

which he is involved with his people, the King of Prussia may possibly think that war is his safest game, and the language which the War Minister of that country has recently addressed to some clothiers would seem to confirm the impression. Altogether, the clouds look lowering, and we must be prepared for a great Continental convulsion. A letter-writer from London, who has access to good sources of information, commenting on the prospects of peace and war, says:—"All depends on the dark fiat of the Tuilleries; and up to this time I am assured diplomacy shares the ignorance of the outer world as to the will or intentions of the Emperor. He now enjoys the pleasant revenge of regretting that England should have upset his scheme of a Congress. Had that been entertained the present crisis would not have arisen, or having arisen, would have been swept out of the arena of war into the peaceful round of the council table. I have good authority for saying that it is not true, as has been asserted, that England has proposed a conference on the subject of the Duchies, though she may have intimated her willingness to take part in one, if agreed to and desired by the other Powers. I am assured that no answer has yet been received from Paris to this intimation, and that it is quite premature to conclude that a conference will supersede the campaign that seems imminent. If collisions take place on the Eider, and Denmark invoke the aid of her allies in support of the Treaty of 1852, and if Louis Napoleon march an army on to Rhine, in answer to that appeal, Denmark is not so far in the wrong but that England's hands may be thought tied from taking any action to prevent him."

A letter from Pesth speaks of the extraordinary excitement created in Hungary by the issue of Kossuth's proclamation, which the writer asserts "was intended by the author simply as a warning." The Austrian authorities were panic-stricken, and made frantic efforts to discover the author of the proclamation, but in vain: the Hungarians, however, were roused into such a state of enthusiasm that it was difficult to disabuse them of the impression that Kossuth in person was present in Pesth. By the poorer classes his arrival is now awaited with increasing impatience; and although the more enlightened of the people have not been carried away to the same extent, yet they have greeted the proclamation with great joy.

In Paris a discovery has been made of a very serious conspiracy. Four Italians from London have been arrested, and at their lodgings were found several Orsina bombs and other implements of destruction. Upon one of them was discovered a letter seriously implicating the whole party in a conspiracy, to the nature of which one has made a free confession.

An inquiry is proceeding into the facts, and all the prisoners will be committed for trial.

There is a rumour that King George I. has quitted Athens, convinced of his incapacity to regulate the confusion of Greece, but its authenticity is questioned.

The dismantling of the fortifications of Corfu has commenced. The English troops will be sent partly to India and partly to Malta.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

St John, Jan. 22.—Resolutions introduced into Maryland Senate, endorsing President Lincoln's administration and policy; and naming him as preference for loyal people of Maryland for re-election.

Blockade runners at Nassau report that the blockade is more strict at Wilmington, but still a successful way open for runners.

EVENING.—Five-twenty loan closed. Entire five hundred millions taken up.

Commissioner of Agriculture communicates to the Senate that a tax of 20 per cent on leaf tobacco would destroy the export trade, which produces twenty millions of revenue.

Mexican advices chronicle series of reverses to Juarez's army.

Jan. 23.—Large quantities of cotton are coming within the Federal lines from the interior of Texas.

A Mississippi gentleman says that the Confederate conscription is being enforced, but that the conscripts desert about as fast as they are collected. It is also reported that the planters hide away everything of value from impressment.

The Government of Serana made a forced loan at Matamoros upon foreigners as well as Mexicans. General Dana, at Brownsville, compelled the return of the money to America by threatening hostilities.

A letter from a lady in Richmond to her brother deserted from the Confederates, states that a large amount of machinery, &c., is being removed from Richmond to Columbia.

Jan. 25.—Reports of Richmond being gradually evacuated continue. It is positively stated that the removal of the gun making machinery from the Tredegar Works has been going on several weeks.

Deserters report that the President's Amnesty Proclamation is creating a feeling in the Confederate army threatening its utter demoralization.

Evening.—Reported that John Morgan, with 5000 cavalry, are about attempting to cut off communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Twenty-three thousand men of 17th corps re-enlisted; nearly entire 16th corps will re-enlist.

A Frenchman, formerly in Confederate army, writes from Richmond on the 6th to a friend in New York, that another agent from Napoleon arrived at Richmond, and held conference with President Davis, relative to Mexican Empire, &c. The writer thinks Lee will be made Dictator, Davis being unpopular. He gives a gloomy picture of Southern affairs, regarding days of Confederacy as numbered.

Jan. 26.—Refugees from Northern Mississippi report guerillas infesting that country, conscripting, &c., and preparing for final struggle in Spring in Northern Georgia.

Thirty thousand troops supposed to be in West Mississippi, with evident intention to invade West Tennessee, and divert General Grant's attention.

Evening.—Lower two-thirds of Charleston are reported in ruins, and uninhabitable. More harbor obstructions have floated out to sea. Three iron-clads are daily visible near the city.

It is reported that Gen. Halleck expresses an opinion that the Confederates will make a desperate effort in the spring to transfer the theatre of war to Northern soil.

Deserters report Lee's army considerably scattered, but no portion sent off.

Jan. 27.—The statement copied from European papers that Marshal Forey had extraordinary mission to Washington, to obtain a pledge not to molest the new Mexican Monarchy in return for promises on the part of France regarding the South is entirely without foundation.

Vice President Stephens is seriously ill at Augusta, Georgia.

All hopes of reaching Charleston this winter has died out among the Federal troops.

Jan. 28.—A special despatch from Washington says it is now certain a serious result occurred in the Confederate camp near Stevensburg, Saturday Morning. Deserters say a regiment attempted to desert, and a serious difficulty arose.

General Butler forbids the reception of women and children within his lines, inasmuch the Confederates are sending them, and retaining able-bodied men.

Marmaduke, Shelby, and Hazen are reported advancing on Pine Bluff, Ark., with 3 columns. Marmaduke has been unsuccessfully attacked, Hazen repulsed, and Shelby forced back 11 miles.

It is reported that bands are forming South to resist the vigorous conscription.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN CHILI.—A correspondent of the New York Times, under date Santiago de Chili, Dec. 14, gives the mournful details of the conflagration of the Jesuit Church on the evening of the 8th; by which more than two thousand victims were suddenly hurried into