

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The *Pays* of this evening, in an article signed by its editorial secretary, says:—

Russia has now rejected that which she put forward in preceding despatches.

The three Powers will examine in common the present reply, for the good understanding between them is fully maintained in view of Russia's refusal. The Polish question remains a European one, and exclusively preserves that character. Entire confidence must be placed in the wisdom of the three Powers.

The *Nation* of this evening believes itself able to state that the English Cabinet, learning that France may take possession of Mexico, is strongly endeavouring to persuade the Emperor of Austria to consent to the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke Maximilian.

The same paper says:—A Mexican loan is spoken of to be effected in London as soon as the Archduke Maximilian has been officially proclaimed Emperor of Mexico. It is also said that 8,000 Irishmen will be enrolled for service in the new empire.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The French partisans of North American States are extremely indignant at the following paragraph in the *Moniteur*, which probably did not much gratify Mr. Dayton when he read it yesterday morning:—

The steamship *Florida*, now at Brest to repair damages, is not a privateer, as was at first believed. She forms part of the military marine of the Confederate States; her officers are provided with regular commissions, and she has all the qualities (*caracteres*) of an ordinary ship of war.

This correction of the mistake at first committed by the *Moniteur* will, of course, put an end to all question of attachment or embargo, the necessary forms of which it might, moreover, have been found rather difficult to carry out even when the *Florida* should have quitted the protective precincts of the Imperial arsenal for those of the commercial docks. Hitherto nothing has been done in the way of putting an impediment on the free movements of the Confederate man-of-war. The proper legal officer, a *huissier*, would have performed his functions, but he thought twice about it, and then went to the Government authorities and told them he was afraid to go on board and serve his process, and he wished to have an armed force told off to accompany him. But the *huissier*, who is a sort of sheriff's officer, and a tolerably unpopular character, met a very curt refusal, and went his way desponding. The note in the *Moniteur* of yesterday will doubtless relieve him from his apprehensions and perplexity, since his employers will hardly persist in their futile endeavor to embargo a man-of-war.

Of course the bears made the most of the above note at yesterday's Bourse, and reports were also spread that Gortschakoff's reply was of a very unconciliatory nature, added to which, the telegraph brought news of the decline of an eighth in Consols on the London Stock-Exchange, whereupon French Treasuries went down 68f. 10c. ex div., being a fall of just a quarter per cent. There are no real grounds, so far as we can judge by what is known here, for any want of confidence. The *Moniteur*'s note can certainly not be taken, as some pretend that it should be, for a recognition of the Confederate State; it is no news that the Russian reply includes no concessions, and there is no reason whatever to believe that it is of a defiant or irritating character. Those persons who are the most sanguine and the most eager for war in Europe have given up all hope of seeing one break out before the spring. So there are fully six months to turn in, and time in such affairs is of great resource. Everything looks peaceable enough for the present, and numbers of disbanded soldiers, released from service some months before the usual time, are to be seen passing through Paris on their way to their respective homes. But the alarmists have been very active of late, and particularly audacious in their inventions.

The Emperor of the French, in carrying out the elaborate improvements which are converting Paris into a city of palaces, has not been unmindful of the claims of the poor and laboring population to suitable places for recreation. A spot of ground of 50 acres in extent, has been set apart as a public park, and the requisite arrangements for laying it out, under the direction of the Prefect of the Seine, have just been completed. The spot selected is the hill of Saint Chamont, in the vicinity of La Vilette. A similar park is to be provided on the hill of Montmartre, and from each of these a magnificent view of Paris will be obtained.

It is reported that Baron Gros has informed Earl Russell that the opinion of the French Government relative to the Polish negotiations is that, it is preferable to close a useless discussion.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon was to leave for London on a mission relative to Poland.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The *Patrie* of this morning asserts that the reason for Mr. Mason leaving London is the difficulty raised by Earl Russell upon the subject of the ships building in English ports for the Confederates.

The same paper publishes a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Marseilles, denouncing the prayers of the faithful for their Catholic brethren in Poland, and recommending that Providence should be implored to cover them with its protection and to afford them liberty and peace.

La *France* of this evening states that the last replies of Prince Gortschakoff have produced the same impression at London as in Paris. The three Courts continue in perfect agreement, and it is not impossible that events may draw France and England into an intimate accord, with the object of meeting the eventualities which may arise from the present situation of France. Russia has broken the treaties of 1815 in their stipulation relative to Poland. This is a grave fact, creating a new situation in Europe. The

writer is convinced that France will not abuse it, and will not lightly yield to the temptations held out by the arrogance of her adversaries. While escaping from the bonds which lately weighed upon her, France has not overstepped the respect for law and justice, which are the immutable bases of all treaties.

The *France* newspaper, hitherto very pacific in this affair, now addresses Russia in a tone of warning, if not of menace, and reminds her that in 1854 the Emperor Nicholas was firmly convinced that England would never ally herself with France in the East, and that Austria would not enter into an amicable understanding with the Western Powers, and facilitate, by placing armies on the frontier and the Danubian Principalities, the active operations of the war.

"Russia is right," says the *France*, "in thinking that nobody in Europe systematically desires war, but neither would anybody be afraid of a war in which the great Powers, uniting their forces and their flags, confiding one in the other, and unsuspected of secret ambitions, should march together in the interest of the equilibrium of Europe and in that of right and humanity against Russia, isolated and feeble. England and Austria have a still greater interest than France to curtail the empire of the Czars. Public opinion begins to get excited in those two countries by the almost defiant tone of the Russian despatches. It is to be desired that Russia may not show herself too confident in presence of those eventualities."

BELGIUM.

The Tournay election took place on the 10th inst., and resulted in the defeat of M. Dumortier the champion of the Catholic party, and the victory of M. Charles Rogier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. M. Rogier is the avowed chief of the Liberal party in Belgium, and Prime Minister in that Cabinet, against which the Catholics have so many and such just grievances. The numbers were for M. Rogier, 1761; for M. Dumortier, 1267; majority, 494. It is true that M. Rogier replaces another Liberal, but his return is still a great triumph for his party. Great exertions have been made on both sides, and both candidates were leading men. Tournay is an important constituency, the population of the city being, if we mistake not, over 30,000, and of these the immense majority are Catholics. We do not suppose that M. Charles Rogier, or any one in Belgium, who hesitate to avow that M. Dumortier was the candidate who represented the feelings of those who desire to be counted as obedient children of the Church, and as friends to her cause. Yet, in a nominally Catholic constituency he was defeated by a majority of nearly 500 out of about 3000 voters. There is no hold for it. The fact proves the extent of the evil with which Catholics have to deal.—There is no question of coercion or intimidation that we know of; the case must be taken to be that a large majority of the citizens of Tournay who enjoy the elective franchise approve of the policy of the present Ministry although nobody doubts that it is hostile to the Catholic Church. *Tablet*.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Turin, Sept. 12.—The brigands taken from the steamer *Annis* were handed over last night to the Italian gendarmes at Mont Cenis, on the frontier. The *Stampa*, of this evening, asserts that, in consequence of the reprisals adopted by the Papal Government towards the Italian consul at Rome, the Italian Government will withdraw the exequatur from the Pontifical Consuls resident in the cities of Italy. The same paper states that a circular has been issued by the Father Provincial of the Capuchins in the Basilicata and at Salerno, accepting the invitation of the Ministry relating to the assistance of the Clergy in repressing brigandage.

The *Stampa* of this evening says:—"The Pontifical Consul has left Naples, and the Italian Consul has quitted Rome. The Government has ordered the Pontifical Consuls to quit all towns within the kingdom. The rumours circulated by some foreign journals concerning the unfavourable state of the health of the King of Italy are devoid of foundation."

The *Standaard* of Genoa gives the following particulars on La Farina, lately deceased:—"The works of that politician for the destruction and annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies had been rewarded by a place as Counsellor of State. He was hardly forty-eight and his jovial looks, his auburn hair gave him the appearance of being much younger. He enjoyed, besides, a most robust health; but death takes us without warning. La Farina is said to have received the Last Sacraments from the Priars of La Madonna degli Angeli, the colleagues of Fra Giacomo, Carvour's Confessor. Let us hope that everything was done according to rule."

Rome.—The Procession of the Santissimo Salvatore took place yesterday, and was attended by many thousands of persons from Rome and the surrounding villages. In spite of the threats of the 'National Committee,' the dirty little tickets with 'Viva il Re d'Italia, Morte al Fariseo del Vaticano,' copiously scattered in the streets on Saturday night, and the various sinister prophecies propagated by the Sect with the view of inducing silly people to remain away, the crowd was one of the largest and certainly one of the most devout I have ever seen in Rome.

A great number of strangers were present, principally Austrian, Belgian, and French pilgrims, who came to see Rome in a Christian manner, and who are positively refreshing to meet after one's winter reminiscences of Victor Britannicus—who, however, was nobly represented at the ceremony of Tuesday by two persons speaking English, but whom I hope and trust, for the credit of my country, were North Americans, and whose conversation was such a tissue of oaths and blasphemous jokes, that had those near understood what they said they would scarcely have escaped summary ejection. The Pope did not assist, but attended this morning at La Maria del Popolo in full state, with the great carriage and the white mule, whom I am sorry to observe is showing signs of antiquity, though very fat. His Holiness was looking exceedingly well, and it was the more satisfactory as he has had a slight attack of fever and cold lately. The King and Queen of Naples received yesterday in honor of the Queen's birthday. Her Majesty is in rather better health, and does not suffer from cough, but is still in a most delicate state. The Princess Barberini Sciarra has arrived from Naples after acquittal. Her trial was seized on as the occasion of the strongest demon-

stration hostile to Government that has taken place for a year back. Her advocate, Don Leopoldo Sarantini, was so loudly applauded, he could scarcely finish his speech, and every allusion to the Bourbons was taken up with enthusiasm. The Princess denied all knowledge of the letters she carried, and threw the entire occurrence on the sender, the Cavaliere Quattromani, who is condemned to ten years' reclusion. He is very old, and quite blind. The Muratists are now completely thrown into the shade by the Republicans, who are daily increasing—a party of Neapolitan autonomy is fast organizing, and receives proselytes from all colours and parties. There are six more fustillations, and fifty condemned to the galleys for life for Reaction. 'It isn't of any consequence, but I thought I'd mention it,' as Mr. Toots observes, for the benefit of the 'ringing' faction—honorable members who think no one can do wrong but the Czar of Moscow.

The trials of the Obervelier Durholz and the chief of the Aquilano reaction, Stramenga, concluded this morning after a two days' session of the Consiglio de Guerra. The prisoners were conducted at half-past six yesterday morning from the fort of St. Angelo to the Tribunal Militaire at Minerva, escorted by a formidable array of chasseurs a pied and gendarmes. There was a little of the coup de theatre inseparable from all French proceedings, in this rather unnecessary display of force, as at that early hour, and in the 'Governo vecchio' quarter of Rome through which the cortege passed, there was no more danger of a rescue or emeute than in the Rue de Rivoli. M. Durholz occupied a private carriage with two armed soldiers, and the rest of the accused were on foot. The whole Piazza della Minerva was crowded, and the avenues completely blocked up by the French soldiery and a very dirty mob of Italianissimi, who had come with the intention of insulting the prisoners, a feat just 'au niveau de leur valeur.' One of them a member of the Roman Committee, and easily recognizable as a partisan of 'Italia Una' by his hat with two cavities, and the galley slaves, watch-chain with a death's head, affected by the Sect this year (according to their interpretation, meaning Rome, and according to that of most people who have compared the two regimes, more applicable to Piedmontese Naples), forced his way to the carriage door from which M. Durholz was descending, and tried to strike him. The French officer immediately dashed forward with an emphatic 'Ecartez moi ce tas de canaille, mes enfans; balayez ces figures de potence,' and the cowardly Roman was in a few minutes consigned to the gendarmes, and marched off to St. Angelo. A stenographer had been vainly looked for the previous day to attend on behalf of the prisoners by the Advocate M. Jeanson, who was entrusted with their defence, and no little sensation was created at the opening of the court, when the Comte Anselme De Puisaye, grandson of the celebrated Vendean leader of that name, and by his mother's side nearly related to the House of Savoy, demanded to be employed in that capacity, on behalf of his friend M. Durholz, a privilege of the Court immediately conceded. Several leading members of the Neapolitan Emigration were present, among whom was the Prince of Chiancone, and a large party of officers of the ex-army of Naples. After a long and searching examination of witnesses, the Court concluded by rejecting the charge of brigandage, and convicted the accused on political grounds only of bearing arms against Piedmont, and inflicted the minimum of punishment, five years' reclusion, with a recommendation to mercy, which will probably reduce it to one. The English press has been crammed with tales of Stramenga's band. Stramenga has been tried, and not one act of pillage, plunder, or violence could be established. It was, on the contrary, clearly proved, that M. Durholz's orders to shoot any one infringing strict discipline had effectually prevented disorder, and the Aquilano reaction had been conducted according to all the laws of war and civilized usage. The trial affords a complete refutation of the charges brought against the reaction, and as, thanks to M. de Puisaye's zeal, they will be fully reported, they will furnish one more proof, and that an official one, of the political character of the reaction. The prisoners defended themselves with great courage and dignity, and left the court amid the open marks of sympathy of the French soldiery who crowded the Salle and the Place de Minerva. Now, here is a case for Lord Russell's consideration. A French Council of War all but absolves men who have been to all intents and purposes carrying on open warfare against Piedmont; they are on the spot—they are the best possible possible judges of the character of the movement, and in the most important case which has come before their jurisdiction, they unhesitatingly pronounce it free of all taint of brigandage, and that it is a political offence. It was also fully established on the trial that the army, &c., was effected on the Neapolitan side of the frontier by the people themselves, and that the Pontifical Government was in no way responsible for any single fact of the reaction. At the close of the proceedings, when M. Durholz was called on to say if he had anything to allege in arrest of judgment he rose and said:—"I amly claim to share the fate of the men whom I have led—deal with me as you deal with them, and do not make any exception in my case that would bear harder on theirs. They have been faithful to me, I wish to share their fate, whatever it be. The same sentence was eventually passed on M. Durholz, Stramenga, De Crosta, an ex-sergeant of the Bourbon army, and two Cardinals and Giovanni, were set at liberty. The 'Sect' is furious at the result, and all the more so as publicity will be given to the debates in the French and English press, and in the face of the facts elicited it is no longer possible to affix the stain of crime on the reaction, or the title of brigands on its leaders.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—There is little political news at this moment of a local character, save the regular chronicle of fustillations and other amenities of Piedmontese rule in Naples. At Melfi, on the 27th, Giuseppe A. Mandola; on the 22nd, Leonardo Scoccia, at San Vito; on the 17th, Angelo Maria Villani and two companions who were shot while asleep on the bank by the soldiery, at San Marco in Laris without any attempt at capture. A private letter from Sicily gives the most deplorable account of matters as affecting public security, and one I have received from Naples this morning is even more disheartening than usual. The prisons are fuller than ever, fresh arrests fill up the vacancies caused by the transfer of the condemned to the galleys, and yet no amnesty, often as public opinion has pressed it on the Italian Government, is spoken of save for the Garibaldians. Loyalist officers imprisoned in the forts of Piedmont are in many cases treated with the most brutal severity, as the following extract from a letter of the elder Cavaliere Carracciolo, father of Achille Carracciolo, will convince your readers:—"My elder son's health is daily under the rigid confinement he is subjected to at Alessandria, and I have little hope of seeing him again at my advanced age, while of my younger the accounts I receive are even more deplorable. Imprisoned in the Fort of Fenestrelle, removed from every friend or relation he has in the world, he is accused of having attempted to escape, and has been, in consequence, beside his original sentence, condemned to two months' confinement on bread and water diet in heavy irons, which I need not tell you, who know the delicate health of both my sons, is a sentence of terrible severity." The *Gazette* du Midi contains a strong appeal to the humanity of Victor Emmanuel on behalf of the elder son, whose state renders his survival of the winter very problematical; but humanity has been too long disregarded in Piedmont for any appeal to have much effect now, and in France and in England the cruelties of Mourvieu seem to have swallowed up all thought of those daily perpetrating here under the special patronage of Earl Russell and the responsibility of a 'spirited foreign policy.' The Visconte Charles St. Priest has lately undertaken a voyage to Alessandria, and in the audience he had with Signor

Minghetti he was given to understand that at some Greek Kalynda an amnesty would be given, and that M. de Christen, Bishop, and Carracciolo would be comprised in the first. The first, however, will, I suspect, be a private act of clemency to a number of Aspromontini. As yet, he is recorded to his eternal shame, Victor Emmanuel has never spared a Royalist, and when the Garibaldians are being daily set free, quietly and noiselessly, by the express purpose of preventing a claim being based on their release in the case of Bourbonnists, it is really idle to hope in any sort of fair dealing or justice that is not enforced by the strong voice of public humanity in other countries; for, in Italy, under the regime of a few press as understood in Piedmont, truth cannot make itself heard. The outrage on M. Delattant's house and the nightly attempts to tear down the arms of the French Consulate at Naples have induced M. de Bellegue to apply for the protection of the French flag, and a frigate has in consequence been sent into the bay to watch over the interests of French subjects.

THE ROYALIST PRISONERS AT ALESSANDRIA.—Their splendid frankness and noble endurance of misfortune have won for M. de Christen and the companion of his captivity, M. Carracciolo, not only the interest but the respect of all who surround them. Both await with unshaken courage the liberation of which the Government of Turin has held out a promise to the powerful influences which have been interested in their favor. It is well known in Paris that such a wish has been expressed in a very high quarter. If the Minister, Sgr. Minghetti, has not yet acceded to it, it appears he is only waiting a fitting opportunity, and this the President of the Council gave M. Charles St. Priest to understand when, after the interview with M. de Christen, he proceeded to Turin and demanded an audience of the Minister. The liberation, an act of mere justice in itself, in a proceeding where every judiciary guarantee was flagrantly violated, would also be an act of common humanity to M. Carracciolo, whose health is fast sinking under the severity of a prolonged imprisonment. All the Garibaldians detained on political causes alone were almost at once released, and it is high time that justice were done to two brave officers whose sole crime was to have crossed swords with Piedmont three years since, according to all the laws of war, and who, when their antecedents were guaranteed by an amnesty, were, without any proof mixed in a sham conspiracy, and seized in a razzia of the Italian Police. The Government of Turin itself has nothing to gain by maintaining a condemnation so unjustifiable.—*Roux-Gazette du Midi*.

After nine months' imprisonment, the Princess Sciarra Barberini has been brought to trial and acquitted by a Piedmontese judge and jury. It turns out from the proceedings at her trial that she had been made the object of a regular spying system, from her arrival in Naples, towards the end of last year, until her intended return to Rome, in January last, when she was arrested at the last station before reaching the Papal territory by two secret police agents, who had accompanied her in the next compartment of the railway carriage to overhear all she said. After all, she is acquitted. But what compensation does she receive for all this spying and this false imprisonment, superinduced by Mr. Odo Russell's officious warnings to his Piedmontese accomplices?

Accounts from Naples state that an adventurous youth, Vincenzo Borrelli, in exploring Vesuvius, advanced too close to the crater, and fell into the abyss.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The semi-official *General Correspondence* of to-day denies the statement of the *Europa* that Prince Metternich had assured the French Government Austria would unconditionally ally herself with France in the Polish question, even to the extent of war with Russia.

The Hungarian death and famine exceed the worst apprehensions expressed in the papers. In a country district about twice as large as Ireland, and inhabited by two and a quarter millions of people, not a blade of corn or grass has grown to still the hunger of men and cattle. Half a million of people usually employed in agricultural labour, are thrown out of work; and there is not a grain to confide to mother earth for another and more liberal return.

DENMARK.

L'Europe of Frankfurt, in its impression of Tuesday, publishes:—"We have learnt that the Federal execution against Denmark is determined upon. Holstein is to be immediately occupied by German troops. The strength of the corps of occupation is not known to us. We can also announce, on the subject of the arrangements entered into between Denmark and Sweden, that the Government of Charles XVI., informed of the grave decision come to by the Confederation, has concentrated an army of from 18,000 to 26,000 in that part of Sweden facing Copenhagen. This Swedish corps d'armee will pass over to Denmark as soon as Holstein is occupied by the German troops."

POLAND.

A communication from Cracow gives the following details respecting Lelewel's death and death:—"Having been attacked on the 6th by superior forces at Otwoz, he repulsed the enemy, but was shortly after severely assailed again at Sator, when he fell while gallantly leading a battalion in a charge with the bayonet. Several other officers fell at the same time, and among them were Walisz, Kaliska, Balba, Mazowski, and Nieszkowski. After Lelewel's death Grudziński took the command, and saved the rest of the detachment by breaking through the enemy's lines."

TURIN, Sept. 15.—The Russian Government in Warsaw yesterday began to apply compulsory measures towards trades-people who had not paid their taxes. The places of business of such persons were closed by the police. The taxes in question were then paid.

CRACOW, Sept. 16.—A leading article of the *Czas* to-day demands the recognition of Poland as a belligerent, declaring it would otherwise appear that the Powers approve the present condition of the conflict and the barbarous measures that are being taken. "This recognition," says the *Czas*, "would only be the logical consequence of the armistice accepted by Poland and rejected by Russia. It would not cost a man nor a shilling, it would put an end to all conspiracy, secure Poland and Europe from revolutionary designs, and preserve the dignity of the Great Powers while it protected the interests of Poland."

BRESLAU, Sept. 16.—The arming of hands for the insurrection continues on the frontier. An outbreak on the Russian side of the frontier is also expected. Arrests of officials take place frequently.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.—Konigsberg, Sept. 11.—The National Government has published the following note:—"Many journals announced that the National Government had forbidden, on pain of death, the consecration of one of the Bishops lately appointed by the Holy Father. We declare, therefore, that this report does not deserve the smallest credit, that the National Government never has, and never will issue an order which would diminish the attributes of the clerical office; that the same, from the beginning of the insurrection to this time, has not only never threatened the personal safety and property of the Clergy, but on the contrary, has protected them against the violence of the foreign rule; that it has never once caused to threaten with punishment any of the clerical profession, inasmuch as the attitude of the whole Clergy—full of Christian virtue and devotion to the National cause, as it has been—has given no ground, therefore, but has acquired for itself a sentiment of reverence for religion and respect for the servants of the Altar."

The *Niedzioglos*, which is the organ of the National Government at Warsaw, publishes the follow-

ing official notice:—"In consequence of the evident powerlessness of diplomacy, and the pusillanimity of Europe, the key of the position is no longer at Paris, London, Vienna, but on the shores of the Vistula Poland will persist in her struggle."

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 4th, in the Nord, announces that the effective strength of the army is completed by twelve new divisions of infantry, of four regiments each. This contingent has been furnished by the reserves and increases the forces about 100,000 men. The recruiting was effected in the most perfect order. The peasants no longer take refuge in the woods as was often in the case before, and the new soldiers are animated with the best spirit. In several localities they ask to be incorporated in the active army as early as possible.

A Breslau paper says that in the territory of the Amour a legion is being formed of Baschkirs, Calmucks, and even of Chinese, in anticipation of a possible war with the Western Powers. It consists both of infantry and cavalry, and the men support themselves, and are to be ready at any moment to enter upon a campaign.

La *France* also announces that the Russian Admiralty is making experiments with vessels especially destined in the event of war to be sunk in the channels of Cronstadt.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Jocum, formerly Federal superintendent of Contrabands at Cairo, is to be tried there on the 20th inst., for having in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Rogers, an army chaplain now lecturing at the North on the sorrows and sufferings of the poor negroes, carried on an extensive business by selling them to planters on the Mississippi for cotton.

A delightful result of the policy of the Washington administration in suspending the writ for the protection of innocence, is furnished by the Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times*, who relates the story of one Moses Colby, of Chicago, arrested as a deserter and thrust into the army, when he never was in the army at all. All appeals for his release have proved ineffectual. The courts have been closed by the administration.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—Messrs. Kelly and Piet, the well-known enterprising publishers of Baltimore, and the proprietors of that sterling Catholic journal, the *Baltimore Catholic Mirror*, have been arrested, and at the present writing are confined in the Provost Marshal's quarters in that city. Their crime, it appears, is publishing and selling a pamphlet entitled 'Fourteen months in an American Bastille,' written by Keys, son of the man to whom we are indebted for our noblest national lyric.

ARTFUL, AIN'T IT?—The dodge of the conscript deserters is to don a Confederate uniform, and come into our camp as deserters. They are then sent to Washington, take the oath of allegiance and are forwarded to the North. Seven were caught at this game last week.

WAR SHOOTERS AND THE DRAFT.—Two sons of Edward Everett were drafted in Boston, a few days ago when their father, a vigorous war advocate, patriotically stepped forward and paid the three hundred dollars exemption fee! A son of Wendell Phillips was also drafted about the same time, when the distinguished abolitionist and nineteen-year-old dissensionist walked up and forked over three hundred dollars to aid in filling the ranks of our army and supporting the Government.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—A legal friend in the west sends the following:

Several years ago I was practicing law in one of the many beautiful towns in Wisconsin. One very warm day, while seated in my office at work, I was interrupted by the entrance of a boy the son of one of my clients, who had walked into town, six miles in a blazing sun, for the purpose of procuring a Bible. He had been told, he said, that there was a place there where they gave them away to people who had no money; he said he had no money and was very anxious to get one of the good books, and asked me to go with him to the place where they were kept. Axioms to encourage him in his early piety I let the brief on which I was engaged, and went out with him the stand of an old Presbyterian deacon who had the much coveted book in charge. I introduced him to the deacon telling him the circumstances. He praised the boy very highly; was delighted to see the young man so early seeking after the truth, &c. and presented him with the best Bible in his collection. Bobby put it in his pocket and was starting off, when the deacon said: "Now my son, that you possess what you so much desire, I suppose you feel perfectly happy?" "Well I do, of course, for between you and I, I know where I can trade it for a most plaguy good fiddle!"

A stockbroker, whose mind was always full of quotations was asked a few days how old his father was? "Well," said he abstractedly, "he is quoted at eighty, but there is every prospect he will reach ninety and possibly be at a premium."

A young lady at a party was asked by a lover of serious poetry whether she had seen Crabbe's Tales? "Why, no," she answered, "I did know Crabbe's tales." "I beg your pardon, miss," said he; "I mean have you read Crabbe's Tales?" "And I assure you, sir," said she, "I did not know that red crabs, or any other crabs, had tails."

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—Sickness destroys more soldiers than cannon, rifles and bayonets. Of brave boys are now suffering more severely from the terrible epidemics which rage in the spring and summer throughout the South, than from the assaults of the public enemy. Is the government aware that HOSPIETERS STOMACH BITTERS, the pure stimulant, stomachic and corrective in existence is a positive protective against the fatal malarial of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure water of the Southern rivers and bays. Vast quantities of the ordinary alcoholic liquor—all adulterated, all charged with acid and destructive elements—are used for medicinal purposes, in the camp, in the city lazarette and in the field. Their effect is murderous; and it is amazing that they should be resorted to, when it is well known to the millions, to multitudes of officers and soldiers, and to physicians in civil life, that the use of HOSPIETERS STOMACH BITTERS will save unnumbered individuals from epidemic fever, dysentery, diarrhea, liver attacks, fever and ague, and all other complaints specially incident to unhealthy regions, at this perilous season. In the name of common humanity let this matter be looked to and that speedily.

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

MURRAY & LAMMANS' FLORIDA WATER.—The essence of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air and length of time. Hence Murray & Lammans' Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers, gathered in the zenith of their bloom at the fragrance has not only the freshness of an unwashed bouquet, but is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

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