

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO THE FRENCH NOTE.—PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Russian reply to the French Note is conceived in even more courteous terms than the previous ones, and expresses sentiments favorable to the good relations existing between France and Russia.

The Nord of this evening says:—"The Russian Note maintains the necessity for the pacification of Poland before the carrying out of any reforms. Prince Gortschakoff does not enter into long explanations, in order not to embitter the discussion. He states that Russia agrees to the six points, and will do all in her power to solve the question which is a source of misunderstanding between the Cabinets."

The Opinion Nationale of this evening says:—"The reply of Russia to the French Note was sent yesterday to Biarritz. The Duke de Montebello will not leave St. Petersburg until the Emperor's return from Finland."

La France says:—"We are not aware when the Notes will be published. Prince Gortschakoff's despatch is generally considered to be less a categorical reply than a fresh discussion of the observations already presented, which avoid pronouncing on the question in a formal manner, thus leaving the way open for negotiation."

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Monitor of this morning says:—"The steamer Florida is not a privateer, as was believed. She forms part of the military marine of the Confederate States, and her officers are furnished with regular commissions. The Florida has all the character of an ordinary vessel of war."

In a few paragraphs, the substance of which the telegraph will probably have conveyed to you, today's Constitutional announces that La Gala and the other four criminals whom the Italian police arrested in the port of Genoa, on board the French steamer Anis, but who were afterwards made over to the French authorities, were to leave Chambery this morning, and would to-night be given back to the Italian authorities. The seizure at Genoa, you will remember, was pronounced to be contrary to the treaties existing between France and Italy, but a regular demand of extradition was then made by the Italian Government, and it being proved that La Gala and his companions were pursued for common crimes, and not for political offences, it was decided to give them up. The affair excited a sensation in Italy, and some foreign papers lately maintained that if the prisoners were not given up the Italian Ministry would have to resign, but this was perhaps rather an exaggerated view of its probable consequences. It is an affair, however, which that Government must feel itself relieved at having brought to a successful close.

The seventy-five seamen who landed from the Confederate steamer now at Brest have arrived in England and taken possession of the new Florida, the fitting-out of which is being pursued with the greatest activity. Two frigates from the North, one of which is said to be at Lisbon, and the other, by the latest advices, had left Bermuda, are expected at Brest to give chase to the Florida; but that vessel, on being repaired, will be sold by her Captain, who will go to England with his staff and join the new Florida. Several incorrect details respecting the judicial incident connected with the Confederate cruiser have been published. According to the laws and regulations applicable to those circumstances, the Florida cannot be seized whilst in the arsenal, and it is only on her removal to the commercial harbor that the regular action of the law can be put into operation.

Amongst other projects the recognition of the Confederate States by France is still on the order of the day. The Emperor is personally most strongly inclined to take such a step. Nevertheless, some of the Ministers, but particularly M. de Morny, whose opinion has great weight with the Emperor, are opposed to it. M. de Montebello, who was recalled to France expressly to be consulted on the Mexican question, declares himself decidedly in favor of the recognition of the Southern States.

This diplomatist expressed himself as follows to the Emperor:—"If, sire, you wish to create a permanent government in Mexico, you must obtain some firm point d'appui, and this the Southern States can alone afford you. You must run the hazard of a war with the Northern States, which however, the Northern States will endeavor to avoid. But if you will not recognize the Southern States, you may renounce the idea of founding a throne in Mexico, and give up the conquered kingdom to the Federal States on favorable conditions. Mexico will rejoice in republican liberty under the flag of the United States. You then, sire, will have the glory of having accomplished the mission of civilization in both hemispheres, and given a brilliant example of your disinterestedness; but a new and durable kingdom you will not have created. The movement now going on in England for the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes gives interest to this topic, to go into which, however, in anything like accurate detail, would require a good deal of personal investigation in many districts of France usually little visited by foreigners. On excellent French authority I learn that, as regards the way in which the poorer classes of the rural population are lodged, it is difficult to imagine anything worse. Dark unhealthy hovels are the rule; anything better is the rare exception. To save the window tax the people go without windows, and make shifts with holes, in which a scrap of glass is fixed in a setting of clay. Within and without the wretched habitations filth and squalor reign. Dungheaps, stagnant pools, and accumulations of animal refuse, are too often to be found at the very doors of the cottages. Of course, disease is the consequence of such a state of things, and not only disease but a general positive deterioration of the population. 'No wonder'—a Frenchman, most competent in these matters, lately remarked in my presence—"if our population, instead of increasing, as in England, in Germany, in Spain, and in most other European countries, has for years remained stationary; no wonder if rickety children and puny undernourished men abound, and if it often happens that, out of a hundred young men who have just attained the age for service in the army, not twenty are found sufficiently healthy and robust for a soldier's duties and fatigues." The conscription takes, as Emilio de Girardin lately said, la fleur de la farine humaine in all France; and in these days of frequent wars and distant expeditions and of temptations offered to the soldier to remain in the service, one may judge that but a limited portion returns to lighten physically the inferior mass. The poor sorts of the 'human flour,' found not good enough food for powder, remain at home, marry, and transmit their vices of constitution or conformation to their offspring; and thus is each succeeding generation inferior to the one that went before.

One not unfrequently reads in French papers of deaths occasioned by the bite of a fly that has been

feeding on some putrid substance. A case of this kind occurred a few days ago at Penasa, a village in the department of the Gironde. The man bitten paid no attention at first to so trifling a matter, but violent inflammation and pain came on the same night, and on the second day he died. The papers are continually impressing upon the country people the importance of burying carcases and offal, which are too frequently left in the fields, and in the ditches by the road side. In several departments the Prefects have found it necessary to decree the interment of such obnoxious substances.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—TORIN, Sept. 11.—The evening papers publish a proclamation in favor of Italian unity, circulated in Rome by the Garibaldian Committee, and signed "Garibaldi."

A marriage (says the Memorial Diplomatique) is reported to be in contemplation between Prince Humbert, heir-apparent to the throne of Italy, and a Princess of Portugal.

Rome.—The Pope, it would seem, is as undaunted and uncompromising as ever, and refuses as positively to do what is wrong or to forget what is right. The Roman correspondent of the London Herald writes:—"The Pope has again, and finally, refused to allow the departure of the King of Naples from Rome. When the French Ambassador presented to him the possibility of the withdrawal of the garrison, 'Tell your master,' the Pope replied, 'that I am weary of his instances. The King of Naples neither can, shall, nor ought to be refused a refuge by the Holy See; as a Roman prince, he is my subject, and has a right of residence in Rome. If the Emperor chooses to withdraw his troops, let him do so. He once offered me three months' notice of any such intention; I now only ask him for three days, and the Catholic powers, with whom I am in full accord, will supply the full protection I require for the safety of my dominions.'"

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, Sept. 9.—Our great national fetes are over, and we are relieved from much anxiety. Several important arrests having been made during the fetes, showing that wherever there are any hopes of a row the birds of evil omen are always hovering about. Cavalier de Mandate, an ex-Consul, who had lately come to Naples, and was at the head of a strong Bourbonite conspiracy, was one. Some important papers were found upon him. Three other persons were arrested on Sunday night—A Captain de Baseval, an ex-Bourbonite captain, Franco de Blasio, and a man named Peluso. Papers were found on them, and a bundle of tri-colored cockades with the Bourbonite lily in the centre. Of course they were intended for the fete, and the discovery only shows the wisdom of having given way to the popular impulse, which, in being Garibaldian, is anti-Bourbonite and Unitarian.

The following letter has been addressed by Garibaldi to the Palermo journal Il Martello dei Preti:—"I applaud the re-appearance of your Martello, and I hope that you will not cease to use it to combat the evil genius of the priests who, in the holy name of God, destroy the soul, the life, and the liberty of the people. The priests are incorrigible, and they require to be struck with the hammer. At one time we respected them, thinking that they wished to serve our cause; but that was an error on our part. Now they are like a swarm of locusts, which spoil and destroy everything. Let us raise our voices, and show the people the truth."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—It is stated that the Government will take no steps relative to Mexico before the acceptance of the throne by the Archduke Maximilian.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath a communication was made from the Government explaining that the arrest of M. Rogawski; a member of the Chamber, took place in consequence of information received by the judicial authorities of Lemberg, to the effect that M. Rogawski had been taken in flagrante delicto acting as a member of the Secret Polish Committee.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.—VIENNA, Sept. 15.—The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the Austrian Note on the Polish question is brief, and announces that a more detailed memorandum will follow. Prince Gortschakoff considers the six points to have been settled by the previous declaration of Russia. He gratefully acknowledges the pacific sentiments displayed in the Austrian Note, and shares Austria's wishes for the welfare of Poland. Prince Gortschakoff regrets, however, that the expectations based on the diplomatic discussions and their results had not been fulfilled, and that the differences of opinion had not been removed. Prince Gortschakoff thinks, therefore, that a further prolongation of these discussions appears superfluous. He finally states that Russia assumes the full responsibility of her acts.

A letter from Vienna, in the Courrier du Dimanche affirms very positively that the Archduke Maximilian has not yet accepted the Mexican Crown, that he is personally well disposed to do so, and that the Austrian Government treats the affair as purely private, but that there is one condition without which he would hardly venture to accept it:—"France appears disposed to consent to that condition, but England, who shows herself more than indifferent to the Archduke's candidature, refuses to grant even a moral guarantee to the new empire. Hence doubts and hesitations, which are increased by the almost hostile attitude of the whole American continent against the establishment of a monarchy in the midst of so many republics."

POLAND.

CRACOW, Sept. 15.—Engagements resulting in favor of the insurgents took place on the 2d inst., at Zabraw, in the government of Augustow; on the 4th at Zelowch, in Podolia; and on the 8th at Gancow, in the woywodeship of Plock.

Count Ostrowski, son of the Minister of the Interior, has been arrested, and is said to have been condemned to transportation to Siberia.

It is a sad spectacle to see a nation thus throwing away its best men in the effort of mere despair. There is an utter hopelessness in the prospect of every side. The only object for which the Poles except the Western Powers to intervene is one which, it is certain, is absolutely unattainable, and even if it could be attained it is very doubtful whether matters would be improved. A Kingdom of Poland established on the frontier of Russia, separated from it by no natural barriers, and facing it with the inexhaustible hatred which has been inflamed by half a century's oppression, would be almost a worse element of confusion in Europe than a nation in a perpetual state of insurrection. Poland is a deceased member of the body politic of Europe, and is a perpetual weakness and irritation to the whole; yet the limb cannot be made perfectly sound itself without introducing other and worse diseases into the general body. Every one is unwilling to leave it untouched, and no one dares to cure it. But while everybody else is hesitating, there is one pitiless surgeon who would amputate it at once, and remove it for ever from sight, hearing, and remembrance. If we would leave the Russians quite alone, they would soon cut this Gordian knot for us, and end the Polish question by annihilating the Poles.

Every other voice, however, protests against such an operation. England, France, and Austria re-monstrate and threaten the surgeon, whose knife is already operating, if he persist. We are not going to weaken the protest; but we must say that such an interference entails the gravest responsibility. Civilized nations are certainly bound to protest publicly against the horrible cruelties which the Russians contemplate and are already executing. But

if the Western Powers do not under any circumstances intend to go further than protesting, if they are resolved not to interfere by force of arms, they are bound to let the Poles know their determination at once. We have done this. We have declared that we will use every influence short of war to induce the Emperor of Russia to treat Poland with justice, humanity, and generosity; but our Ministers have stated at the same time, in the plainest language, that they will not, under any circumstances, plunge this country into a war for an object uncertain, unattainable, and dangerous. We trust that the other Powers will take an equally direct course. It is more cruel to keep the Poles in suspense than even to wash one's hands of them, and to declare that Russia will be left to settle the question in her own way. That course would at least destroy at once all hopes of intervention, and remove the principal motive which sustains the present bloodshed. Unless the Western Powers carve out some solution of their own by force of arms, they have nothing to do but to leave the Russians to deal with the insurrection by themselves, and to confine their efforts to protesting against violations of honour and humanity. Unless in short, Europe is prepared to go to war for the reconstruction of Poland the sooner she convinces the Poles that they can expect no material help the better—Times.

I can scarcely pity those who have lost even their dearest friends on the field of battle. These are losses that can be spoken of, and are spoken of, almost with pride; and before long, as the ardour of the nation goes on increasing, it will be those families whose relations have not fought at all who will find themselves in the least enviable position. I confess I reserve all my commiseration for the uncalculating sufferers of those whose friends have been executed, massacred, wounded, and horribly mutilated, sent with criminals into exile or imprisoned in some Russian fortress and very possibly tortured. Many doubt and many more disbelieve that the Russian authorities still use torture as a means of forcing Polish prisoners to divulge the names of their associates and chiefs. I cannot say that they torture all prisoners whom they suspect of having some connexion with the National Government; but that they tortured one last January in the Warsaw Citadel, under the impression that he could and would tell the secret of the great Polish conspiracy, this I can assert most positively. I not only know the victim, and have heard the story of sufferings from his own lips, but two friends of mine in whose house the poor fellow lay wounded after Jezioranski's last battle, saw the marks of the bloody operation on his back. This unhappy young man first attracted the notice of the Warsaw police by being among the wounded after the massacre of April, 1861, on which occasion he occupied a foremost place in the crowd (he rejects, by the way, with scorn the notion that any additional warning on the part of Prince Gortschakoff could have caused it to disperse). Nine months afterwards he was arrested and accused of being connected with the 'Central Committee,' since transformed into the 'National Government.' A Russian General came to him in the Citadel, gave him tea and cigars, and asked him in a polite and friendly manner to tell him what the Central Committee really was. The prisoner replied that he knew nothing whatever about it, and as he persisted in his assertion the General flew into a violent passion and ordered him to receive 50 lashes, which were instantly applied. He was then again entreated and commanded to tell all he knew about the Central Committee, or at least to mention the names of his associates and (alleged) fellow-conspirators. Still refusing, and pleading absolute inability to give the information, he was ordered to be flogged again. Under the second punishment he fainted, and remembered nothing more until he found himself in the hospital. Some weeks afterwards, as there was no evidence against him and no information could be got out of him, he was set free, and thereupon hastened to the Galician frontier, and joined the army of General Langiewicz. After Langiewicz's defeat he remained for some time at Cracow, and then, being appointed to the detachment of Gregowicz, took part in the action fought on Easter Sunday at Szklary, where he received a flesh wound in the thigh. He was treated for this wound at the Hospital of the Holy Ghost at Cracow, and was well enough at the beginning of May to take service under Jezioranski, and to fight on the 8th of the month at Kobylanka. Here he was shot in the back as he was calling on his men, and since then he has been almost a cripple, though he is now beginning again to walk and is already looking out for another detachment.

It is certain, then, that since the beginning of the present movement in Poland men have been tortured in the Russian prisons, as they have been mutilated in Russian battle-fields, and massacred by Russian soldiers, even when no battle was going on. Any one visiting Poland who has a sufficiently large acquaintance among the Poles can convince himself of such facts as these beyond a doubt. As to the actual prospects of the insurrection, it certainly is not decreasing. Poles just arrived here from Warsaw—men who have the very best sources of information open to them—assure me that the detachments in the kingdom are not less numerous than they were, and that they fight better than ever. Indeed, when the insurrection began the Poles had nothing but their courage to depend upon, whereas they have now many thousands of experienced soldiers among them, broken in to all the hardships of a campaigning life, and well acquainted with the weak and strong points of the enemy. A hundred well-armed men who have been fighting the Russians off and on since January must be worth a thousand of those who first commenced the struggle without preparation, without skill, and often without even the most ordinary implements of war. The most sanguine of the insurgents say not only that they will be able to last through the winter, but that they can even make the winter tell against their foe if they confine their operations entirely to cutting off his supplies. It is said once more that the peasants in several districts and throughout Podlachia are beginning to help the insurgents, and that they do outpost duty at night while the fighting men sleep. We know that they cannot like the Russians, and now that the insurrection has lasted so long they may consider, here and there, that there is really something in it, and that the Russians, since they are unable to suppress it, cannot, after all, be so very powerful. It is an axiom in Poland, accepted equally by democrats and aristocrats, that the peasant can be influenced only by force; and as regards the Polish peasant, so long accustomed to foreign and despotic rule, this is probably the truth. Now, the Polish insurrection has in several districts been for many months a permanent force, and to some thousands of peasants such a chief as Lelewel, who since the beginning of the insurrection has fallen upon the Russians, on an average about once a week, and has seldom failed to beat them, is as much the representative of power as the Emperor of Russia himself.

The Russians in Warsaw declare that the insurrection is virtually at an end, and that the Emperor has now only to proclaim a constitution for Poland and for all Russia in order to silence the Western Powers, tranquillize Poland, and at the same time satisfy his own Russian subjects. It is said positively that it is with reference to this project that the Grand Duke has gone to St. Petersburg, where it is believed that the Marquis Wielopolski will be summoned to meet him. The proclamation, however, of a Constitution for all the Russian empire, including Poland, would not tranquillize the Poles. The Poles wish to separate themselves from Russia, and the proposed measure—which if introduced before the national hatred between the two countries had been roused might have been attended with success—would have the effect of binding them to Russia more closely than ever. Moreover, the Poles share the opinion expressed last Session by Lord Russell

in the House of Lords, as to the value of Russian promises. A parchment Constitution, which may be solemnly granted to them at Warsaw one year, and the year afterwards rolled up, put into a cart, and driven off to Moscow, is, according to their settled conviction, not worth having. They may be right or wrong, but the present plan is to go on fighting until they are either assisted from abroad or until the insurrection is crushed out by brute force.

RUSSIA.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the Russian Government has relapsed into its old attitude on the Polish question. The diplomatic replies to the last Notes of the Western Powers have just reached us in meagre extracts, the sum and substance of which seems to be that Russia will hold her own, assuming 'the full responsibility of her acts.' Added to this, a semi-official article, published in St. Petersburg on the very morning before they were despatched, warns us what we have to expect. Under the pretence of correcting unfounded and deceptive rumours, the Journal de St. Petersburg records the triumph of the reactionary party, and the abandonment of the far-sighted and conciliatory policy attributed to the Emperor. We are now assured that there is no more truth in the reports of intended political reforms within Russia itself than in the report that the representations of France and England had been favourably received. The Emperor Alexander will make no concessions at all, and not only so, but it is asserted that he never contemplated making any, and is supported by the unanimous sentiment of the Russian people in assuming this defiant position. Instead of heaping coals of fire on the head of his Polish subjects by including them in the grant of a Constitution to the whole Empire, he is determined to crush the insurgents first and to hear their grievances afterwards. The population of Russia must wait until Poland has been chastised for their own share of any such boon. 'In his solitude for the welfare of the Poles themselves,' His Majesty has declared that he considered it his first duty to proceed to the re-establishment of material order—as though his military resources had not been strained to the utmost for months past in the vain attempt to effect this. 'The experience of the last two years has sufficiently proved that nothing solid can be erected upon ground upset by anarchical passions.' And so the contest in Poland is to be continued a *l'outrance*, military force, and not statesmanship, is to be the agent of pacification, and in answer to the remonstrances of the Western Powers the Czar will henceforth take his stand upon the letter of treaties.—Times.

The Russian Invalid gives the following picturesque account of the part played by the Polish ladies in the Polish insurrection:—"The Polish ladies chiefly aid the insurrection in the secret retreats of the domestic hearth and the hospitals. They stimulate the courage of the men in the bosom of their families; they excite the martial ardour of sons, husbands, and lovers; they pass sleepless nights by the pillows of the agonized and dying, of whom they have no other knowledge than that of the wounds which they received in the sacred cause of the country. All the combined resources of their feminine seductiveness, of their persistent affection, and of their inexhaustible patriotism, are employed in acts of heroic devotion and self-abnegation. They spend long hours in the prison courtyards waiting for permission to enter the cells and to visit the prisoners. Wherever a patriot has been the victim of persecution or struck down in battle, the Polish women are the first to afford consolation and assistance. Their prompt and daring intelligence, joined to great natural tact, makes them powerful auxiliaries of the insurrection. We can positively assert that were it not for the impulse and concurrence of the Polish women the movement would not have continued so long. It is the women who make the most effective and daring spies; who are the safest agents for communicating important information to the insurgents. The National Government confides to them the most difficult missions and has never had occasion to repent of the confidence so bestowed. Their ready invention suggests at critical moments the most ingenious combinations, which are afterwards carried out by the bold and energetic hands of the men. At every turn we have to deal with Polish women and priests, and this a power which we must take into account."

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.—Opinions continue to be divided regarding the identity of the prisoner caught at Ajmere with Nana Dhoondoo Punt. The half of the Government of India which is in Calcutta consider that the real Nana has been secured, while the other half at Simla doubt this. Dr. Cheek and Mr. Court, the Inspector-General of Police in the North-West, who knew the Nana declare that the photographs of this prisoner do not bear out the identity with Simla instead of with Calcutta. All, however, are of opinion that the prisoner is of some note, for he has been delicately nurtured and unaccustomed to all kinds of work; he knows English pretty well, and he was most brilliantly received at Soolambur, a petty Rajpoot State of doubtful loyalty. If he do turn out to be the veritable Nana, there will be no little consternation among some loyal native chiefs. I hear from Ajmere that the prisoner's skin must have been dyed, for it is becoming gradually as fair as that of most Hindoo gentry, who are not much exposed to the sun. His blind companion declares that he is the Nana, and he himself, in moments of terror, has implored that he may not be sent to Cawnpore, but banged or blown from a gun at Ajmere. Meanwhile the strength of the European guard over him has been diminished.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Herald correspondent with the army of the Cumberland, gives the following account of the fight and panic among the Federals, after their defeat on Sunday:—"It was about half-past twelve, when hearing a heavy cannonade, I galloped over in that direction to see what it might mean. A longitudinal gap in Mission Ridge admits the Roseville road into Chattanooga Valley, and skirts along a large corn field at the mouth of the gap; you see thick woods upon the other side. The corn field itself is a sort of cove in the ridge, and here were numbers of all sorts of army vehicles minked with the debris of dismounted and dismounted batteries. Fragments of Davis's flying squadrons had also lodged in this field. While I stood gazing upon this scene from the summit of the ridge, some rebel skirmishers appeared in the skirts of the woods opposite the gap I have mentioned, and flung perhaps a dozen musket balls into the field. Instantly men, animals, vehicles became a mass of straggling, cursing, shouting, frightened life. Everything and everybody appeared to dash headlong for the narrow gap, and men, horses, mules, ambulances, baggage wagons, ammunition wagons, artillery carriages and caissons were rolled and tumbled together in a confused inextricable, and finally motionless mass, completely blocking up the mouth of the gap. Nearly all this booty subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Sickened and disgusted by the spectacle, I turned away to watch the operations of Gen. Thomas's corps, upon which alone depended the safety of the army.

The export of Gold from New York for the week ending 27th inst., was \$1,400,000; during the same time the specie held by the Banks diminished \$1,000,000, the amount being \$30,008,566 against 37,522,563, the corresponding period of last year.

Conscription does not appear to be popular in Massachusetts. In the fourth district of that State 4200 names were drawn; of these 46 were sent to camp, 124 paid commutation, 196 furnished substitutes, 939 skeddaddled, and the remainder were exempted. Of the 242 soldiers obtained, the greater part have since run away.

ATTEMPT WARD ON THE DRAFT.—Circular No. 128.—As the undersigned has been led to fear that the law regulating the draft was not well understood notwithstanding the numerous explanatory circulars that have been issued from the national capital of late, he hereby issues a circular of his own; and if he shall succeed in making his favorite measure more clear to a discerning public, he will feel that he has not lived in vain:

1. A young man who is drafted and inadvertently goes to Canada where he becomes enrolled with a robust English party, who knocks him around so as to disable him for life—the same occurring in a licensed bar-room, on British soil—such young man cannot receive a pension from the United States Government, nor can his heirs or creditors.

2. No drafted man, in going to the appointed rendezvous, will be permitted to go round by way of Canada on account of the roads being better that way or because his 'Uncle William' lives there.

3. Any gentleman living in Ireland, who never was in this country, is not liable to the draft, nor are our forefathers. This latter statement is made for the benefit of those erring officers who have acted on the supposition that the able-bodied male population of a place included dead gentlemen in the cemeteries.

4. The term of enlistment is for three years, but any man who has been drafted in two places, has a right to go for six years, whether the war lasts that length of time or not—a right this department hopes he will insist on.

5. The only sons of a poor widow, whose husband is in California, are not exempt—but the man who owns stock in the Vermont Central Railroad is. So also are incessant lecturers, habitual lecturers, persons who were born with wooden legs or false teeth—blind men (unless they will acknowledge that they 'can't see it') but people who deliberately voted for John Tyler.

6. No drafted man can claim exemption that he has several children whom he supports and who do not bear his name or live in the same house with him and who have never been introduced to his wife—but who, on the contrary, are endowed with various mothers, and 'live round'.

A. W.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:—"We are now nearer war with England than we have ever been. Our domestic politics favor a foreign war."

England has been warned that persistence in her policy of furnishing ships, &c., would be taken by this country as a *casus belli*. If she persists, the next thing is war, and under the pressure of war with a first rate power, it is believed that the country will patiently, if not gladly, acquiesce in the plan of amnesty to the rebels which is understood to be favoured by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, and indeed by a majority of the cabinet, while it is expected that in the meantime the people will be unwilling to change rulers in the commencement of a foreign war. Whence the re-election of Mr. Lincoln?

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTISM.—In New England every device is resorted to to cheat the draft. At the Court at Nashua, N. H., last week, a man convicted of felony was allowed his option—go to the State prison or enlist in the 10th Regiment; and he decided to enlist, and was turned over to the military authorities. If a State Prison bird is not fit for a conscript, how can he be regarded as fit for a volunteer.

In 1814-15 the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts gave it as their opinion on the conscription act proposed by Congress, that the Governors of the States alone, as commanders-in-chief of the militia in their respective States, are the Judges of the occasion, on which the President may exercise the power of calling the militia into service.—And the militia when called into service, is still to be commanded by State officers under the President alone. Chief Justice Daggett, of Connecticut, the greatest lawyer of his State, said of the same conscription Act, which differed from the present one only in immaterial particulars, and was the same in principle: "Sir, this whole doctrine is unconstitutional; it is an outrage upon its face, in its principles and provisions, upon the undoubted rights of freemen, and upon the charter of our liberties."

THE LATE FIRE IN LOWELL.—In our last issue we gave some particulars concerning the late conflagration of Ayer's celebrated Medical Laboratory, located in this city. From all the information we have since been able to gather, we are of opinion that their loss will amount to some \$75,000 or \$80,000 although no exact estimate has yet been reached. Notwithstanding this great loss, including the partial destruction of the three upper stories of the block they occupy, filled with complicated machinery, costly stock, manufacturing and printing material, the firm have with that indomitable energy which characterizes all their operations, already effected arrangements by which the building will, in two weeks, be so far repaired that they will resume business to a considerable extent. In the meantime, they have converted the large church owned by them, corner of Merrimack and Central Streets, into a manufactory and office, where their operations are already in progress, and we presume their patrons, (and their name is 'legion') will hardly be at all embarrassed by the disaster. We heard the opinion expressed by our citizens, during the progress of the fire, that it would probably cause the removal of this characteristic establishment to some more central locality, like Philadelphia or New York. It was even proposed to petition the Messrs. Ayer against such a step, which would prove a serious loss to Lowell; but we are glad to see that present indications clearly denote their intentions to remain with us, where their business relations, with the largest and most numerous population commenced and grown up.—For Populi.

BYRON ON BILIOUSNESS.—In Lord Byron's "Beppo," one of the first remarks made by Mrs. Beppo to her lord, on his return from a pestilential region, is—

"Muss mel did I ever? No, I never
Saw a man grow so yellow! How is your liver?"
Multitudes of gallant soldiers return from the South in Beppo's condition. Do they know—if not, they cannot learn too soon—that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the best and surest remedy for all bilious complaints that has ever been compounded. Used as a safeguard against the climatic causes of liver disease, the BITTERS are invaluable. Their tonic properties invigorate and regulate the secretive organs, and render the system proof against the effects of exposure, fatigue and change of diet and of water. They fortify the physique against the causes of indigestion, biliousness and disorders of the bowels, and cure those diseases—the parents of innumerable maladies yet more deadly—

with wonderful rapidity.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Little think those ladies who wash themselves of the empirical "benefitters" of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias to the present day it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sensitive nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness and transparency.

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