the country by the fearful drain upon its life-blood, we have in the brief space of two years and four months piled up a national debt the interest on which is nearly treble the amount of interest on the national debt of England—a debt which it took that country centuries to accumulate.—*Metropolitan Record.*

A private of the 5th Maine Regiment was shot on the 15th inst., at New Baltimore, for desertion. He had deserted three times, once to the enemy, and nothing less than the extreme penalty of the law could be inflicted.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—TASTES are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines. All *gourmets*, however, admire the *Ciguat* Champagne; and ladies of taste and refined perceptions, seek that the fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence, except the best *Muria Farina* Cologne. In South America the former is considered the finer article, and although recently introduced in this market, it is in equal favor with our fair countrywomen. Like the German Cologne, it is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the aromatic vegetation of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trade mark) has decidedly a richer odor than any Cologne.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

THE SANGRADO SYSTEM.—When Doctor Sangrado found his patients weak, he gave the water grad. When they got weaker, he bled them and dozed them with calomel and julep. Gil Blas tells they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that in cases of debility and premature death *Hostetter's Stomach Bitters* are the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength, and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the law of health. The feeble sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondriacal cases, its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use, and where the circulation is torpid and there is a tendency to paralysis, *Hostetter's Bitters* are recommended as a means of re-invigorating the system and prolonging life.

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