FRANCE.

The French Government by no means sees the end of its' difficulties, and perhaps its anxieties with respect to the Mexican affair were never more serious than at the present moment. It denies, and I believe with truth, that it has received protest or remonstrance from the United States' Government with respect to its interference in Mexico, and to its attempt to establish there an empire with a European Prince at its head. . But, although nothing of this kind has as yet officially passed, there is reason for expecting that it will do so, perhaps at an early date, especially if the tide of success continues conviction is entertained in high quarters here, and is shared by the Mexicans themselves, that there will be little security for the territory, or tion. That barrier would be found in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, which, having already a vast territory, far greater than it requires for its population, would readily enough recognize and guarantee the new Mexican State, especially if some indocement were offered to it by France. Elad the French been would be the case, to bring matters in Mexico to their present point several months ago, when the difficulty now existing would have been much ling up the project of the new constitution. diminished, and it is probable that the Emperor be of much use to them. The question, then, for the French Government has between giving them such assistance as would accessarily tavolve ing them to be overcome and so compromising the luture of the Mexican State, which it is now in the act of establishing, and which it may, indeed, almost be said to have created out of social and political chaos. The objections to any step leading to a war with the Botted States are great and evident. Among the chief of them may be set down the difficulty and enounous expense of carrying on a conflict at such a distance, the unparpularity in Feance of such a war, the cry that would be got up by the opposition equinst French soms being applied to the maintenance of slavery. This is the immediate evil; the other, although somewhat more remote and less positive, is evidently isoked upon here as one most argent to guardagatast. The Federal Government may as yet have taken no official step in the matter, but numerous private letters from America express the strong dissattancetion there felt with the proceedings of Finance in Mexico, and the conviction that the Government of Washington regions on not allowing the arrangements that have been made to remain long without very serious mative. The position the French Goveermment finds itself in is difficult and difficulty and moment the principal subject of its though a and

two other Powers .-- Timed the It is reported that Lower Comercial is to be redict-

that the Alabama has not exercised bullige a at rights. nor incurred the represelt of passey.

Confedenate Vessels at Nantes, — The Piuretime mysteries. There are now building in our yards two etcamers, the appearance of which excites the more curiosity as their owners and future destination are completely unknown. The smallest cigcannot be built in secret for our regatter in yords which are accessible to every eye, and a faction was sels of a large dimension cannot escape notice. The practised eye of our mutical near readily permayer. that those of which we speak are not in color for ordinary navigation. Everyone east for what they are intended, and as no one can asswer the question positively, the field remains open to conjustive. The fineness of their lines is entrance; they are almost flat, narrow, and with bows as shopp as the most flat, narrow, and same same about the position will blade of a ruzor. Their long in it 260% to the p will each have engines of 400 base parter, and are pieced for twenty-two greet. Their guaranteed speed will not be less than frontee knots on hour. The plan was furnished to the builder, who had only to follow it. The bull is an wood, but there is a quantity of from used, which will give their very great strength. What enouge considerable curiosny is the fact that they see to be delivered to hele owners at sea twenty leaguest off Balle Life. There are two similar very labell very in the yard of M. Arman at Bordeaux. The other was given by a house in this place for one abroad, but no one kn for whom, and the helidets are no wiser. There that Mr. Elliott, the successor of Sir James, is the ressels cannot be insended for carrying treight, as son of Lord Minto, a relation of Lord Russell, and the figuress of the build makes to mit on one-third of their tonnage. Augording to some persons they belong to a company which intend them for the China packet service; white others think that the preparations for armament are not consistent even with the conveyance of despatches, and therefore consider them built for warlike purposts. The most generally credited version is that they may, when affort, tike their piace among the Confederate fleet, of which the Samter was the placer. For our part, we give no opinion on the subject; we confine ourselves mere to reporting those of others. FRANCE AND AMERICA - The Paris Correspondent

of the Standard writes, Sept. 9: - The step taken by President Davis, in calling out an army of blacks, has produced a most favorable impression in France. The Presse describes it as "the greatest victory ever the Northern clique may be judged of by the intensiend of the struggle. This, however, is quite in tension of the privilege to the Confederates is a of Turin: breach of neutrality. They are fortunate, however,

in the fact of there being a Palmerston-Russell Ministry at the head of affairs in England whose pusillanimity prevents them from correcting these Yankee

notions on international law.

The papers say that Count de Montholon, formerly Consul-General at New York, will shortly proceed to Mexico as French Minister resident. The Mexican Minister in Paris will be, it is expected, Senor Hidalgo, who has been secretary to Mexican Lega-tions in Madrid and Paris, and who is one of the members of the deputation charged to offer the Mexican Crown to the Archduke Maximilian.

La France, touching upon the declaration of the Journal de St. Petersbourg, says: -

"If the party of resistance in St. Petersburg has definitively carried the day, it is to be lamented that Russia has not known how to seize the happy opportunity offered to escape the dangerous position created by her policy with regard to Poland."

The Siecle publishes an article upon the Polish question signed by the editor, M. Havin, stating that to set in favor of the Federals. The reasonable the declaration of the Journal de St. Petersburg shows that Russia is not more accommodating at present than in July. The Siecle thinks it impossible that France, England, and Austria should tolearate the present position of affairs. They will be forced to duration of the new empire, unless a broad har-rier can be interposed between it and the encroaching spirit of the North American federa- an ultimatum in reply to the unmeaning notes in which Rustia scoffs at their remonstrances, the other powers will be ready to go hand-in-hand with France for the deliverance of Polana.

The Memorial Diplomatique publishes the follow-

ing: -"We believe that all that can be stated with certainty respecting the intentions of Russia towards Poland is reduced to this. It is decided in principle that a constitution and provincial institutions will able, as last year it was sanguinely anticipated be given to every portion of Russia. This determination has been communicated to the great Powers. No definitive steps have as yet been taken. The Marquis Wielopolski and a person of high rank the Confederate arms were in the ascendant and | (who has recently been on a mission to Paris) have the Confederate cause looked bright and impeful, been called to St. Petersburg, to co-operate in draw-

THE NAVAL FORCE OF PRANCE. - The David force Napoleon, who, it is well known, new considers of France consists of 94 armour-clad serew vessels, that it was a mistake to recognize the blockade carrying 1,142 guns; 187 serew vessels, not armourd the Southern party mould then been appeared at the Southern party mould then been appeared by the southern party mould be southern the southern party mould be appeared by the so of the Southern ports, would then have recog- ers, carrying 534 gans; and 111 sailing vessels, mized the Southern Confederacy. But matters carrying 2,480 guns; that is 478 ships, carrying have changed since then, and there is no con- 9,718 guns. The naval force of Russia consists of cealing the fact that the prospects of the Contederates have got much worse, and that a more of the Black Sea fleet, numbering 42 war steamers; recognition, unaccompanied by the opening of the of the Armoor of the Caspian fleet, numbering 2 ports or some other material succour, would not steamers and 10 transports; of the White Sea ficet, be of much use to them. The question, then, numbering 5 steamers, and of the Lake Aral first, numbering 2 steamers; or 147 ships of war .- Ex. Hudson before events have so far hastened matters

it in a war with the Northern Union, or allow-, which, as we have already mentioned, was recently regime. lost on the coast of Catalonia, were six Sisters of Charity. When assistance came to the vessel they quat the vessel.' - Guardian.

France, observed of late years, has become serious enough to make the Government to suggest to the councils-general of departments the propriety of vot- the first boom of the Austrian cannon on the Po will ing a sum of money for their destruction, - Express. BELGIUM.

The correspondent of the Morning Post writes :-Since the recent source of the Catholic Congress at Malines, there has been manifested an immense amount of activity amongst the leading members of the two great parties that are striving for point al pre-eminence in Beigium. Those parties are what is called the Conservative or Cathotic party on the one hand, and the Liberal party on the other. The principle organ of the latter party, who are the 'ins,' is the Independance Belge that of the Conservative party, who are the 'outs,' is the Journal de Bruseiles and a fierce paper war has been raging for some You may depend that the Managia offsir is as this time in the columns of these two prints, as champions of their respective parties. The battle is waxunxieties. The affilirs of Polanel see, at least for hig botter and more exciting as the 10th of September present, completely laid rable. With respect to be approaches, the day appointed for the election of the rumoured alliance between those a, Probain, and a representative for Tournal in the Chambers, in the France, you will have seen taid the Paris sent officeroon of M. Dupret who had relied. The candidates cirl parties of the 8th less, we last speak out about it in the field are M. Rogier, the Belgian Minister for e-tief, however, with it had been discussed as of Foreign Affice, and the chief of the Government on Foreign Affeirs, and the chief of the Government on triding foundation, by a'I's come and well-informed the one sale, and M Louis Demortler, brother to certain 'iname attempts' on the part of reason, Ultramontanist leader in the Chambers on the other twither instigated now encouraged by since of the This contest is the first great pointed fruits of the This contest is the first great political fruits of the recent Coincile Congress at Manaes, and it is preghant with the most serious consequence as regards the political future of Belgium. There is no doubt The Tribunal of Communication of Harderen has tried that the Catholic party have been acquiring conan insurance case involving the question: is the sinerable strength in Belgion within the last year or Alabama a printeer a privator. The excisent was two, both in the Common of Representatives and the municipal institutions of the country; whereas the Liberats have been gradually losing ground. The coming election at Tournal may then be looked we ha Loire publishes the Soil whom under the heading upon as involving the continuance in office of a Li-of Mysterious S'uponition': - Names has its mare-ocral Ministry or the ascendancy once more of a octal Ministry or the ascendance once more of a the Austrian army, one in the Francis-Joseph re-Outholic or Ultramoutine party. The greatest in giment of infantry, and the other in the artitlery. terest is felt in the result.

ITALY.

PREDMONT. - Why are one revolutionists in such affaction at the departure of Sir James Hudson, who for thirteen yours has represented lingland at Turin? Why does the Marning Post call this departure a neonal calamity - that is to say, a c-damity to revoluconary Italy? Why do huhans, by an ant which may more accurately be called unique than rare, gen a subscription in honor of an ambassador recalled by his own Government? Why does our representative at London humble himself and us so far es to entreat of Lord Russell that he would for pity beave Sir James Budson at Turin, as if his depar-

ture would be the origin of every evil to Italy? The diplomatic annals (Sine Books) which the O binet of St. James's presented to Parliament and the Notes which Sir J. Hadson wrote, fully answer these questions, and explain the reason of all this levy there are 1,500 refractory conscripts in the one sorrow. Whatever ambassador may come to Turia, whether viewed as English or as Protestant, he will by able to equal Sir James Hudson in affection towards the revolution, and in the good faith, loyalty, accerity, and cruth, forsooth, of the reports sent to his own Government. Our people truly teil us, son of Lord Minto, a relation of Lord Russell, and contributed towards the overthrow of the throne of the King of Naples, at whose court he represented

Enguand. In August, 1859, Sir James Hadson, writing to Lord John Russell, stated that if the Duchess of . Pagma returns to her territories, he had * reason to believe that there would be a reposition of the assassiharmons of 1854' When Umbria and the Marches were invided in the manner that all remember, Sir James Hadson wrote an apology for the invasion to the effect that the inhabitants desired it. The invasion took place, however, without any such approach to a justification, and Sir James, who had appiauded the intention, applauded the execution of the plan. When the people were shot down by hundieds, when the country was laid waste, when Naples and Sicily were stained with blood and placed won by the South. The France expresses itself to a in a state of siege, Sir James did not condescend to similar effect, and the dismay it has produced among give a word of pity to the inhabitants. So far from any such feeling was he that he wrote to his Goty of their efforts to represent it as portending the vernment, describing the happiness of the Italians, and stating that as for Rome, a French sentinel keeping with Northern views on other subjects, there mounted guard in a desert. Weep, friends of The Northern idea of neutrality is, that the Federals revolution, and be sad, for such an English Ambasshall be able to procure arms, ammunition, and all sador as Sir James Hudson you will not meet again. the implements of war in neutral states, but the ex. Nature having made him, broke the die.-L'Armonia,

The surrender of the five brigands taken from the

Aunis steamer has been granted. It is believed that the Levite had chosen to say the wounded man was

Turin Sept 10 .- The Stampa of to-day publishes a lian Bishops, demanding a formal recentation from the Priests who profess principles contrary to those of the Roman Curia, under pain of heavy ecclesiastical panishment.

ROME. - The Italian journals, and especially those of the advanced party, are unanimous in their lament over the alliance between France and Austria, which is looked on as the sure precursor of a new settlement on a Federal basis of the Italian question at no distant period and a return to the provisions, at least in a modified form, of the treaty of Zurich without which understanding it is surnised by the party of action Austria would scarcely have accepted the crown of Mexico for the Archduke Maximilian. Another symptom of the anti-revolutionary tendencies of Germany is the exclusion of the corps diplomatique from the banquet-an exclusion which was caused by the refusal of several of the German princes to sit at the same table with the Italian Minister, whose government has less chance than ever of being recognised by the House of Hapsburg. An autograph letter of Franz Josef has been received by the Pope, stating that the Emperor hoped shortly to be empowered to render more efficient support than he had yet been able to afford to the rights of the Holy See; and a letter from a military friend in Venice, received to-day, confirms entirely the impression entertained by all circles in the Austrian dominions of Northern Italy, that in self-defence a stand, and a very vigorous one, will shortly be necessary on the Venetian frontier. The late demonstration at Ancona almost amounts to a cause belliand in ease the facts may not come before you in another place, I venture to record them. About ten days since Kossuth ordered a medal, struck by the revolutionary committee and commemorative of the rebellion in Hungary in 1848, to be distributed to the Hungarian legion in the !talian service now quartered at Ancona. This was done, and not only this, but the Piedmontese general of division assisted openly at the ceremony, and gave the 'Decores' the usual military honors. It would be a parallel fact if John Mitchel ordered a medal commemorative of Billingarry to be discribited to the pariners of his rebellion in Paris, and that Marshals Niel or Mac-Mahon assisted, and filed their divisions in salute before Irish heroes. Austria has as yet taken no officlai notice; but that she is biding her time is the probable explanation, and in the army the exasperation is intense. A crisis is, without doubt, hurrying on; and the removal of Sir James Hudson may prohably be explained by the foreknowledge of its advent. It is less humiliating to withdraw Sir James that it would be a putent necessity, pledged as he is Among the passengers on board the steamer Sabel to the maintenance in its integrity of the present

The Italian papers consider it a complete defeat for the advanced party, and a confession that if the were requested to go into the first boat, but with an statu quo is to be maintained it can only be by a admirable spirit of abnegation and Christian charity complete modification of policy on the part of Piedthey refused, saying. First save the other woman, I mont. The army is now composed of such heterochildren, and every one else; we shall be the last to geneous elements that it is no longer the same force that conquered at Solfetino and Magenta. The in-VIPERS .- The large increase of these reptiles in | corporation of the Nonpoliton troops is an omnipre sent danger to the Government. In the south they will join the reaction or refuse to not. In the North be the signal for a desertion on masse, as several Neopolitian officers assured my friend before mentioned. The Lombard and Romagnot troops are, on the other hand, in the power, body and soul, of the secret societies; and the gallant old Savoyard corps a'elite officered by the Romana de Sieyes, the Berthron Sambuceis, Cathohe in faith and Royalist in tradition, are now transferred on masse to France.— The noblesse of Picciment hate the revolution, and keep aloof from public life, as may easily be seen by taking up a list of employee and Cabinet Ministers. Popoli, Minghetti, Buoncompagui, Torrensa, and Ricasoli-these are the names we have heard the most of in late public transactions, and the strength of Piedmoni has diminished in proportion to her anneuntions. The race of the North are a brave, intel-Figent, and active people; but out of their own circle they have no talent for organisation, and the most marrellous entigonism of testes, feelings, and habits to the Southern population - devoid of adaptability, the first quality necessary to a king-tom exreading itself to half-n-dezen other states its supe-

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The King of Naples. - A. etter from Rome has the following : - "It has been stated that King Francis II, yielding at length to sortain argent entracties, was on the point of leaving Rome. Hearn, on the contrary, that the King and Queen are having repairs made in the Farmers Par lace, which circumstance indicates a projent of stay there. Apartments are also being prepared for the Queen-Downger, who is to return here with the two youngest of the four sons she took with her to the chatean of Weilburg. The two others have entered Saveral Neapolitan officers particularly of the navy, and some soldiers forming part of the suite of the Queen-Downger, are also desirous of joining the 50 Russians fell. Austrian service. Her Majesty is now on a visit to her daughter, the Archduchess Annunziato, wife of the Archduke Charles-Louis."

From Naples there is little variation in the chronicle. The troops were kept under arms the whole of the 15th to prevent a demonstration hostile to France, as happened last year, owing to which aregaution the day passed quietly. On the 8th an cocounter took place in the Terra di Savora, at Mignone, in which 8 reactionaries were killed. On the the 6th there were skirmishes with a favourable result for the Royalists, at Castel Grande, Basilicate. The band of Crecow, now numbered 200 men, well armed and mounted, is scouring the province of Bari. From Palermo we have six murders, three in broad daylight, and close to the town. Of the last province of Palermo, 300 at Monreale, 1,560 at Trapani, and 700 at Girgente. The mint of Naples is now suspended, and hundreds of workmen thereby deprived of b.o.d. This is all the harder as, according to the Monitore, the broade money now current is coined in Switzeriand for the Turin miot. The subscriptions for the survivors and wounded at. Pietraria are very general; and the amount of the contributions is a sufficient testimony of the universal feeling entertained on the matter. On the 4th of this month the trial for the reaction of San Giovanni, in Rotunda, came to the usual satisfactory close. The jury asked 1008 questions (an item always recorded in reports of Italian courts of justice) (?), and the accused were condemned, four to the galleys for life, two to 10 years, three to 15, and one to 10, besides minor sentences for the rest. I record this for Lord Russelt's perusal, lest he should be nameay on the score of a relaxation of severities. He will also be happy to hear that the new law is in force, and that suspected persons are to be consigned to a forced residence, under surveillance at the pleasure of the police, utterly irrespective of their condition, profession, or sources of livelihood; that if they escape, their goods (if they have any) are confiscated; and that any person supposed to hurbour, maintain or counive at the reaction, is liable to confiscation. Any one refusing to denounce a brigand, harbouring or feeding him, is hable to death, the gatleys for life, or for 10, 15, or 25 years; and, save with extenuating circumstances, the maximum is to be inflicted. Now, I ask any rational being if this is liberty? any man of ordinary humanity or Christian principles if this or is not a negation of God? good Samaritan himself would have been arrested as

the Italian Government will comply with the wish a brigand, for a simple denunciation is sufficient of France that no execution should take place. for the application of the code, and that by a drumhead court martial. The old idea or deportation en letter from the Roman Penitentiary Court to the Ita- masse is now revived, and several of the Piedmontese organs assert that the Government is in treaty with one of the 5th Article of the law touching forced residences at the choice of the police; and the Cavaliere Felice Cordon bas already been despatched to Sardinia and the Meditterranean Islands where a part of the population of the Two Sicilies will be exiled to. The complicity of the people is clearly evidenced by the frequent evasions from prison, and the daily dissolution of the National Guard. At Sun Marco, in Lamis, the other day, the corporal on guard at the prison liberated two detenues armed with muskets, and fled with them to the bands. In the Stampa, a decree of the 11th publishes the names and offences of the diesolved corps, that of Arcidosso, Niostro, and Bivone, for want of zeal; of Guardia, Lombardi, and Mentazzoli, for want of discipline and mertness; of San Marco, for point-blank refusal to act against the Royalists; of Galatone and Sessa, for the same cause .-- Cor. of Morning Heraid.

As for the English Whig Government to bully the weak and to trackle to the strong is, and has been, their invariable rule. If an instance be wanted, let us contrast their treatment of King Fordinand of Naples and of President Lincoln. No one will dispute that the citizens of Palermo were as much subjects of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, as the citizens of Charleston are subjects of the United States of America. If, as President Lincoln maintains, the people of Charleston are rebels; so were the people of Palermo. But when the Generals of King Ferdinend spoke of bombarding Palermo, an immediate interposition took place on the part of the English Government. You shall not commit an act of cruelty so horrible, was the word. Well, now we hear that Generals of President Lincoln are not only bombarding the city of Charleston, but that they are hombarding it with shells filled with Greek fire? What was a barbarity in a King is only manly vigor in a President. - Tablet.

CARDINAL GIARIO SPORZA, ARCHBISHOP OF NAPLES The following letter has appeared in the Times :-Sir,-In a leading article to-day you describe Cardinal Rivrio Storza as " an ornamental Prelate," enjoying all the amenities of a luxurious courtly ex-

This is a mistake. Cardinal Riario Sforza is a man of saintly and mortified life. Though of princely birth, ne has always lived in severe self-denial, de voted to the poor, the sick and the afflicted.

I will only mention one trait of his character. When the cholera broke out in Naples he was absent on account of bad health. He immediately hastened to his people. He passed night and day in the hospitals and among the sick, at the risk of his lifedispensing with the most unbounded charity the consolations of religious and temporal relief. He expended all he had. He then sold everything of value that he possessed. When all was gone he bocrowed money on his personal credit, that he might relieve the poor. At the termination of the postilence he was left quite in panury. His heroic charmy carned for him the title of "the St. Charles Borrogaeo" of Naples. But this is only one instance of the benevolence of a man whose whole life has been constant devotion, charmy, and self-denial.

Your obedient servant, GEORGE BOWYER.

Radley Park, Sept. 4.

GERMANY. The Press of Vienna publishes an article on the Polish lasurrection, in which it says:-" Now that the narvest is over the movement is increasing in intensity, as was foretold. Until the present the national recruitment in the Kingdom of Polandhas not exceeded 2 per cent, producing from 8,000 to 9,000 men, who were scattered over the various battle-fields of the theatre of war. The proportion will now be raised to 8 or 10 per cent., which will give 49,600 men for the palatinate of Poland alone. This number, with the assistance from abroad and the emigration, will soon amount to 50,000 men. This augmentation in torce will involve increased effects to supply the national army with stores and ammunition. The insurrection will not, however, lose its character of a war of guerillas, as forts and ringazines of stores, the lumismental basis of all operations undertaken by a regular army, are want-I had to the Poles."

BERRIEN, Sept. 4 .- An aide de Camp of the Emperiore, in civilization, arts, iterature, and tradicious, our of Austria has arrived here with the protocol of and misunderstanding all arguments save one—the deliberations of the Congress, signed by the brute force.

Princes, and an invitation to the King of Prussia to favor it with his approval. The Opinion Nationale states that the King of Prussia, on receiving the denda-Casap, is reported to have stated that he ime nothing to a ld to what he said to the Emperor. on the subject of the Frankfort Congress.

POLAND.

Bushin, Sept. 10 .- A private letter received here from Warsaw, dated the 9th inst., states that on the following day all communications with the city would be out off, and the strictest state of siege es tablished for 10 days.

Chacow, Sept 10 .- An encounter resulting in faver of the insurgents took place at Rokiciay on the Warsaw and Cracow line of rallway, on the 4th mat

belewel, after his victory on the 3rd, pushed forward in the direction of Tourebin.

LEMBERG, Sept. 10.-The report gains strength that the insurgent leader Lelewel has suffered a de-

cisivo defeat. Lelewel himself is said to be killed or wounded. Grekowicz has undertaken the command of his

Wansaw, Sept. 6 .- The last words of the Groud Duke Constantine upon quitting this capital were :-The Ozar wishes well to Poland, and regrets the nessates adopted by General Mouraviell, but re-

cognises their necessity? The Grand Duke expressed a hope that he should

and the country tranquillised upon his return. Lamagea, Sept. 1 -- Great preparations for a winter compargn are being made by the Poles, not only in Colend and the neighboring province, but also in foreign countries, where emissaries and agents are very notively engaged in strengthening the insurrection, by collecting money, parchasing arms and aummenition of war, and, above all, by procuring large stores of winter clothing, which is to be as uniform as possible. In Beigium, Switzerland, and France they are busily employed in the manufacture of military equipments, while all able-bodied men, between 18 and 40, are carolled for future service. It is natural to suppose that all these preparations entail a vast expenditure, to meet which, voluntary contributions being found inadequate the system of taxation is resorted to and strictly carried out by the National Government. Taxes are even imposed upon ail Foles residing abroad, who are called upon to pay the so-called absentee contribution. whose yearly income amounts to 800,000 Polish guidens pay 8 per cent. towards the support of the insurrection; those with 400,000 pay 6 per cent., while those who have but 5,000 gull en a year pay but one per cent. By such menus the Polish National Coverament have succeeded in securing from direct and indirect sources an income a large portion has already found its way into the national exchequer, sundry Russian treasuries having contributed no inconsiderable sum. On the other hand, the expenditure up to the present time has been very large, the insurrection having absorbed 20 millions of roubles at the end of June.

NEAR CRACOW, Aug. 31 .- The facts of the Polish insurrection as seen from Galicia have recently been so much of the same character that a formula might a reactionary under such a regime if the Priest and | kingdom, fight a first battle, with or without success, | & Son.

and in either case get overpowered later or sooner by superior numbers. The Galician frontier is so guarded by a double line of troops that for a small force to cross it and penetrate into the interior, unobserved, is impossible. The task of crossing is equally difficult for a comparatively large force which cannot be large enough to hold its ground for any length of time against the bost of Russians who are sure to be poured on it from all sides as soon as its position becomes known. Nevertheless, detachments do pass the border from time to time, and take their chance-which unhappily, is less a chance than a certainty of being driven back or destroyed. If the detachment is strong, the first line of Russians usually falls back and only accepts battle when the second line is near enough to act as a support. Or else, if the attack is sharp and sudden, messengers are sent to the second line, who are then driven forward in peasants' carts kept always in readiness. When the attacking force of Poles is known to be weak it is sometimes alowed to pass the first line. Its fate is then terrible. It is enclosed between the two lines and in this manner several small and gallant companies have been cut to pieces.

Commenced that the second of the property of the standing second

In the interior of the kingdem the Poles are in a better position. In many districts they are established in great force, and if the Galician expeditions do no other good they, at least, keep an immense number of troops occupied on the frontier, and thus facilitate the operations of the bands formed in the heart of the country .- Cor. Times.

The Correspondence Generale publishes a letter from the Russian General Boggawout to one of his friends

at Nice, in which the following passage occurs : -"The Poles, without distinction of condition or class, are all animated with the most implacable batred of the Russians The insurgents are with difficulty overtaken, with the exception of some of the larger detachments. The Russians in the interior of the country and for from railways are in want of provisions, as the inhabitants of the villages destroy everything on their approach and join the nearest detachment of insurgents. The pillage and excesses committed by the soldiers must therefore surprise no one.

A reply has been published in Warsny to the appeal of the Russian people to the Poles to abundon their resistance to the Char's government, and unite with the Russians to form one grand Slavonic empire. in the opening paragraph of this reply, the Poles say :-

For full seven mouths a morderous contest has raged in our country between two nations; the one eager to oppress and to coslave, the other figating in self-defence You have drawn numerous armies from the remotest corners of the empire of your Caur to vanquish our few but beroic defenders, but you have not succeeded in bresking our courage, our devotion, our endurance. Upon the contrary, you have been able to convince yourselves that, in spite of the inhuman oppressions you have perpetrated against us, you can never hope to succeed in extinguishing our national spirit.

'The only way,' they say, 'to blot out the dienstrons consequences of the partition of Poland is, not that we should fraternise with you, but that you should depart from our country - that, unwisterbed he you, we may enjoy the treedom we desire, and which we heartliv wish to you also. Not until then will a lineral ruler succeed in colling forth rubles ideas among you; and freed from the incubus of an unfortunate thirst for conquest, he will find himself able to raise your lotellingence, your civilization, and rour prosperity.

The evits of Russian rule in Poland are here again enumerated, and the roply combindes :-

Yes, we strive after fame and fleedom, but car fame is the liberty, not the subjection of others. Yes, unfortunate Moscow brothers, we subtait ourselves to the will of Providence. Do you, too, how to the same degree. Do you know it? It says, . Victory to freedom over slavery, to enlightenment over darkness, to the freedom and independence of every nution.' In the name of this decree Furipe has waged for the past century determined battle against the Satanic powers of oppression and clavery, and, if she did to: get herself for a moment when she allowed the partition of Potend, if even now in 1863 she may not be willing to upraise her voice for us in our struggie against the Czer, the Czerdom will yet be Snady compelled to the recognition of our incidenable rights, and the lot of entire Europe will be im-

'Not unto us, then, but to your Czar, call loudly. Bow to the unaffereble course of history. Of one thing let him be assured; only he can obtain ; eace who is witness to be we others numelessed; and only permit us to erjoy our happiness undesturbed.

Long live Potend independent of Russia! Long live Russia when she has learned to be just! Long live the Starenic nations, each in icrown limits! and long live glorious Liberry ?"

RUSSIA.

Sr Paransuum, Sept. 9 .-- The Journal de St. Petershours of to-day denies the rumors published by the foreign press converting new arrangements relative to Polish and German affairs.

Speaking of the alleged radical reforms and new alliances, it says :-"The coaccusions drawn from these pretended

news are as false as their premises. In Poland the Emperor, whose sentiments on the Polish question have not changed, conside a his first duty to be the re establishment of solid and material order, founded on the ground subverted by anarchical passions. From a diplomatic point of view, the Government remains determined to fulfil its international obliguetions, and at the same time to maintain the rights of Russia within the cimits of treatise. As regards German elfaire Russia sympathezes with the union of the strength of Germany, based on the interests of all the Status of which that country is composed. Russia has no more reason to provide against the dangers which might result to her from Germany, than Germany has to put herself on her guard ag anst coming dangers from Russia

The rumors which are current have, therefore, no foundation, and evidence extreme indiscretion, it not malicious premeditation."

Artemus Word says: - I have already given two consins to the war, and I sound reddy to sacrifiss my wife's brother rather's not see the rebetyn kinchi. And if wass cams to wass, Til shed every drop of my abel bound relations has got, to prosecout the war. I think succeed, and it may as well be the war as anyboay else.

SHARING OFF THE DRY BOXES. - Do you belong to the Snakers. We don't mean the Shaking Quakers, but the melancholy trib- who, with blue his and chattering teeth, do penance every day, or every other day, or every third day, as victims to that remorseless fiend Fever and Ague. If that's your case, poor shiverer, know that Hostetter's Butters will care you, though quinine and all the perilous drugs of the materia medica, that undermine the Constitution and shorten life, have been tried in vain. This glorious tonic will infuse new life into your emaciated frame, diffuse a healthful glow through your torpid system, and break up the chills with absolute cartainty, Your liver will resume its interrupted functions your appetite and strength return, your complexion recover its heatthy tint, and you will become in body and mind a new creature. As a preventive cure of all maladies proceeding from miasma, and as a general invigorant and regulator of the deliberated or disordered system, Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are of unparalleled efficacy.

Agents for Montreal : Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & serve to describe them all. Expeditions go into the Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hurte H. R. Gray, and Picault